The total number of people vaccinated against cholera with UNICEF support is nearly 900,000. Children aged 1-14 yrs are estimated to be 41.2% of the population. This proportion was used to calculate the result achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)</td>
<td>Idai</td>
<td>1,435,000</td>
<td>1,563,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenn.</td>
<td></td>
<td>515,329</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># of children under-fifteen years vaccinated (OCV/Measles)</td>
<td>Idai</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenn.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idai</td>
<td>328,000</td>
<td>755,574</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 The total number of people vaccinated against cholera with UNICEF support is nearly 900,000. Children aged 1-14 yrs are estimated to be 41.2% of the population. This proportion was used to calculate the result achieved.

2 include the number of children under-5 vaccinated with Measles – Rubella vaccine during the Health Week (SSRE) in 21 affected districts of cyclone Idai and flood

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

- Mozambique was hit by two devastating cyclones – Cyclone Idai on 14 March followed by Cyclone Kenneth on 25 April. At least 66,118 people remain displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance hosted in 65 resettlement sites in the cyclone affected provinces.
- An estimated 1.7 million people are facing food insecurity, and the number is expected to increase to two million people during the lean season (starting in October 2019).
- UNICEF supported the massive screening of 760,000 children under-5 for acute malnutrition in the cyclone affected provinces, with 2,420 with severe malnutrition (SAM) identified and referred for treatment.
- UNICEF has provided 72,825 school-aged children with learning opportunities through the establishment of 356 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in affected schools and resettlement sites.
- UNICEF supported the vaccination of 434,899 children against cholera and 673,614 against measles.
- UNICEF provided access to safe water to about 1 million people in cyclone affected provinces.
- UNICEF supported the birth registration of 26,924 people including 12,301 children under 14 years old in Manica province.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Mozambique was hit hard by Cyclone Idai, which formed over the northern Mozambique channel on 9 March and made landfall near Beira on the night of 14 March. Following landfall, the cyclone continued its progression inland and resulted in very heavy rainfall on central Mozambique (150 mm/24h), which led to major flooding in Manica and Sofala provinces. On 19 March, the President of Mozambique declared a national emergency and three days of national mourning starting on 20 March.

According to OCHA about 1.85 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance in cyclone affected areas, while the official death toll stands at 603 people. An estimated 223,947 houses were destroyed or damaged and at least 160,927 people were displaced due to the cyclone and flooding with most of the displaced hosted in 164 transit centres in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces. The largest number of transit centres were in Sofala where at least 109,702 people were hosted in 116 centres. According to IOM, there are currently 66,118 people displaced and hosted in 63 resettlement locations in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces.

The cyclone exacerbated pre-existing protection risks, including child protection concerns, sexual and gender-based violence, loss of personal documentation and property rights. Furthermore, it weakened the response capacities of the social welfare and justice sectors, resulting in a staggering number of unaddressed pre-existing and emergency-related protection cases. According to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), at least 335,132 students were affected by the floods and cyclone due to the damage of 3,504 classrooms in Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete provinces and at least 93 health facilities were affected in three of these provinces.

There was also a cholera outbreak in Sofala in the aftermath of the cyclone. On 27 March, the Government confirmed the first cholera case at Munhava health centre in Beira. There were in total 6,768 cholera cases and eight deaths recorded in four districts of Sofala province (case fatality rate of 0.1 per cent), and 4,745 (70 per cent) of the cases were in Beira city. Due to the coordinated response by the Government and the UN, by the second week of June, following WASH interventions and a cholera vaccination campaign, there was a notable decrease in registered cases after the last week of April and by the second week of June, the epidemic was declared over by the provincial health directorate.

Then on 25 April, Mozambique was hit by a second category 4 cyclone - Cyclone Kenneth. Cyclone Kenneth made landfall on Macomia district in Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique; affecting about 373,000 people and destroying an estimated 45,000 houses and 19 health facilities. At least 3,000 people were displaced and about 45 people lost their lives. Currently there are 1,100 people living in two transit centres in Metuge and Pemba districts. A resettlement site has already been identified for the centre in Metuge, and work has already started with families scheduled to be relocated soon. However, for the centre in Pemba, the provincial government is still struggling to find a suitable resettlement site.

