



Reporting Period: 1 – 31 January 2023

MOZAMBIQUE

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



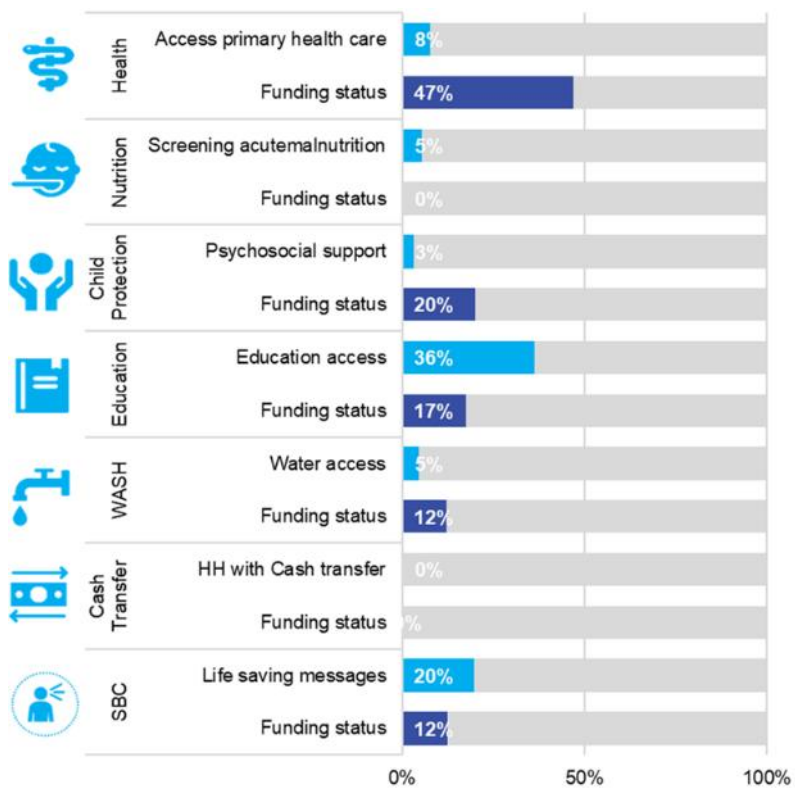
Highlights

- The security situation in Cabo Delgado remains fluid; in January over 12,000 people were on the move.
- Mozambique is responding to a cholera outbreak in four provinces with over 2,500 cumulative cases and 19 deaths (Sept 2022-Jan 2023)
- In hard-to-reach areas of Cabo Delgado, UNICEF supported 8,000 displaced families with health and nutrition supplies
- UNICEF provided MHPSS support to 4,638 children and supported the identification and tracing of 26 separated children
- UNICEF supported PSEA training for 271 government staff and community actors in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces

Situation in Numbers

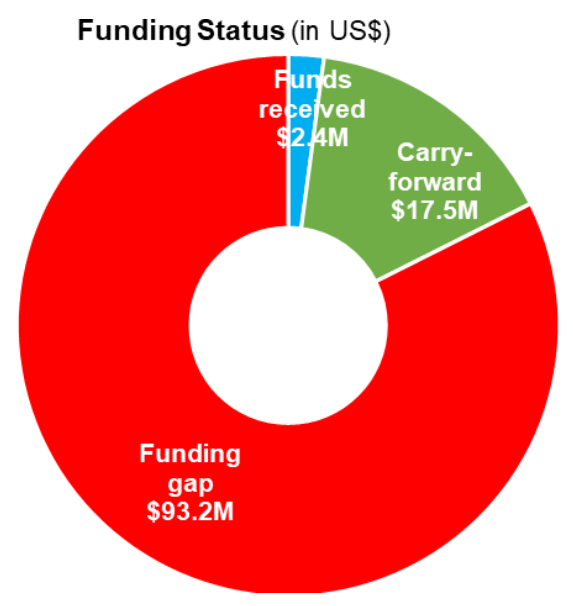
- 524,659** children displaced in need of humanitarian assistance (IOM November 2022)
- 1,500,000** people in need (OCHA June 2022)
- 1,028,743** Internally displaced people (IOM November 2022)
- 302,000** People in hard-to-reach areas (OCHA November 2022)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status



UNICEF Appeal 2023

US\$ 113.1 million



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF appeals for US\$113.1 million to sustain the provision of life-saving services for over 1 million children and families in Mozambique affected by multiple shocks. UNICEF carried over \$17.5 million raised in 2022 and received only \$2.4 million from Canada and Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds thus far in 2023. However, the increasing needs due to cholera and rainy season floods place even more importance on identifying additional funding and looking at flexible resources—either from existing humanitarian or development programmes—to meet urgent requirements.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

