Highlights

- A recent Food and Nutrition report estimates 1.4 million people are currently food insecure and this number could increase to 2.3 million by March 2017.

- In 2016, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health trained mobile brigades have screened more than 118,000 children for severe acute malnutrition and treated more than 8,100 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

- UNICEF is conducting assessments on nutrition to determine the need for increased interventions in Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and some districts in Sofala province.

- In 2016, UNICEF has reached over 23,900 people with safe water through water trucking and point-of-use water treatment in Magude district.

- There have been no outbreaks of cholera reported in the country since August 2016. However, UNICEF continues to support the Government with disease surveillance and preparedness, particularly in high risk districts.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People provided with access to safe water</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>23,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: People reached with hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>23,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Children &lt; 5 years with SAM admitted to nutrition rehabilitation treatment programmes</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>8,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYCF</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNICEF has not received information on coverage estimates on IYCF activities yet.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- **850,000** Children affected by drought
- **1,427,000** People food insecure (IPC Phase 3) (SETSAN Sept. 2016)
- **243,960** People to be reached by UNICEF WASH and Nutrition Interventions
- **67,920** Children to be reached by UNICEF WASH and Nutrition Interventions

UNICEF Appeal 2016 US$ 8.8 million

2016 Funding Status

- **$8.8m** Funding requirements
- **$2.5m** Funds received
- **$6m** Funding gap
- **$0.3m** Carry forward

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The El Niño drought continues to affect 1.4 million people in Mozambique according to the most recent SETSAN (Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition) report released in September 2016. Although there is a slight decrease in the overall number of food insecure people from 1.5 million reported in July to 1.4 million reported in September, the report projects that the number of people experiencing food insecurity and nutrition crisis could reach 2.3 million between October 2016 and March 2017. The assessment was used to guide revisions of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and to develop scenarios under the Government’s national contingency plan for the 2016-2017 rainy and cyclone season.

Results from the SETSAN assessment contributed to the government’s decision to extend the Red Alert for the time being. UNICEF is conducting complementary assessments on nutrition in the IPC 2-3 level provinces to determine the need for increased interventions in Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia and some districts in Sofala province.

The forecasts of the National Meteorological Institute for Mozambique indicate normal to above normal rainfall for the period October to December 2016 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). However, the northern parts of Nampula and Gaza expect below normal rainfall between January and March 2017. The implications for drought impact and risks to children are the beginning of a long recovery from food and water shortages, complicated by moderate to high risks of flooding and displacement between January and March 2017 in some parts of northern provinces of Nampula and Cabo Delgado, central provinces of Zambezia, Manica and Sofala, and southern provinces of Inhambane and Maputo.

Cholera

There have been no outbreaks of cholera reported in the country since August 2016. However, UNICEF continues to support the Government with disease surveillance and preparedness, particularly in high risk districts such as Monapo, Mecuburi, Malema, Lalaua, Nampula city and peripheral neighbours of the city. In addition, UNICEF is supporting a preventive cholera vaccination campaign in Nampula. The first and second round of the campaign was successfully completed, with overall good acceptance. The Ministry of Health (MoH) will share with UNICEF the final report which is currently being developed. However, the Provincial Health authorities have indicated that in terms of coverage, the first round covered 105% and the second 102% of the planned target.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) provides overall leadership and coordination of all humanitarian interventions in the country. The INGC is supported by the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and the Humanitarian Country Team working group (HCT-WG), co-chaired by UNICEF and WFP. 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, La Niña preparedness and IDP issues related to political and military tensions in the country.
Given the complexity of the current drought response, amid increasing political and military tensions and reports of displaced persons, the HCT has strengthened its capacity with the deployment of a Humanitarian Affairs Officer and an Information Manager from UNOCHA. As co-chair of the HCT working group, and cluster lead for protection, UNICEF participated in the INGC/IOM led assessment of displaced people in Manica, using IOM’s displacement tracking matrix (DTM) tool. The causes of displacement are mixed, including political and military tensions and drought. UNICEF responses in the sectors of WASH, Protection and Education will address some of the needs of children affected by conflict-driven displacement. More displacement assessments are being planned for Gaza and Zambézia provinces.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy includes assessment, action, monitoring as well as strengthening coordination capacity. Within the Humanitarian Country Team and through the Government, UNICEF continues to focus its intervention and coordination support to the most drought affected provinces recognizing also the hydro-meteorological forecasting for the season and likely impacts. UNICEF continues to support the Government to coordinate implementation of humanitarian actions for the WASH, Nutrition, Protection and Education clusters. Recently, the strategy has expanded to include more protection and education emergency interventions, targeting particularly the most drought affected children, but also including those affected by the political and military tensions.

UNICEF’s on-going and planned interventions include both life-saving relief as well measures that build resilience to future disasters through sustainable and locally managed services and infrastructure. Rainy season preparedness focusing particularly on population displacement, protection, cholera preparedness, Education, Nutrition and WASH in emergencies. UNICEF maintains an updated stocktaking of response capacities through updating tables of “Who does What Where and When”, including pre-positioning of key emergency supplies and replenishment of stocks.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Nutrition:** Deterioration of children’s nutrition situation is expected throughout the whole country due to a combination of factors, including continuous worsening of the food security situation until the March 2017 harvest, rainy season flooding, and possible increased political and military tensions leading to disruption to services and inflation of prices of basic commodities.

| Children < 5 years with SAM admitted to nutrition rehabilitation treatment programmes |
|-----------------|-----|
| Screened        | 118,000 |
| SAM treated     | 8,102   |

Overall, UNICEF and Ministry of Health trained mobile brigades have screened more than 118,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) since the beginning of the response in April and treated more than 8,100 children suffering from SAM.