A cholera outbreak was also recorded in Cabo Delgado province in Pemba city and two other districts (Metuge and Mecufi). A total of 282 cholera cases were registered over the duration of the outbreak in the districts of Metuge, Mecufi and Pemba, with no deaths reported. In Cabo Delgado, damaged communication infrastructure (roads and telecommunication) and security concerns heavily constrained and continues to affect the delivery of humanitarian aid in the most affected districts. For example, in Macomia district about half of the population lives in inaccessible communities. Aid in these areas was delivered mainly by air and only to the largest villages.

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2 This figure is from 28 June 2019.
The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted in May estimates a total damage of about US$1.4 billion and US$1.39 billion in losses. The total cost of recovery and reconstruction is estimated at US$3.2 billion for provinces affected by both Idai and Kenneth, respectively five provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Inhambane, and two provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Mozambique activated the red alert (highest alert level for emergency response in the country) on 12 March and 24 April prior to the cyclones making landfall. The activation of this alert enabled the Government to operate at full capacity, coordinate and lead the humanitarian response.

The Government of Mozambique, through the INGC provides the overall leadership and coordination of all humanitarian interventions in the country. All the operations, response planning and coordination efforts were done from Beira to the affected areas.

On 22 March 2019, the IASC activated the SCALE-UP for Mozambique for a period of three months until 25 June 2019. Following the scale up activation, the UNICEF Executive Director activated the Level 3 (L3) Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP) for the cyclone response for an initial period of three months (till 25 June). The cluster system was formally activated. UNICEF leads the Nutrition, WASH and Education and actively participating in Health and Child Protection clusters.

UNICEF staff in number of 66 were deployed to the field to support cluster coordination and operationalise UNICEF response in the affected areas. UNICEF has cluster coordinators for WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education in Maputo and Beira, and for WASH and Child Protection in Chimoio and Cabo Delgado. UNICEF activated the Child Protection sub-cluster in Beira, at the national level currently with dedicated coordinator and it was also established a disability sub-cluster within the Protection Cluster.

With the deactivation of the SCALE UP, OCHA is reducing its presence in all provinces and will hand over the provincial coordination leadership to other agencies. The HCT is defining the agencies that will assume the role of HCT Provincial Focal Points and National and provincial cluster coordination remains active.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is currently being reviewed, and given the extremely limited humanitarian funding, it is prioritizing the life-saving needs and early recovery to help sustain life until the next harvests. Concurrently, the UN is supporting the Government to develop the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) which aims to provide a prioritized and sequenced programmatic outline of recovery.

Humanitarian Strategy

In the onset of the response to the cyclones, UNICEF’s key priorities were lifesaving interventions in WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection and to treat and prevent cholera together with WHO, MSF and the Government in the flood and cyclone affected areas.

UNICEF has established its field presence in three hubs in the most affected provinces – Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia in Pemba, Chimoio, Beira, and Quelimane respectively, to ensure operational efficiency and a timely response. UNICEF has enhanced its capacity to provide operational support, undertake higher frequency monitoring and quality assurance for both governmental agencies and partners, especially for outreach interventions in hard-to–reach areas.

UNICEF provides coordination, technical assistance, financial and in-kind resources to Government agencies, as primary providers of services and duty bearers, and non-governmental organizations in the following priority areas:

a. Cholera prevention and treatment, with a multisectoral response in Health, WASH and Communication;
   b. Restoration of provisional basic services and reduction of vulnerability of children in:
      o Transit/accommodation centers;
      o Return, relocation and resettlement sites (RRR);
      o Isolated areas;
   c. Reconstruction of permanent, resilient services and systems (build back better).

UNICEF is working to:

- Meet the needs of the affected children as they move from accommodation centres to their areas of return and resettlement;
- Strengthen the Government’s coordination and response capacity, including information management systems;
- Address the specific needs of children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
- Ensure an environment free from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA); and
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- Enhance accountability to the affected population.

