

### HIGHLIGHTS (28 Jun 2020)

- With the first COVID-19 case reported on 22 March, Mozambique has 816 confirmed cases in all the 11 provinces of the country as of 26 June.
- A total of 7.9 million people is estimated to be in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in 2020 due to multiple shocks affecting the country.
- A cholera outbreak has been reported in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, with over 1,000 cases and 17 deaths recorded to date
- The humanitarian situation in Cabo Delgado has significantly deteriorated over the last six months due to insecurity and violence. About 211,500 people are internally displaced.
- The COVID-19 Flash Appeal and the Cabo Delgado Rapid Response Plan request for \$103M to provide life-saving, life-supporting assistance and protection to the most vulnerable.



*IOM health staff and community health workers lead community education and mobilization activities for COVID-19 prevention practices such as frequent handwashing, in Mandruzi resettlement site. Photo: IOM*

### KEY FIGURES

**7.9M**

people in need (COVID-19 Flash Appeal)

**712K**

people in need in Cabo Delgado

**3M**

people targeted (COVID-19 Flash Appeal)

**354K**

people targeted in Cabo Delgado

### FUNDING

**\$68.1M**

Required (COVID-19 Flash Appeal)

**\$35.4M**

Required (Cabo Delgado Plan)

**\$3.5M**

Received (COVID-19 Flash Appeal)

**\$7M**

Received (Cabo Delgado Plan)

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### BACKGROUND (29 Jun 2020)

#### COVID-19 outbreak compounding existing needs

The first case of COVID-19 was declared in Mozambique on 22 March 2020. Three months later, as of 26 June, the country had 816 confirmed cases and 5 deaths. The outbreak has now reached all the 11 provinces of the country, with Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Maputo being the hardest-hit. Mozambique's President, Filipe Nyusi, declared a State of Emergency on 1 April (recently extended until 30 June) and announced a number of measures to contain the spread of COVID-19.

COVID-19 arrived in Mozambique at a time when humanitarian needs were already rising due to consecutive climatic shocks in multiple parts of the country and growing violence and insecurity in Cabo Delgado. A year on from Cyclone Idai and Kenneth, over 100,000 displaced people are still living in 76 temporary sites across six provinces in the central and northern regions of the country. People living in confinement, camps or camp like settings, IDPs in resettlement sites or within host communities, with limited access to services, are currently at heightened risk as their right to information, access to healthcare, hygiene, protection services and livelihoods are constrained.

Moreover, COVID-19 is currently escalating an already alarming food security situation and exhausting families' coping capacities. Households are likely to exhaust what little savings they had and resort to negative coping mechanisms, including increasing child marriage and transactional sex. Following the country-wide closure of schools on 23 March, 235,000 children are no longer accessing critical school feeding programmes and malnutrition is expected to worsen in the period ahead.

Prior to COVID-19, multiple disease outbreaks—including cholera and malaria—were already stretching Mozambique's weak health systems and 94 health centres were damaged during the cyclones. Critical services—such as sexual and reproductive health care, immunization activities and continuity of care for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and cholera—are expected to be disrupted as resources shift to the COVID-19 response, potentially increasing maternal and infant deaths. Access to clean water and appropriate sanitation is a major challenge in the country, where 80 per cent of urban dwellers live in informal settlements.

COVID-19 and its secondary consequences are also increasing protection concerns, particularly for women and children. At the same time, across the country, as stressors rise, the risk of intimate partner and gender-based violence (GBV) is increasing. Those with limited mobility, particularly the elderly and disabled, already at increased risk from COVID-19 and may face further barriers to access life-saving services due to movement restrictions.