2023 started with over 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the north due to conflict and a cholera outbreak in 2 provinces. In Cabo Delgado Province, where over 525,000 of the IDPs are children, the needs are substantial and exacerbated by limited partners and limited funding in an environment of conflict and limited access. Basic services, including health and education, require flexibility amid the continuous population movements; and access to safe water and sanitation remains inadequate. And in the places of origin of those who are displaced - which have been inaccessible for several years - services are extremely limited, even as displaced people now return to those areas. Women and girls face great exposure to the risks linked to poverty, exploitation and harmful practices. Girls and boys are increasingly exposed to child rights violations, gender-based violence and other protection risks found in situations of children in armed conflict. Additionally, women remain largely excluded from access to income and decision-making and face limited availability of services.



©2023/UNICEF/Mafigo. Workshop on Prevention and Control of Cholera

In January 2023, due to prevailing insecurity in Cabo Delgado, 12,118 people—48 percent children—were on the move¹. Main districts of origin are Mueda, Montepuez, Muidumbe and Macomia. Of these movements, 979 people returned to their areas of origin. The major triggers for these movements include intention to return, attacks, fear of attacks, family reunification. In Nampula and Niassa provinces, similar movements were reported, where 335 people were on the move—62 percent children—due to attacks and intention to return to areas of origin².

An estimated 46.3 percent of children in Mozambique experience multidimensional poverty. Nationally, chronic undernutrition has resulted in one of every two children stunted, and severe wasting prevalence ranges nationally from 1.2 to 4 percent. The prevalence of HIV among adolescents remains extremely high, at around 6.2 percent in girls and 2.5 percent among boys. This is the backdrop to increasing displacement, a heavy rainy season and an increasing cholera outbreak which started in September 2022 continued into January 2023. In January, in part due to the spillover of cholera from neighbouring Malawi, cases increased substantially and spread into new areas with four provinces reporting cases; Niassa, Sofala, Gaza and Zambézia. As of January 31, cholera was reported in 14 districts with a total of over 2,600 cases. Over 70 percent of the reported cases are from Niassa followed by Sofala with 26 percent.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

In partnership with Médicos com África (CUAMM) and Médecins Sans Frontières UNICEF provided health assistance via mobile brigades to IDPs in 10 communities of Ancuabe and Chiure districts in Cabo Delgado. Services provided include primary health care to 937 children and antenatal care to 164 pregnant women. In Nangade, UNICEF delivered 13 tents for provision of health services in remote communities, 7,000 mosquito nets for malaria prevention to 3,500 families including 2,993 children under five, 700 soap bars, and 50 buckets. UNICEF has also prepositioned supplies in advance of the rainy season and the increase of diarrhea cases mainly in Pemba, Ancuabe, Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez districts. The medicine kits delivered including 15 kits for the treatment of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), two international emergency health kits and personal protective equipment including masks and gloves for health technicians supporting cholera treatment centers.

In Sofala province, UNICEF is supporting the response to the cholera outbreak in eight districts that have confirmed a total of 504 cases with two deaths. UNICEF funds were delivered to provincial health authorities to support case monitoring, technical support, training of community actors on cholera response, transport of medicines to affected

¹ UNICEF estimates based on IOM ETT reports for January 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique>

² IOM ETT report January 2023 - <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-emergency-tracking-tool-report-191-1-31-dec-2022-nampula-and-niassa?close=true>

areas, and general medical emergency response. In Zambezia, UNICEF provided technical support to provincial health authorities to develop the emergency contingency plan for 2023. UNICEF also joined a multisectoral team that assessed the cholera situation and required preparedness actions in Milange, Molumbo and Gurue districts and provided technical assistance and delivery of immunization supplies, including 800 surgical masks.

Nutrition



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In January 2023, an integrated health and nutrition team and other partners response in Nangade District of Cabo Delgado province, allowed UNICEF to support 8,000 displaced families. Nutrition commodities distributed include 3,000 RUTF sachets sufficient for treatment of 50 children with severe acute malnutrition, 15 scales, 250 MUAC tapes, and 320 cans of therapeutic milks. UNICEF in partnership with CUAMM, implemented integrated mobile brigades in Ancuabe and Chiure districts that allowed 947 children between 6 to 59 months to be screened for acute malnutrition and referral of 13 children for treatment. Also, 459 children were supplemented with vitamin A and 164 pregnant women received antenatal consultations and were screened for acute malnutrition. AVSI preparation for the implementation phase, is still ongoing and in the pipeline the training for the integrated nutrition package (PIN in Portuguese) and treatment of Acute Malnutrition and community level (TDC

in Portuguese) in Quissanga and Ibo respectively as well as resuming the Integrated mobile brigades in the same districts.