On 28 June, UNICEF and WFP finalized an UN-UN agreement for a joint voucher program to reach 20,000 cyclone-affected families in Sofala province’s Dondo and Nhamatanda districts. The program, due to begin voucher distributions in early August, will cover essential food (WFP) and hygiene and household items (UNICEF) for a period of three months. This is a transitional humanitarian intervention aimed at meeting essential needs among the most vulnerable families in these districts before large-scale Social Protection programs start later in the year. A field mission to Cabo Delgado was conducted to assess the needs and feasibility of implementing shock-responsive social protection programme to the affected families. The mission was done jointly with the government representative from the National Institute of Social Action (INAS). Needs for social protection support through child-focused shock-responsive social protection were verified, and currently UNICEF is working with the INAS to develop a clear workplan with an intention to reach 4,000 affected and most vulnerable families with young children over a period of 24 months. The plan is a joint multi-purpose value voucher program using a vulnerability-based targeting mechanism to address household food and NFI needs.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

WASH

Cyclone Idai Response

The WASH Cluster, led by UNICEF, supported a coordinated response to the emergency since the beginning of the crisis. After restoring the water network in urban centres and support to relocation centres, the focus shifted to ensuring the provision of safe water and sanitation at the new resettlement sites. New WASH facilities in resettlement camps were established for an estimated 28,000 people in Sofala Province, 11,000 people in Tete Province, 3,800 people in Zambézia Province and 13,000 people in Manica Province. In Muanza District, UNICEF partnered with the private utility operator for urban systems, FIPAG, to rehabilitate two small piped water systems and with Provincial Directorate of Public Work and Water Resources (DPOPH) to rehabilitate nine water points, providing water to approximately 4,800 individuals. For the urban network in Dondo, UNICEF and FIPAG completed nine new tap stands for approximately 2,100 people. To date, 1075 latrines and 140 bathing facilities were constructed in Sofala Province by UNICEF cluster partners.

UNICEF played a key role in the successful multi-sectoral cholera response in Sofala Province. UNICEF coordinated the WASH response, which included the distribution of household water treatment products and hygiene items, hygiene and cholera prevention messaging, and support for the monitoring of chlorination of urban piped networks. In addition targeted actions to provide safe water sources in high risk areas either through water trucking or the installation of water treatment plant.

In Manica Province, UNICEF supported 53,153 people with lifesaving supplies including water filters, water treatment products, family hygiene and dignity kits. In accommodation camps, 15,987 people were reached with temporary sanitation facilities and hygiene messages. Construction and rehabilitation of water points is ongoing in 52 sites and amongst affected communities aiming to reach 53,152 people.

Cyclone Kenneth Response

UNICEF WASH supported DPOPH to develop a provincial recovery plan for WASH needs. In addition to the life-saving supplies provided to partners in the province, UNICEF supported WASH cluster partners to respond with the provision of safe water supply, sanitation, and the distribution of hygiene items for a targeted 54,000 people. With road access starting to open in heavily affected areas in June, UNICEF led assessments with government and NGO partners continue to identify WASH needs of impacted populations.

As with the cholera outbreak in Sofala, UNICEF played a key role in supporting the multi-sectoral cholera response to the outbreak in Pemba. UNICEF supported and coordinated distributions of household water treatment products to areas identified by the Ministry of Health line data as case locations. A monitoring system was also put in place to analyse the quantity of chlorine in the Pemba water system. UNICEF and DPOPH are currently rehabilitating the water supply systems in Macomia, Mucojo, and Quissanga. DPOPH concluded the rehabilitation works for the Meluco water supply system, which is now fully operational after being damaged by the cyclone.

Health

Cyclone Idai Response

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4 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix and UNICEF WASH team assessments
UNICEF’s initial health response to the cyclone focused on three areas: 1/providing immediate support and relief to the casualties of the cyclone and floods; 2/ restoration of primary healthcare services (PHS); and 3/prevention and response to disease outbreaks. UNICEF support was also focused on mother and child healthcare by helping the Government and implementing partners to re-establish these services in accommodation centres and health facilities in Sofala and Manica provinces. UNICEF’s support included the supply of tents for temporary outpatient and preventive services, interagency health emergency kits, recruitment and deployment of additional health professionals, restoration of cold chain equipment, re-establishment of mobile clinics and community health workers, which resulted in 212,206 health consultations for children who then benefitted from health care and treatment.

