UNICEF MOZAMBIQUE SITUATION REPORT – December 2016

MOZAMBIQUE
Drought Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights

• Following a new joint Government/Humanitarian Country Team assessment of the IDP situation in Manica province, UNICEF will be supporting a WASH and Nutrition response for 3,600 IDPs consisting of WASH non-food items (NFIs) and a nutritional screening to identify and treat acutely malnourished children. In August, UNICEF provided school tents and learners kits in several IDP sites.

• In 2016, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health trained mobile brigades and have screened more than 140,853 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and treated more than 8,312 children with SAM.

• Cumulatively, UNICEF has reached over 23,900 people with safe water through water trucking and point-of-use water treatment in Magude district, while the WASH cluster has reached 291,000 people with safe water.

• In November, UNICEF provided medicine, medical devices and equipment to support the Government’s response to the victims of the explosion of the fuel tanker in Tete, which affected 149 people and killed 90 people.

• In December, UNICEF responded to the Government’s appeal to the cholera outbreak in Maputo city, with communication material and tents for the establishment of a cholera treatment centre.

850,000
Children affected by drought

1,427,000
People food insecure (IPC Phase 3)
(SETSAN September 2016)

243,960
People targeted by UNICEF
WASH and Nutrition Interventions

67,920
Children targeted by UNICEF
WASH and Nutrition Interventions

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$ 8.8 million

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

2016 FUNDING STATUS

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People provided with access to safe water</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People reached with hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Children &lt; 5 years with SAM admitted to nutrition rehabilitation treatment programmes</td>
<td>27,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Results are under reported due to less than 60% of partner reports being received to date.

**Following the decision of the nutrition cluster to priorities treatment of acute malnutrition, the activities related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) only started in November 2016, hence the low number of pregnant and lactating reached. This result is expected to be accelerated in the coming months.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The El Niño drought continues to affect 1.5 million people in Mozambique and it is expected that this number will be in need of food assistance until March 2017 and could possibly increase up to 2.3 million. According to IOM’s displacement tracking matrix (DTM), of the nine assessed IDP camps (8 in Manica and 1 in Sofala), a total of 15,128 people are currently displaced due on-going military conflict and drought consequences. Specifically, about 90% of the IDPs interviewed have identified security and conflict as the main reason preventing them from returning to their place of origin. The number of IDPs is expected to increase due to floods, cyclones and as military confrontations continue. The National Contingency Plan predicts under its Scenario I about 714,000 people to be affected by strong winds, floods, and cyclones among which, 190,000 will be displaced and in need of temporary accommodation centers.

From October to December 2016, the amount of rainfall has been consistent with the forecasts of the National Meteorological Institute for Mozambique, which predicted normal to above normal rainfall for the period in the south and central provinces (Figure 1), and normal to above normal for the period January to March 2017 in Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia (Figure 2). The northern parts of Nampula and Gaza expect below normal rainfall between January and March 2017. Although in general the forecast for the agriculture season is good, we expect there will be pockets of populations that remain food insecure and facing nutrition crisis due to a combination of factors including unavailability of seed during the planting seasons, poor agriculture harvest due to excess rainfall and localized floods, and inability of population, particularly in conflict zones, to access their land due to insecurity amid on-going military confrontations and damage to crops as a result of intense cyclone activity.

Cholera

There are confirmed cases of cholera in Maputo city which were reported in December, however, there has been no official declaration of an outbreak by the Ministry of Health. As of 12 December, 14 cholera cases had been reported with 2 deaths affecting one neighbour of the city. The municipality has activated a cholera contingency plan, and response actions are ongoing. A risk assessment is being conducted by the National Institute of Health with support from the Medical Faculty and WHO. UNICEF is supporting with communication material and tents to set up a cholera treatment centre. For the time being, cholera cases are being contained.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) provides overall leadership and coordination of all humanitarian interventions in the country. The Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and the Humanitarian Country Team working group (HCT-WG), co-chaired by UNICEF and WFP, support the INGC. The HCT-WG gives direct support to the implementation of humanitarian action in the country, including emergency preparedness, response and support to the on-going El Niño drought emergency, flood preparedness and IDP issues. UNICEF continues to lead and coordinate interventions in WASH, Nutrition, Protection and Education by providing multi-sectoral coordination and cluster leadership.
Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy consists of interventions in WASH, Nutrition, Education and Protection. Within the HCT and through the Government, UNICEF continues to provide technical, coordination and monitoring support to cluster and government, focusing on the most drought affected provinces and the likely impacts of flood. To further strengthen the monitoring capacity UNICEF has developed terms of reference for third party monitoring (TPM) and is requesting expression of interest from international and national NGOs working in humanitarian contexts in Mozambique. The purpose of TPM is to support programs and to provide evidence-based information and data on programme implementation, namely progress and results achieved against plans, bottlenecks or constraints, and quality of implemented activities, particularly in the context of humanitarian implementation and where humanitarian access is restricted due to on-going military conflict.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Throughout the drought emergency response, UNICEF undertook several field monitoring missions to all drought-affected provinces. Monitoring missions were aimed at assessing progress and to provide evidence to guide interventions and revisions as required. In total, more than 21 field-monitoring missions were carried out by the protection sector, 33 by Health and Nutrition sectors and 9 by the WASH sector. Six field monitoring missions included the participation of UNICEF’s Emergency Specialist (4 joint UN/Government-led missions and 2 IDP missions).