In response to the arising humanitarian needs, on 4 June 2020, the Humanitarian Country Team, in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC), launched a [Flash Appeal for COVID-19](#) aimed at providing urgent life-saving and life-supporting assistance to 2.96 million people until December 2020. The appeal supports the Government-led response to COVID-19, addressing both the immediate public health crisis and the secondary impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable Mozambicans. Out of US\$68 million appeal, \$16 million are destined for the health sector, and \$52 million for non-health sectors, especially food security & livelihoods and water, sanitation and hygiene. The COVID-19 Flash Appeal reflects an in-depth elaboration of the requirements for Mozambique that are outlined in the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19.

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## **BACKGROUND** (29 Jun 2020)

### **Violence and displacements in Cabo Delgado**

The humanitarian situation in Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique significantly deteriorated over the last six months, due to consecutive climatic shocks, insecurity and violence, leading to wide displacements, disruption of livelihoods and lack of access to basic services. Over 300 violent incidents have been recorded to date, of which over 100 were reported since January 2020, including attacks on villages by non-state armed actors and clashes between security forces and armed groups. Attacks by non-state armed groups destroyed more than 107 schools (including a teacher training centre) so far, affecting more than 56,000 children and almost 1,100 teachers. Over the past weeks, attacks have increased in scale and scope, with Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Muidumbe, Macomia and Quissanga districts hardest-hit.

Displacement has risen rapidly as violence has escalated, with 211,485 people now estimated to be internally displaced in the province. Food insecurity has also increased due to violence and disruption of livelihoods. The overlap of insecurity and climatic shocks with pre-existing vulnerabilities in Cabo Delgado—including poverty, marginalization and harmful social and gender norms—significantly heightened protection risks.

Due to the escalation in violence, humanitarian access in Cabo Delgado widely reduced in 2020, and humanitarian organizations working in the province are currently facing significant challenges to reaching people in need. Recent attacks on district capitals in Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Macomia districts have forced many humanitarian actors to temporarily withdraw from vital hub locations into Pemba and Maputo, reducing their ability to assess and respond to rising needs. At the same time, road transport has proven challenging throughout the province as roads and infrastructure are in poor condition and remain susceptible to weather conditions. It is estimated that 350,000 people are critically isolated due to physical access constraints in Macomia, Meluco and Quissanga districts, while 550,000 people are moderately isolated in Mocimboa da Praia, Mueda, Muidumbe, Nangade and Palma.

On 4 June 2020, the Humanitarian Country Team in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) launched a [Rapid Response for Cabo Delgado](#) aimed at scale-up urgent life-saving, life-supporting assistance and protection to 354,000 people in the period May-December 2020. The total required funding for the plan is US\$ 35.5 million. A total of \$7million has already been mobilized through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), allowing humanitarian partners to urgently kick-start operations in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation in the province.

### CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



#### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

211K  
IDPs in Cabo Delgado

95K

IDPs in Sofala, Manica, Tete & Zambezia

#### Needs

- The ongoing second phase of households' verification commenced on 18 May at the remaining resettlement sites, which host about 55,000 people, of Sofala Province. Currently, the teams are verifying in Nhamatanda District, at the CURA resettlement site, and Dondo District, Mandruzi resettlement site 2.
- CCCM is conducting an evaluation at the different resettlement sites in Buzi, Sofala Province. The objective of the assessment is to identify needs to improve the living conditions of resettlement sites.
- In Cabo Delgado, displacement has risen rapidly as violence has escalated, with 211,485 people now estimated to be internally displaced in the province, according to IOM. Moreover, as a result of the recent attacks in the province, a growing caseload of internally displaced people (IDP) has been recently reported in the neighbouring Nampula and Niassa Province. The majority of IDPs are children and women. Food and shelter/non-food items (NFIs) and livelihood remain the most-needed assistance for IDPs, according to an assessment conducted in May 2020. While there are settlements and accommodation centres, the majority of IDPs are being hosted by families and relatives.

#### Response

- CCCM Cluster conducted several training sessions with local government officials to raise awareness about of COVID-19. The Mutua resettlement site is closely being monitored after suspected COVID-19 cases were sent for testing and isolation.