During the first week of the response (15-22 March), significant progress was made on re-starting PHC services to affected populations including dedicated services in accommodation centres, however, the focus quickly shifted to the cholera outbreak, which was declared on 27 March. UNICEF immediately released available supplies to set up Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs): tents, medical material, cholera beds, medicines and other related supplies in Macurungo, Dondo and Nhamatanda. As part of the response to the outbreak in Sofala, a campaign of oral cholera vaccination (OCV) targeting children and adults in the most affected districts (Beira, Dondo, Buzi, Nhamatanda, Muanza and Cheringoma) was organized. UNICEF procured and organized a shipment of 885,000 doses of OCV, and reached 814,293 beneficiaries (99 per cent coverage). To ensure a durable immunity, a second round of OCV took place between 15 - 19 July in the same districts. As of 17 July, 492,362 people benefited from the second round of OCV (58 percent coverage).

Malaria was another public health concern following the cyclone with at least 48,724 cases reported. To prevent malaria, 240,000 mosquito nets were distributed in households affected by the cyclone; benefitting at least 70,840 children under-5 years. Indoor residual spraying for mosquitoes was also conducted in affected communities of Sofala. UNICEF procured and distributed an additional 20,000 malaria treatments and 40,000 rapid diagnostic tests to affected districts.

UNICEF spearheaded a ‘Health Week’ in response to the emergency, in which 673,614 children under-5 years were reached with measles-rubella vaccine (105.3 per cent coverage) as well as 733,291 with polio vaccine, 716,352 with vitamin A supplementation and deworming in 21 districts.

A significant innovation in support to an integrated service delivery has been the inclusion of BP-5 biscuits to incentivize pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS in affected areas to resume and remain active on treatment for their own health and that of their child. In order to promote adherence and retention of ART, UNICEF supported the training of 162 health technicians and distributed 500 boxes of BP5 to 56 Health Units in affected districts, which are currently benefiting 1,011 HIV positive women.

Cyclone Kenneth Response

UNICEF’s health response to Cyclone Kenneth focussed on supporting the provincial health directorate to re-establish the functioning of health services to provide basic curative care, and preventive services in transit centres and resettlement areas in Cabo Delgado province (Ancuabe, Ibo, Quissanga, Metuge, Meluco, Mecufi and Macomia). Twenty-two tents, 21 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK), including antimalarial and rapid diagnostic tests were dispatched to the area; resulting in 67,090 children receiving treatment.

In response to the cholera outbreak, UNICEF dispatched supplies for the CTCs: tents, cholera beds, acute watery diarrhoea kits. Two rounds of cholera vaccination campaign benefited 253,851 people (92 per cent coverage). Malaria was also a public health concern with at least 9,627 cases of malaria reported after the cyclone in affected districts. UNICEF responded to malaria outbreak, by supporting procurement and distribution of 25,120 mosquito nets to affected households, which benefited approximately 7,415 children under-five.

Nutrition

Cyclone Idai Response

UNICEF provided lifesaving services through the MoH for the treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through community outreach driven by MOH staff (mobile brigades) and community health workers.

In Sofala from March to June, nutrition related services for women and children were scaled up with 470,908 children screened, and 5,237 cases of MAM and 1313 cases of SAM identified and referred for treatment. Furthermore, 425,165 children received vitamin A, 334,915 received deworming medication and 26,807 PLW received IYCF counselling services and 851 HIV positive PLW received BP5 energy biscuits. In Manica, a total of 265,562 children under 5 years old have been screened with 974 SAM and 1,462 MAM cases identified. Additionally, 194,129 children were dewormed and 233,245 supplemented with Vitamin A, as well as IYCF counselling for 14,001 PLW.
UNICEF is also coordinating with the MOH in response to a Pellagra outbreak in Nhamatanda district. About 212 cases were diagnosed in at least seven communities the district. UNICEF provided trainings for the MoH staff and partners to detect and treat new Pellagra cases and is procuring Nicotinamide to treat cases.