UNICEF resumed equally to support the inpatient malnutrition remote mentorship program in Cabo Delgado, including all 17 districts, where chief doctors, nutritionists, clinician and other key professionals, discuss daily on WhatsApp. Here are discussed different cases studies, first presented by one district and then generally discuss by the group members. This group currently has more than 140 members, actively participating in these discussions and envisions with this platform, to support technical discussions and coach professional supporting the management of severely acute malnourish children, being managed at hospital level.

Education

During the month of January, UNICEF in Cabo Delgado supported the needs-mapping in the most affected districts. An education and WASH joint assessment mission to Mocimboa da Praia was conducted in late January and schools officially started the 2023 school year at the end of the month (picture on the right). UNICEF also attended the provincial ceremonies, in Pemba and Chiure district, the latter included a handover ceremony for a school rehabilitated by UNICEF with funds from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). The rehabilitation of 29 classrooms



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funded by GPE was completed in the districts of Chiure (19), Mecufi (7) and Ancuabe (3). UNICEF had also supported repairs in 14 temporary learning spaces. Additionally, 200 adolescents and young people from IDP resettlement sites are participating in alternative learning pathways through vocational training in Metuge district supported by the European Union. In Nampula Province, the rehabilitation of 30 classrooms with support from the GPE were completed in Nacaroa (15) and Monapo (15) benefiting 8,321 children (3,745 girls) and 101 teachers (42F).

Child Protection

During the month of January, UNICEF and partner Capoeira for the Future piloted a capoeira project to support healing for children who have been affected by conflict living in Mueda District of Cabo Delgado. The art of capoeira was considered for its social, emotional and physical benefits as well as its use in promoting gender equality and prevention of violence, which is particularly effective for CAAFAG children or vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied or separated children or survivors of violence. The pilot reached 150 adolescent boys and girls and was supported by community-based case workers from UNICEF's partner Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC). The children participated in the capoeira programme in the new multipurpose centre (MPC) built in Eduardo Mondlane IDP camp. The pilot will be completed in February.

The UNICEF programme continues to expand the number of MPCs in Cabo Delgado and has a construction contract for 50 MPC which will provide child protection and non-formal educational services for children. There are currently six functioning in Metuge, Ancuabe, Montepuez, Mueda and Chiure Districts.

UNICEF continues to respond to the needs of conflict-affected children providing mental health and psychosocial support for 4,638 children. Additional UNICEF is supporting the identification and tracing of separated children; 26 new cases were registered in January and all have been provided with temporary alternative care. 35 new cases were registered in the case management system and all were supported with referrals to available health and legal services.



UNICEF signed two new partnerships in January with a consortium of Street Child and local partners to cover Mueda, Palma, and Balama Districts and a new partnership with FDC to continue in Mueda and expand child protection activities in Mocimboa da Praia.

Social Protection and Cash-Based Programming

UNICEF is supporting the implementation of the government's Child Grant in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. During this period the focus was on the preparatory process of the programme which provides a cash payment for families with children from zero to 24 months old. In Cabo Delgado UNICEF and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) started the training on the cash transfers, care, nutrition and PSEA components for health technicians and social workers in Mueda district. In Macomia district, a training was conducted for community actors, activists, matrons and community leaders. Macomia district has also started collecting the lists of potential beneficiaries which are under verification. UNICEF is assessing and advising on implementation strategies for the programme and looking at initial activities in the other priority districts of the government including Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade and Quissanga. In Nampula, the training, registration and vulnerability assessments were completed for the Ribaué INAS delegation with 1,864 beneficiaries in Lalaua and Mecuburi districts. Payments are expected to start in March. Meanwhile, in Nacala-a-Velha, Mossuril, Ilha de Moçambique and Memba districts, training on the child grant were completed at the district and community level for 142 people.



Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

In January, the focus of work was on the cholera response in Sofala, Zambézia and Niassa provinces. In Sofala and Niassa provinces, UNICEF provided technical assistance on designing and coordinating the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) interventions in order to minimize or stop the spread of cholera, but also to promote preventive practices and health-seeking behaviours in the hotspot areas. Rapid assessments on behavioural and social drivers were conducted in order to inform interventions and key messages used by community mobilizers, activists, mobile units, and community radios. Activities included interpersonal communication conducted by the Rapid Response Teams to affected families with the distribution of CERTEZA—a locally available water purification product, community mobilization through multimedia mobile units, dissemination of key messages in community radios, and awareness-raising sessions with key stakeholders including community and religious leaders, local authorities and police officer.