- CCCM is coordinating with and increasing the capacity of community leaders to support activities in their resettlement sites.
- In Beira, another round of Multisectoral Location Assessment started with COVID-19 preparedness section in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces.
- In Nampula, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in coordination with the humanitarian partners, mobilized a team to conduct a rapid assessment of the new displacement by insecurity arrived from Cabo Delgado Province.
- More than 7,000 individuals in Cabo Delgado have been on the move up to date, using the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) methodology.
- DTM is finalizing the baseline assessment at provincial level, in coordination with Provincial and District authorities.
- CCCM Cluster is coordinating with and increasing the capacity of community leaders to support activities in their resettlement sites.

### ↔ Gaps

- In Cabo Delgado, the access limitations due to insecurity are significantly hampering the operations. ETT exercise was stopped in Mocimboa da Praia and Muidumbe District due to security concerns.
- Funding gaps limiting capacities to conduct the full points of entry assessment in Southern and Northern areas of the country as part of the COVID-19 planning.

## CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



### Education

**235K**

children not receiving school feeding

**107**

schools destroyed in Cabo Delgado



### Needs

- Closure of schools since 23 March, as COVID-19 preventive measure, has affected more than 8 million children.
- Construction, rehabilitation of more classrooms and provision of temporary learning spaces (TLS) are needed in the districts of Mecúfi, Metuge, Chiúre, Ancuabe, Montepuez, Namuno and Balama (Cabo Delgado) because of migration from IDPs.
- In Cabo Delgado, attacks by non-state armed groups destroyed more than 107 schools (including a teacher training centre), affecting more than 56,000 children and almost 1,100 teachers. There is a need to continue to mobilize cooperation partners for the construction, rehabilitation, and recovery of 330 classrooms in the Cabo Delgado province.
- Teachers need psychosocial support, especially those displaced and those who work with students in accommodation sites.

- In Sofala Province, provision of materials for hygiene and products (for cleaning of schools when schools reopen) within the scope of COVID -19 is needed, together with the procurement of more posters, informative and educational pamphlets on coronavirus in schools. Logistical support to conduct monitoring of activities carried out in schools and households.

### ➔ Response

- For the COVID-19 response, Arco Iris Ministry School / Cabo Delgado Delegation in Pemba, distributed feeding kits to 820 students' families who attended the school. The kit consisted of 10 kg of corn flour, 3 kg of butter beans, 1 empty 10-liter bucket for water, 1 bar of soap and 1 kg of salt). Associação Progresso is carrying out awareness campaigns in compliance with measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
- World Vision International completed the mobilization and orientation sessions on COVID-19 for district authorities, community leaders and teachers in 6 schools and 10 resettlement centres in Buzi, Dondo and Nhamanatanda districts.
- Plan International allocated hygiene kits to 1,715 students (1,113 girls and 602 boys) in 6 primary schools as well as hygiene kits to 199 teachers (112 men and 87 women) in 16 primary schools. The organization disseminated COVID-19 prevention spots, prevention of violence against minors (safeguarding children), in local languages: Portuguese, Sena, Ndaou on radio. Supported the transmission of 45 weekly classes (in the last two months) of primary and secondary education via radio and reproduced 48,400 guidelines for learning and exercise sheets for schools benefiting 9,011 students (4,308 girls and 4,703 boys).
- In Cabo Delgado, training was recently organized with funding from Centre for Learning and Capacity Building of Civil Society, to support teachers who have been displaced by violence and insecurity in Quissanga, Ibo, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Meluco, Mueda and Nangade District. Training took place in three towns (Pemba, Montepuez and Macomia), and reached a total of 304 teachers.
- Rehabilitation interventions have been undertaken in the following schools in Macomia district: EPC Muagamula (five classrooms), EPC Xinavane (two classrooms), EPC Liucue (two classrooms), EPC Licangano (three classrooms), EP1 Nanjaba (two classrooms), EPC Litamanda (rehabilitation of two toilets and EPC Nanga (rehabilitation of two classrooms). Moreover, Street Child completed the mixed construction of a block of three classrooms in EPC Nancaramo/Metuge district.
- Though CERF funds, UNICEF delivered school material (school-in-a-box, learners' kit, chalkboard, tarpaulin) to Pemba, Metuge, Chiure, Ancuabe, Mecufi, Montepuez, Namuno and Balama District.
- For Cyclone Idai response, UNICEF have signed contracts with contractors for the rehabilitation of 72 classrooms in the city of Beira, Sofala Province.
- In Sofala province, Portuguese Association of Support to Africa distributed 525 portfolios to two schools (172 for EPC of Mile 8 and 353 for EPC of Fotine); constructed two kitchens at EPC (Mile 8 and Nhampuepue); constructed a fountain at EPC in Nhampuepue.