**Cyclone Kenneth Response**

Following Cyclone Kenneth, 24,685 children were screened for malnutrition through health facilities and through integrated mobile brigades in six affected districts. Of these, 729 were diagnosed with MAM and 133 with SAM. At health facilities, UNICEF is supporting the Nutritional Rehabilitation Programme and staff training. In addition, it is supporting the mobile brigades that are operating in hard-to-reach communities. So far, the mobile brigades visited 92 communities in six districts, and provided IYCF counselling, vitamin A supplementation, deworming and nutritional screening of children under five and PLW. The supply chain for nutrition supplies from the provincial warehouse to the district warehouses is still a challenge, with reported gaps. UNICEF is assisting the MoH in the management of stocks and preparation of distribution plans to ensure that the districts have access to adequate stock.

**Education**

**Cyclone Idai Response:**

In the aftermath of cyclone Idai, UNICEF has been supporting the education sector through its partnership with MINEDH and its provincial counterparts, as well as international NGO partners. The emergency response strategy focused on access to learning for school-aged children (3-16), quality of learning during the emergency period and support to government in responding to the emergency. In Sofala, education support focused on Beira, Dondo, Nhamatanda and Buzi, with some support to the district of Muanza. While in Manica, UNICEF supported the districts of Gondola, Susundenga and Dombe.

To date, UNICEF has provided access to learning activities for 60,825 children school-aged children. This was made possible through the establishment of 291 temporary learning spaces both in affected schools and resettlement sites, as well as the provision of learning materials. There are currently temporary learning centers established in the six resettlement camps in Sofala catering to pre-school and grades 1 and 2 learners. The District Education Directorates designated the teachers to handle classes in these sites. Schools around the camps have also been supported to accommodate higher grade learners from the resettlement camps. UNICEF Education also works with the Child Protection sector to provided Early Childhood Development (ECD) learning sessions in the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Aside from the CFS, other ECD platforms include community ECD centres, orphanages and children’s hospitals. A total of 5,344 children were reached with ECD services in both Sofala and Manica. Teacher training has also been provided as part of the emergency response strategy. A total of 350 teachers were trained in psychosocial support, hygiene promotion, the use of education in emergencies (EIE) supplies.

On coordination, UNICEF has been providing co-leadership support, together with MINEDH, to the Education Cluster at the national and provincial levels. UNICEF supported the Education Cluster in the assessments, monitoring and defining a common strategy for the education sector. Moreover, UNICEF also supports in standardizing EIE approaches and resource mobilization.

The major challenges encountered during the reporting period include the following: 1/ discrepancies between official data and actual data collected on the ground; 2/ the late allocation of teachers by the government to the resettlement camps, delaying the implementation of learning activities; 3/ access to geographically isolated schools; 4/ limited EIE staffing capacity.

Based on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)\(^5\), the Cluster came up more a more realistic view of the affected population approximately 380,000 students affected (Idai: 340,000 and Kenneth: 40,000). Based on the revised number UNICEF reviewed and suggested to revise its target number from 380,000 to 152,000\(^6\).

**Cyclone Kenneth**

UNICEF is supporting the Provincial Education Directorate (DPEDH) Cabo Delgado in the implementation of the recovery plan. The rehabilitation of school infrastructure and the provision of supplies are among the priorities. A total of 12,000 children were reached with 65 TLC and the distribution of 110 ‘School-in-a-Box’ in the districts of Mucojo and Macomia. Insecurity in the province has been a key challenge for the response and has limited access to some communities. With the support of UNICEF, DPEDH plans to distribute 300 canvas sheets and 40 school tents that will cover approximately 230 temporary classrooms; benefiting an additional 2,800 children.