In Cabo Delgado and Nampula, UNICEF provided support IDPs and host communities to promote healthy behaviours for key issues including hygiene, nutrition, PSEA, child unions, birth registration, and vaccination, with the involvement of key community actors.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Within the care component of the Child Grant programme, UNICEF delivered PSEA trainings to *Serviço Distrital de Saúde, Mulher e Acção Social* (SDSMAS) and INAS technical staff as well as community leaders and midwives in Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces. In Cabo Delgado, 116 district government staff and community actors from Macomia and Mueda districts were trained. In Nampula, 155 district government staff and community actors from Ilha de Moçambique, Mossuril, Nacala and Memba districts were trained. In addition, PSEA information/communication

materials were distributed to INAS to be used during payments and registrations to raise beneficiaries' awareness and ensure they are aware of feedback mechanisms as well as appropriate behavior and rights.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, and Nutrition Clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility at both national and sub-national levels. The Nutrition Cluster is working on the review of the cluster-led nutritional data which will be generated through the SMART survey prioritizing the hard-to-reach districts in Cabo Delgado and 3 districts in Nampula. The analysis will be used to inform the Integrated Phase Classification analysis scheduled that will take place in June 2023. The nutrition cluster continues, through partners, assuring the OCHA led, district coordination meetings, in the districts, where partners are present. UNICEF plays a critical inter-agency role for improving the quality and delivery of child protection services. As co-lead of the Case Management Taskforce, UNICEF is supporting the harmonization and standardization of the inter-agency alternative care training package, which will include the development of a guideline for frontline actors. UNICEF has hired a National Child Protection Coordinator based in Maputo who will support strengthening the national response for child protection and improving emergency preparedness across the country for protection services. There are still challenges in collecting accurate child protection data as many partners lack information management support. WASH Cluster members have conducted needs assessments in conflict-affected districts of Cabo Delgado to update needs and support the development of future interventions. In addition, Cluster has developed a cyclone and flood damage assessment tool. In response to the cholera outbreak, the Education Cluster distributed SBC materials to all cluster partners for dissemination and extended outreach of their networks.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

- [Social Protection programme in response to COVID-19 is changing the lives of vulnerable families](#)
- [Social protection response during COVID-19 helps 86-year-old regain her livelihood](#)
- [Building Back Better the schools affected by emergencies](#)
- [Cash Transfer Activities in Cabo Delgado](#)
- [Cholera Response Activities in Zambézia](#)
- [School reconstruction in Sofala](#)
- [Press Release: UNICEF and EU support rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools in Cabo Delgado](#)
- https://twitter.com/UNICEF_Moz/status/1523991487419138054

Next SitRep: 20 March 2023

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

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Annex A: Summary of Programme Results: Northern Mozambique 2023

| Sector/Indicator | Total needs | UNICEF and IPs Response | | | Cluster/sector Response | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 2023 target | Total results | +/- since last report (Jan) | 2023 target | Total results | +/- since last report (Jan) |
| Health | | | | | | | |
| UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles | | 642,126 | - | - | | | |
| # children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities | 251,449 | 209,138 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | |
| Number children under 5 years received mosquito nets (2 mosquito net per family) | 229,584 | 167,120 | 3,021 | 3,021 | | | |
| HIV | | | | | | | |
| # pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART | 179,375 | 15,010 | 188 | 188 | | | |
| Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | 104,424 | 48,058 | 1,158 | 1,158 | 67,876 | 1,214 | 1,214 |
| Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting | 498,781 | 499,881 | 13,834 | 13,834 | 324,208 | 16,922 | 16,922 |
| Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling | 212,894 | 139,265 | 14,783 | 14,783 | 138,381 | 17,227 | 17,227 |
| Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation | 498,781 | 499,881 | 13,834 | 13,834 | 324,208 | 15,875 | 15,875 |
| Child Protection | | | | | | | |
| # children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS | 513,005 | 225,359 | 6,833 | 6,833 | 333,120 | 6,603 | 6,603 |
| # women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | 1,098,527 | 125,200 | 2,086 | 2,086 | 475,143 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| # people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | TBD | 846,635 | 1,776 | 1,776 | TBD | 674 | 674 |
| # Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified | TBD | 2,003 | 21 | 21 | TBD | 26 | 26 |
| # children who have received individual case management | TBD | 40,064 | 376 | 376 | TBD | 1,321 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| # children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 546,896 | 58,250 | 21,271 | 21,271 | 331,156 | 0 | 0 |
| # teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EIE related topics | 546,896 | 2,260 | 0 | 0 | 2,260 | 0 | 0 |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs | 828,000 | 627,000 | 31,900 | 31,900 | 757,000 | 31,900 | 31,900 |
| Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities | 828,000 | 627,000 | 550 | 550 | 757,000 | 550 | 550 |
| Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes | 828,000 | 627,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 757,000 | 4,775 | 4,775 |
| Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies | 828,000 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 757,000 | 1,660 | 1,660 |
| Social Protection | | | | | | | |
| Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers | | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Number households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support | | 131,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| SBC/ accountability mechanisms | | | | | | | |
| Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | | 420,000 | 30,859 | 30,859 | | | |
| Number of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | | 336,000 | - | - | | | |