### ↔ Gaps

- More student kits are needed in Metuge and Montepuez district in Cabo Delgado as the number of IDP's is increasing. Moreover, kits for personal hygiene and school cleaning are needed when schools reopen.
- In Manica Province, support is needed for the construction of 100 tarp tents in Sussundenga, Macate, Mossurize and Gondola District. There is also need for the construction and rehabilitation of 200 classrooms including equipment to improve classrooms built by the community.

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## CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



### Food Security and Livelihoods

**2M**

severely food-insecure people

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#### Needs

- Prior to COVID-19, an estimated 2 million people were projected to be facing severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) across the country, including 160,000 people in Cabo Delgado. Households have not yet recovered from the devastation caused by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth that affected over 770,000 hectares of staple crops.
- According to the recent Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates, many poor households in Cabo Delgado are expected to continue facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes through September 2020. The latter might result in a severe deterioration of the overall food and nutrition security which could have a significant impact on livelihood.
- Due to rainfall deficits in most provinces, crop growing conditions were generally worse than last year and average conditions.
- The population in rural areas affected by deficit and/or irregular rainfall is also food insecure due to lower production of staple foods such as maize.
- Additionally, in Maputo and Matola cities, some 300,000 people are in need of food assistance.
- The reduction in rice imports foreseen by trade restrictions may reduce availability and increase price of imported rice.

#### Response

- Few residual caseloads of about 316,000 people will continue to be assisted from resettlement centres and residual caseloads.

#### Gaps

- One of the major gaps is the limited funding to respond to diverse needs due to different shocks affecting the country concurrently.
- Currently, the Cluster coordination position is not funded.

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## CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



### Health

1,711

cholera cases in Cabo Delgado

816

COVID-19 cases (as of 26 June)

### Needs

- Prior to COVID-19, multiple disease outbreaks—including cholera and malaria—were already stretching Mozambique's weak health systems and 94 health centres were damaged during the cyclones.
- IDPs in Cabo Delgado, in particular, are currently facing significant challenges to accessing primary health care.
- Critical services—such as sexual and reproductive health care, immunization activities and continuity of care for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and cholera—are expected to be disrupted as resources shift to the COVID-19 response, potentially increasing maternal and infant deaths.
- Over 2.2 million people are living with HIV in Mozambique, while cholera outbreaks are ongoing in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces with over 1,000 cases and 17 deaths reported to date.