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\(^5\) Mozambique Education Cluster Strategy

\(^6\) The target number will be reflected in the next UNICEF Situation Report.
Child Protection

Cyclone Idai Response
With UNICEF support, 13,518 children in Sofala and Manica benefitted from psychosocial support in 36 CFS. Activities held include recreational and psychosocial support by trained volunteers. Additionally, a total of 963 children have been reintegrated in schools and 734 have been referred to specialized medical and psychological services. UNICEF established a partnership with International Child Development Programme (ICDP) to provide alternative care, psychosocial support and case management to children who are unaccompanied, separated, orphaned and otherwise vulnerable, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) and linked with referrals to other essential actors including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Mozambican National Red Cross (CVM), and critical service providers in the areas of health, MHPSS and GBV. With UNICEF support a coordinated awareness campaign was carried out during returns and resettlements on prevention of family separation and available mechanism of family tracing and reunification, reaching a total of 7,012 community members.

Through support provided by UNICEF, the Provincial Directorate of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (DPJCR) Manica, carried out the birth registration of a total of 26,924 people (12,301 were children below 14 years) affected by the cyclone. Additionally, during the resettlement stage, UNICEF advocated with Sofala Provincial Authorities to organize mobile registration campaigns in two accommodation centres and provided birth certificates to additional 107 children.

With the closure of accommodation centres, child protection partners are shifting toward community-based / mobile programming modes of child protection and psychosocial support service delivery. To this end, 342 community members have been trained in psychosocial approaches and 27 Community-Based Child Protection Committees were operationalized and involved in dissemination of protection key messages around children’s rights; prevention of family separation; and referral mechanisms for children at risk. Awareness raising on available child protection services in community has reached 358 children and 1,270 adults.

UNICEF led the formation of a task force on people living with disabilities (PwD), currently supporting all sectors to reinforce accessibility mechanisms to persons with disabilities. Moreover, Within the Child Protection AoR, a Case Management Task Force, co-led by UNICEF and Save the Children, is drafting operational documents and coordinating with the Government to adapt Case Management instruments and training materials in order to expand case management services. This is linked with stronger collaboration with the justice sector and PGR-led Reference Groups for Violence Against Children.

Cyclone Kenneth Response
UNICEF provided leadership during the return and resettlement process from the accommodation centres to the zones of origin, as well as to the Chuiba transit centre in Pemba, to ensure the safety of children, mothers and pregnant women, and to mainstream child protection in all humanitarian interventions.

During Cyclone Kenneth response, UNICEF has focussed on psychosocial support through CFS and community outreach, and a strengthened case management system. Three CFS were installed in Cabo Delgado - one at the transit centre in Chuiba and at a resettlement centre in Metugue with UNICEF support, and one on Ibo island through a member of the Child Protection AoR. UNICEF is providing technical support to the Directorate of Women, Gender and Social Affairs in ensuring the most vulnerable groups are reached, as well as in the data gathering process. UNICEF has started supporting the Ministry of Justice to ensure birth registration is provided to all those who lost their legal documents, and is also providing technical guidance and partnership to strengthen and expand child protection case management services.

Communication for Development (C4D)

Cyclone Idai Response:
In Sofala province, UNICEF reached 110,404 people in transit centres, resettlement areas and affected communities through three multimedia mobile units and through community movie engagement sessions, with an active participation of mainly adolescents and youth, on essential health, WASH and nutrition practices. Under the partnership with Red Cross, more than 200 volunteers doing door to door social mobilisation activities in Beira and Dondo districts, reached 31,982 people with cholera and malaria prevention, exclusive breastfeeding and PSEA key messages since the beginning of the activities at the end of May.