Annex B: Summary of Programme Results: **Mozambique 2023**

| Sector/Indicator | Total needs | UNICEF and IPs Response | | | Cluster/sector Response | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2023 target | Total results | Change since last report (May) | 2023 target | Total results | Change since last report (May) |
| Health | | | | | | | |
| UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles | 1,066,069 | 790,383 | - | | | | |
| # Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF supported facilities | 537,302 | 263,694 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | |
| Number children under 5 years received mosquito nets (2 mosquito net per family) | 429,339 | 210,716 | 3,021 | 3,021 | | | |
| HIV | | | | | | | |
| # pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART | 113,569 | 54,121 | 188 | 188 | | | |
| Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment | 99,029 | 49,545 | 1,158 | 1158 | 49,545 | 1,214 | 1,214 |
| Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting | 1,090,965 | 263,694 | 13834 | 13834 | 818,224 | 16,922 | 16,922 |
| Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling | 238,524 | 175,590 | 14,783 | 14,783 | 178,909 | 17,227 | 17,227 |
| Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation | 1,090,965 | 545,517 | 13,834 | 13,834 | 818,224 | 15,875 | 15,875 |
| Child Protection | | | | | | | |
| # children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS | 736,689 | 225,359 | 6,833 | 6,833 | 333,120 | 6,603 | 6,603 |
| # women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions | 368,345 | 125,200 | 2,086 | 2,086 | 475,143 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| # people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | | 1,339,075 | 1776 | 1776 | TBD | 674 | 674 |
| # unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified | 5,894 | 2,003 | 21 | 21 | TBD | 26 | 26 |
| # children who have received individual case management | 117,870 | 40,064 | 411 | 411 | TBD | 1,321 | 1,321 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| # children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning | 556,249 | 64,950 | 23,641 | 23,641 | 331,156 | - | - |
| # teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics | 556,249 | 2,570 | - | - | 2,260 | - | - |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | | | | | | | |
| Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs | 932,000 | 700,000 | 31,900 | 31,900 | 757,000 | 31,900 | 31,900 |
| Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities | 1,235,000 | 700,000 | 550 | 550 | 757,000 | 550 | 550 |
| Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes | 1,235,000 | 700,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 757,000 | 4,775 | 4,775 |
| Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies | 1,235,000 | 300,000 | - | - | 757,000 | 1,660 | 1,660 |
| Social Protection | | | | | | | |
| Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers | 250,000 | | - | - | | | |
| # households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support | 655,000 | | - | - | | | |
| SBC/ accountability mechanisms | | | | | | | |
| # people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services | 2,400,000 | 962,896 | 190,821 | 190,821 | | | |
| # people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms | 2,400,000 | 14,787 | - | - | | | |

Annex C: Funding Status

| Sector | Requirements | Funds available | | Funding gap | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------------|------------|
| | | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (Carry-over) | \$ | % |
| Nutrition | 11,128,320 | - | 13,043 | 11,115,277 | 100% |
| Health | 14,180,698 | 1,800,000 | 4,847,471 | 7,533,227 | 53% |
| WASH | 35,979,552 | 100,000 | 4,239,138 | 31,640,414 | 88% |
| Child Protection | 15,081,340 | 0 | 3,028,740 | 12,052,600 | 80% |
| Education | 17,861,205 | 0 | 3,118,952 | 14,742,253 | 83% |
| Social Protection | 11,430,720 | 0 | - | 11,430,720 | 100% |
| SBC/AAP | 4,838,400 | 100,000 | 478,320 | 4,260,080 | 88% |
| Adolescents | 1,188,000 | 0 | 402 | 1,187,599 | 100% |
| Gender/GBV/PSEA | 1,403,136 | 0 | 348,657 | 1,054,479 | 75% |
| Programme Effectiveness | | 400,000 | 1,415,724 | | |
| Total | 113,091,372 | 2,400,000 | 17,490,447 | 93,200,924 | 82% |