### Response

- Coordination with all provincial partners—Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Affairs (*Direcção Provincial do Género, Criança e Acção Social, DPGCAS*), Provincial Directorate of Health (*Direcção Provincial de Saúde, DPS*), District Service of Health, Women and Social Affairs (*Serviço Distrital de Saúde, Mulher e Acção Social, SDSMAS*)—on implementation of activities including COVID-19 response is ongoing, such as on GBV prevention, ensuring continuity of sexual and reproductive health (SHR) services in Health Units.
- The Cluster is also monitoring the logistics chain from provincial to community level, focusing on the distribution of contraceptives.
- Training on new instruments is ongoing for collecting and analyzing information on *Serviços Amigos dos Adolescentes (SAAJ)* for Balama, Chiúre, Montepuez and Namuno in Cabo Delgado.
- Radio spots developed and disseminated good practices on prevention of Obstetric Fistula, in the day of prevention of obstetric fistula.
- Coordination with Health partners (WHO, IOM, Pathfinder, CVM / IFRC, Save the Children, *Associação Moçambicana para Desenvolvimento da Família (AMODEFA)*) is ongoing to support the functioning of Mobile Health Brigades, including assessment and monitoring mission with the DPS; Three tents distributed to the Rural Hospital of Buzi; one for consultations at the family planning unit, another for tracking COVID-19 cases and the third for maternity care, to isolate and care for pregnant women with COVID-19 symptoms.

### Gaps

- There is currently a gap in the availability of tents for isolation of SRH and MCH Services in general and also for cholera in Pemba and in Metuge, in Cabo Delgado.
- Moreover, there is a lack of PPE for COVID-19 prevention (masks, sanitary buckets, soap and bleach/Javel) in Health Units.
- Transportation for the operation of the Mobile Brigades and monitoring by the SDSMAS as well as additional staffing for DPS Sofala (12 doctors and 24 nurses / health technicians) remain a priority.
- Support in the repair of circulating means (mainly motorized) for SDSMAS in the target districts to ensure the supervision and monitoring of Health Units.

- There are currently needs in medical equipment (Mother and Child program) in Health Units in Metuge, Montepuez, Chiúre districts, Cabo Delgado.
- There is also a need to conduct a safety audit visit with GBV/CP/Protection and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) partners to assess GBV/SRH and Protection risks and needs and implement the necessary measures. Assess capacity for provision of mobile clinics on the sites is also needed for screening of MCH/FP and PSS.
- There is a need to ensure ongoing funding for the functioning of the Mobile Health Brigades (BM) in the resettlement neighbourhoods after November 2020.

### CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



#### Nutrition

67,500

children to require malnutrition treatment

#### Needs

- Following the country-wide closure of schools on 23 March, 235,000 children are no longer accessing critical school feeding programmes and malnutrition is expected to worsen in the period ahead.
- An estimated 67,500 children will require treatment for malnutrition in the next nine months. Currently, more than 3,000 children under age 5 are being treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and there have been over 4,000 cases of pellagra (vitamin B3 deficiency) recorded since May 2019.
- Continuity of services at community and health facility level for the nutrition treatment services is not assured.

#### Response

- The Cluster defined the draft joint statement to support breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19, also defining key messages for infant and young child feeding in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic for Mozambique, including breast feeding support and prevention of violations of the code of commercialization of breast milk substitutes and also pregnant and lactating women and vulnerable populations nutrition.
- IPC analysis on districts in Cabo Delgado and Tete will be undertaken in the next few weeks. Analysis will start immediately after.

#### Gaps

- CERF-funded nutrition activities will need to be re-adapted due to the changing scenarios of the humanitarian situation in Cabo Delgado and access constraints.
- A nutrition monitoring and evaluation mechanism has to be established to assess nutritional status of most affected populations.



### CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



#### Protection

ppl. need protection serv. in Cabo Delgado

#### Needs

- In Cabo Delgado, the overlap of insecurity and climatic shocks with pre-existing vulnerabilities—including poverty, marginalization and harmful social and gender norms—significantly heightened protection risks.
- As a result of the interlocking shocks they are having to face, people in Cabo Delgado have been exposed to: violence against civilians, including loss of life; trafficking; exploitation, abuse and neglect; sexual and gender-based violence (GBV); sexual exploitation and abuse; child labour; child marriage; and exclusion and discrimination related to lack of documentation, land and property rights.
- In other areas already affected by food insecurity, households are likely to exhaust what little savings they had and resort to negative coping mechanisms, including increasing child marriage and transactional sex.
- There is a need for assistance to women and girls hosted in Pemba, Metuge and Montepuez (IDPs also move towards new areas, many of whom are already being displaced for the second time).
- The reactivation of referral pathways that are no longer functional in most of the affected areas with limited access is also a priority.
- It is needed remote support to GBV cases and their respective follow-up at community level, especially in districts with critical insecurity situations such as Macomia, Quissanga, Palma, Muidumbe and Mocimboa da Praia.
- It will be important to conduct a safety audit visit with GBV/CP/Protection and SRH partners to assess GBV/SRH and Protection risks and needs and implement the necessary measures. Assess capacity for provision of mobile clinics on the sites for screening of MCH/FP and PSS.
- There is a need to ensure the continuity of GBV services and reduce risks of COVID-19 for survivors.

#### Response

- In Cabo Delgado, coordination is ongoing with all provincial partners (DPGCAS, DPS, SDSMAS) on implementation of activities including COVID-19 response, such as GBV prevention, ensuring continuity of SHR services in Health Units.
- The government-led Multisectoral Mechanism for GBV prevention and cases management (DPGCAS, DPS, IPAJ, PRM) in Cabo Delgado is already in place with an integrated service centre with a room with eight beds established, but still has not all the services covered.
- In Sofala, UNHCR distributed of prevention materials (WASH kits) to 510 households within the scope of COVID-19 prevention in May. The list of beneficiaries included mostly girls and women heads of households, and people with disabilities.
- With support from UNFPA, BeGirl, Mahlahle and PLAN International, a ToT was conducted on menstrual hygiene and management to 26 girls and focus groups involving 41 girls and 11 boys. At the same time, girls' panties with reusable dressings were distributed.

- Community radio stations were engaged in the dissemination of spots about GBV and COVID-19.
- Support was provided by DPGCAS and the Police to the multi-sectoral technical groups of GBV in Dondo and Nhamatanda, through work sessions, with the support of the District Attorneys, to raise the awareness of the community courts to report GBV cases to the competent authorities.

### ↔ Gaps

- Additional support is likely to be needed in Macomia, Quissanga, Palma and Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado where there could be a potential increase in the incidence of violence.
- Refer pathways for reporting of individuals in situations of vulnerability must be improved.
- Movement restrictions are impacting the availability of critical support services for survivors of GBV.

### CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



#### Shelter & Non-Food Items

411K

ppl need shelter support in Cabo Delgado

280K

ppl need shelter support in Sofala & Manica

### ? Needs

- Approximately 411,000 people (82,000 households) across the districts of Macomia, Quissanga, Mocimboa de Praia, Muidumbe, Mueda, Nangade, Palma and Meluco (Cabo Delgado) need emergency shelter support, according to the latest DTM.
- In Sofala and Manica provinces, some 83,000 people displaced in resettlement sites are still living in emergency shelter and need support to upgrade at least to transitional shelter.
- Around 197,000 people have not been able to improve their housing condition since they lost their house during Cyclone Idai.
- Overall, 280,000 people (56,000 households) need shelter support to achieve minimum shelter standards for adequate shelter in Sofala and Manica provinces.

### → Response

- In Cabo Delgado, IOM distributed shelter/NFI items and framing kits (including 100 bamboo poles, 16 construction poles, nails and rubber tie wire) to 897 IDP HHs in Metuge District.
- ICRC/CVM distributed household kits to 1,600 IDP HHs after assessment (like the one ongoing lead by IOM) in 3 Pemba' neighbourhoods.
- IOM is planning to undertake engineering works at the schools/public buildings to restore lighting and ventilation in the buildings.

- In Sofala Province, coordination with Health partners (WHO, IOM, Pathfinder, CVM / IFRC, Save the Children, AMODEFA) is ongoing to support the functioning of Mobile Health Brigades - including assessment and monitoring mission with the DPS.
- Three tents distributed to the Rural Hospital of Buzi: one for consultations at the family planning unit, another for tracking COVID-19 cases and the third for maternity care, to isolate and care for pregnant women with COVID-19 symptoms.