Nutrition: Deterioration of children's nutritional situation is expected to reach its peak in late February and early March 2017, at the end of the lean season. Other factors influencing the nutrition situation are possible flooding, cholera/acute watery diarrhoea and possible increased political and military tensions leading to disruption to services, internal displacement and inflation of prices of basic commodities.

As of December, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health have trained 36 mobile brigades in 33 districts, screened more than 140,853 children for acute malnutrition (SAM) and treated 8,312 children with SAM.

UNICEF will expand its nutrition response activities to include 8 districts in the south of Zambezia province as well as IDPs sites in Manica province. From the current nutrition situation scenario, the highest prevalence of acute malnutrition has been reflected in Zambezia province (9.1%), with the southern districts among the most affected in the country within the context of the current El Niño drought emergency. UNICEF nutrition activities include active case finding and case management, counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) for an estimated 150,000 women and HIV screening and referral of all acutely malnourished children, as well as special feeding and care counselling for HIV exposed children.

WASH: UNICEF water trucking activities in Magude district in Maputo province ended in October. However, upgrading of water points in four communities in Maputo is already taking place. In addition, WASH is responding to the needs of 3,600 conflict affected IDPs in Manica through the provision of non-food items (NFIs) - Certeza-water household purification solution and hygiene soap - for three months, including tarpaulins for latrines and plastic buckets for water storage. Cumulatively, the WASH cluster has reached 291,000 and 140,000 people with access to safe water and hygiene promotion activities respectively out of the 300,000 people targeted in 2016.

Resilience building activities that will enable at risk communities to better cope with drought include technical design and fieldwork for upgrading community water points in Magude district. The bidding process for upgrading community water points has been finalised and consists of upgrading water supply facilities in 68 drought affected communities in Tete (11) Inhambane (7) Gaza (16), Manica (13) and Sofala (21) provinces. The engagement of the contractors for civil works and supervision is expected to start at the beginning of 2017. The revised WASH Cluster Strategic Response Plan (SRP) identified 690,428 people in need, of which the WASH Cluster is targeting 414,000 people.

Education: In November, UNICEF supported the government’s assessment of the damages to education infrastructure caused by strong winds with speeds up to 80km/h that affected parts of Maputo city and Maputo province. UNICEF provided 6 schools tents to assist 5,824 students in Maputo and to ensure children have uninterrupted classes during the critical end-of-the-year examination period. UNICEF has provided support to children internally displaced by military tensions in Manica, including school tents for students displaced in Nampula.
**Protection:** Following the revision of the SRP in October, which lays out the strategy for the protection response, UNICEF signed an agreement with IOM to support INGC and the provincial authorities to strengthen the emergency response capacity of local disaster risk management committees (CLGRC) in 6 provinces. The scope of work will also include migration, trafficking of organs predominantly affecting persons and children with albinism and sexual exploitation due to heightened risks linked to the current humanitarian situation and the associated vulnerabilities of the provinces.

**Maternal and Child Health:** UNICEF provided support to respond to the explosion of the fuel tanker in Tete province, which took place in Capirizange village on 17 November. The explosion affected 149 people with third degree burns and killed 94 people. Specifically, UNICEF support consisted of medicines (14,600), medical devices—consumables (8,000), equipment (75), ORS (3,000) and infusions (800) to assist the wounded.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**
Communication and media support to UN emergency response has continued. Radio spots with emergency messages focusing on IYCF, hygiene and sanitation and malaria prevention have been produced in local languages and broadcasted on 8 community radios in Tete province. Four radio programmes - including key messages on nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, WASH and HIV - were also produced in November, and a dedicated C4D consultant has been deployed to support the emergency response in Tete province. An online IEC library has also been developed by UNICEF to support partners on the ground, particularly NGOs, to access, download and use communication materials in their activities with communities.

**Funding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>$1,995,339</td>
<td>$2,804,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,324,609</td>
<td>+$324,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,800,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,319,948</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,480,052</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available include funding received against the current appeal as well as carry-forward funds ($270,575) from the previous year, which have been included in the WASH Funds Received column.

**UNICEF would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude for the valuable contributions of DFID, Irish Aid, OFDA and the US Fund for UNICEF, which are supporting the on-going drought response.**

**Next SitRep:** 30 January 2017

**UNICEF Mozambique:** [http://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique](http://www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique)
**UNICEF Mozambique:** [http://www.twitter.com/UNICEF_Moz](http://www.twitter.com/UNICEF_Moz)
**UNICEF Mozambique:** [http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique](http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique)

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### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt; 5 years with SAM admitted to nutrition rehabilitation treatment programmes</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>8,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF services</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>5,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>291,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefitting from hygiene promotion activities including point-of-use water treatment safe practices</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>140,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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