The nutrition cluster has revised its strategic response plan (SRP) based on the latest Nutrition Institute (SETSAN) report, which forecasts an estimated 243,000 children acutely malnourished within the next 6 months, including 144,000 children in drought affected provinces. The nutrition sector partners are therefore targeting 102,000 acute malnourished children in all regions (72,000 in drought affected areas) with a standard package of life saving interventions, including detection and treatment of acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding support in emergency settings.

UNICEF’s nutrition activities include active case finding and case management and counselling on infant and young child feeding for an estimated 150,000 women. The nutrition response integrates HIV screening and referral of all acutely malnourished children, as well as special feeding and care counselling for HIV exposed children.

**WASH:** The WASH humanitarian response has been seriously constrained by difficult access owing to political and military tensions as well as by the considerable humanitarian funding gap. Despite challenges, UNICEF has reached 23,960 people through the provision of safe drinking water, which is being complemented by hygiene promotion activities and the distribution of household water storage supplies and water treatment products to ensure safe water storage and management at the household level.

Resilience building activities that will enable at risk communities to better cope with drought include technical design and field work for upgrading community water points in Magude district. The bidding process is being finalised for upgrading water supply facilities in 18 drought affected communities in Tete (11 in Marara, Changara and Cahora Bassa...
districts) and Inhambane (7 in Morrumbene district) provinces. Technical assessments for similar interventions are being undertaken in Gaza, Manica and Sofala provinces.

**Education:** UNICEF has provided support to children internally displaced by military tensions in Manica, including the provision of school tents and learning kits for students displaced in Nampula. Currently, UNICEF is supporting the government’s assessment of the damages caused by strong winds with speeds up to 80km/h that affected parts of Maputo city and Maputo province. As cluster co-lead lead for Education, UNICEF has led the revision of the SRP, which aims to target 90,000 children likely to be in need of assistance as a result of flood and cyclones.

![Image of school tents]

In Manica, 4 school tents donated accommodating 283 students and supplied with 300 learner kits

In Nampula, 8 school tents donated accommodating 1,260 students and 25 teachers

**Protection:** As cluster lead for Protection, UNICEF spearheaded the revision of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP), which lays out the strategy for the protection response, including response in the areas of child protection and gender based violence. The revised SRP will target 400,000 persons with stand-alone protection interventions, which include building resilience and building the capacity of provincial and national actors for a gender responsive humanitarian action in drought, flooding and displacement responses.

UNICEF is engaged with IOM and INGC to strengthen the emergency response capacity of local disaster risk management committees (CLGRC) in 11 provinces, with emphasis on strengthening the protection response capacity. The second phase of the interventions is aimed at grass-roots capacity building and provision of community psychosocial support in the most affected districts in Zambezia and Tete provinces.

**Maternal and Child Health:** UNICEF participated in the development of the Government’s national contingency plan where a strong focus was placed on La Niña effects, flooding, cyclone preparedness, disease surveillance (including cholera) and pre-positioning of key health emergency supplies. UNICEF is supporting the government and working with WHO and local partners to ensure smooth implementation of the oral cholera vaccination campaign.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

UNICEF continues to provide communication and media support to UN supported interventions to the drought emergency response. This includes targeting communities with behaviour change messages through multimedia mobile units and radio messages in the communities of Chokwe, Chibuto, Chicualacuala and Mabalane districts in Gaza province and in Changara, Marara and Mutarara districts, in Tete province. C4D partners have been requested to promote adherence to HIV treatment, particularly for breastfeeding HIV+ mothers. In the last quarter of the year, multimedia mobile unit activities have been deployed in priority districts of Manica province with high numbers of displaced people in need of humanitarian aid.

A multi-sector team composed of staff from the Ministry of Health (MoH), WHO and UNICEF provided technical assistance to provincial health authorities in Nampula on social mobilization activities to support the cholera vaccination campaign in the five selected neighborhoods. The Campaign took place between 3-9 October (1\text{st} dose) and 24-30 October (2\text{nd} dose), with a target to reach 200,000 people at risk of cholera. Actual number of population reached will be shared once the report is completed by the MoH. Support from UNICEF included the distribution of 15 megaphones and 10,000 IEC leaflets and translation and adaptation of the “The story of cholera” animated video which will be used by the MoH to support the campaign.

**Supply and Logistics**

UNICEF has distributed its supplies between its two major warehouses located in the central (Beira) and south (Maputo) parts of the country. An updated stock-taking was conducted and included in the Government’s national contingency plan. Projections of needs and supply orders by programme sections are underway to ensure assessed supply needs and gaps are met when funding permits. Challenges to logistics and access are anticipated during the months between January and March 2017 with the onset of the rainy season.
Funding

UNICEF Mozambique Funding Requirements 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>$994,550*</td>
<td>$3,805,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$1,765,295</td>
<td>$2,234,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$8,800,000</td>
<td>$2,759,845</td>
<td>$6,040,155</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.

Next SitRep: 30 December 2016

UNICEF Mozambique: [http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique](http://www.youtube.com/UnicefMozambique)

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt; 5 years with SAM admitted to nutrition rehabilitation treatment programmes</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Pregnant and lactating women reached with IYFC services</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from hygiene promotion activities including point-of-use water treatment safe practices</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UNICEF has not received information on coverage estimates on IYCF activities yet.