### ↔ Gaps

- Due to the limited funding, 280,000 people remain in need of humanitarian assistance in the central region of Mozambique.

## CLUSTER STATUS (28 Jun 2020)



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

50%

of people access improved water supply

### 📋 Needs

- Access to clean water and appropriate sanitation is a major challenge in the country, where 80 per cent of urban dwellers live in informal settlements. Conditions in informal settlements are overcrowded, and most people living in them lack access to adequate housing, basic services and sanitation. Only half of Mozambicans have access to improved water supply and just one in five use improved sanitation facilities. Of the 1,643 health centres in the country, some 19 per cent do not have access to water, and 17 per cent do not have sanitation facilities for patients.
- There is a need for additional hygiene kits for identified IDPs in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula provinces.
- Accommodation centres in Cabo Delgado lack adequate water storage, latrines, and soap.

### ➔ Response

- In Nampula province, WASH Cluster has identified a WASH partner for assessments in the new IDP location.
- UNICEF dispatched hygiene kits to INGC for these new arrivals based on preliminary report of hygiene item needs.
- In Cabo Delgado, distributions of household water treatment chemicals is ongoing in cholera affected districts.
- Helvetas is providing water storage tanks in the accommodation centres.
- Revised latrine designs were provided to adapt new emergency latrines constructed for the accommodation centers.
- The district administrator directed the Director SDPI to identify a site for IDP accommodation to release the schools.
- WASH activities are ongoing in the districts of Pemba, Metuge, Mecufi, Chiure, Ancuabe and assessment of the situation ongoing in Ibo.

- With regards to COVID-19 response, WASH assessments were completed in all provincial capital and isolation wards and potential partners were identified. UNICEF conducted WASH assessments in the planned isolation wards in Ancuabe and Chiure.
- First dispatch of IPC WASH supplies is planned for priority health facilities while remaining procurements is ongoing.
- ICRC, MSF, Food for the Hungry and UNICEF are fully involved in the COVID-9 preparedness and response including the preparation of the two isolation wards in Pemba (focus on WASH component).

### ↔ Gaps

- Due to access constraints, all activities are currently on hold in Mocimboa da Praia, Quissanga, Muidumbe and Macomia.
- Financial gap for private and parastatal water operators is becoming more urgent as operators are reporting loss of revenues but still require operating costs for electricity, chemicals, and labour.

## COORDINATION (28 Jun 2020)

### General Coordination

- The overall humanitarian response in Mozambique is led and coordinated by the national authorities through the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) and related emergency coordination mechanisms. This is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is composed of UN agencies, International and National NGOs, Red Cross and donor representatives. The HCT is supported at the operational level by an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).
- Specifically, the COVID-19 public health response is led by the Ministry of Health, supported by WHO and partners, through a Health Partners Group. A national COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan was developed around 10 pillars: Coordination; Surveillance; Laboratory; Case Management; IPC and WASH; Advocacy communication and community involvement; Medicines and supplies; Operational support and logistics. A Technical Advisory Team (TAT) composed of experts from WHO, UNICEF, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Bank, USAID, UNFPA was established with the overall objective to coordinate, add quality and harmonize outputs from the various TWGs. All of these teams are active and continue to function while a similar structure is being implemented through the DPS and Governors offices at provincial level.
- Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) will be a central tenet of the response. The PSEA Network will serve as the primary body for coordination and oversight of activities related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by international and national personnel of UN, NGO entities and associated personnel involved in the response. The PSEA Network will provide technical support to the clusters, agencies and partners to ensure capacity building and community awareness on PSEA, access to safe reporting mechanisms and referral of SEA survivors to assistance services.



OCHA

# MOZAMBIQUE

## Situation Report

Last updated: 29 Jun 2020

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