Under the partnership with inter-faith organization, PIRCOM, UNICEF trained 100 religious leaders and 100 youth leaders on health seeking behaviours, child protection and community engagement. Mobilization activities started in early June in four districts using door to door approaches and religious gatherings, reaching at least 8,534. With UNICEF support,
Radio Mozambique’s Ouro Negro recorded three radio programmes in Guara Guara resettlement area, focusing on cholera, malaria, and early marriage prevention, and promoting and encouraging feedback from the affected population. UNICEF also conducted a rapid poll with 7,134 U-Reporters in four districts with 68 per cent of people reached being aware of the campaign. During the cholera vaccination campaign, in early April, UNICEF supported the community engagement activities with IEC materials, radio spots broadcasted in Radio Mozambique and community radios, as well as training to around 200 social mobilizers, supervisors and religious leaders supported by other partners. As a result, through UNICEF and partners’ support, during the cholera first response over 1,100 social mobilizers reached approximately 483,000 people in Beira, Dondo, and Nhamatanda districts. In addition, a rapid poll launched via U-Report reached more than 7,000 people, with feedback received from 997 people requesting additional information on cholera transmission and vaccine. Thanks to UNICEF advocacy, partners involved in the cholera-related mobilization activities have been using a common monitoring tool though the RapidPro platform to collect and monitor behavioural-related data.

With UNICEF support, a feedback mechanism was established through Radio Mozambique’s weekly programme produced in three languages, during which listeners’ questions and concerns about the humanitarian response are addressed by the concerned stakeholders.

In Manica Province 11,000 people, mainly children and young people, were reached by the ICS multimedia mobile units, with key messages on handing washing, cholera, malaria prevention and HIV prevention throughout 31 community engagement sessions. 3,500 IEC materials were distributed to families in 21 resettlement areas in Dombe. Community radios from ICS in Sussundega, Mussourizi and Gondola as well as Radio Mozambique, are broadcasting in a daily basis programmes about health practices and child protection. Additionally, Radio Mozambique has conducted 3 live programs in Matarara resettlement area and locations affected in Gondola and Dombe, reaching more than 1,000 people. To support the social mobilization of the Child Health Week in response to emergency in six districts of Manica were broadcasted spots in Portuguese and local languages on Radio Mozambique, ICS Community Radios and MMU of ICS in 10 resettlements areas in Dombe.

**Cyclone Kenneth Response**

UNICEF played a key role in gaining the support from the Islamic Council for the oral vaccination campaign (OCV) during the ongoing Ramadan period and strengthening their support for the 2\(^{nd}\) round in Cabo Delgado province. UNICEF supported the social mobilization for the OCV campaign through ICS multimedia mobile units in Metugi, Mecufi and Pemba districts, radios, social mobilizers and more than 200 religious, traditional and community leaders, in collaboration with the local Government.

Since April, more than 115,900 people were reached by ICS mobile unit with integrated package with key lifesaving, behavior change messages in Pemba, Metugi and Mecufi districts and also by trainings and advocacy meetings for OVC campaign.

UNICEF also supported trainings with 110 social mobilizers and supervisors from national and international organizations on community engagement and hygiene promotion in emergencies in Pemba and Ibo Island. A rapid assessment of women and young people’s preferred communication channels to inform the CEWG’s communication on outreach efforts to strengthen Accountability towards Affected Population (AAP) were made with UNICEF support. UNICEF continues co-chairing the Community engagement working Group with ICS which priorities are the establishment of complaint feedback mechanism with the communities and ensure the harmonization of the key messages and IEC materials for the recovery phase in Cabo Delgado.

**PSEA**

An inter-agency PSEA Network in Beira and Maputo was established in April 2019 and represents 17 organisations through PSEA Focal Points. The Network is co-chaired by UNICEF and COSACA (CARE). Since the establishment of the Network, key documents have been developed and include a PSEA Network Action Plan for emergency response, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Recording and Processing Complaints, and the Terms of Reference for Mozambique Network on PSEA by UN/NGO personnel. A PSEA Code of Conduct (CoC) was developed and distributed among members and is now part of the welcome package for all staff coming onboard.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Network members, provided extensive capacity building support, including: i) Development of an inter-agency induction training package for the PSEA Network and partners; ii) Integration of PSEA into the regular HACT trainings; iii) In-person training to over 500 humanitarian staff and Volunteers including TOT for PSEA Focal Points.

Community-based complaints mechanisms (CBCMs) have been established at accommodation centres and resettlement sites with support from UNICEF (CFS), UNFPA (WFS and Protection Desks), WFP (hotline Linha Verde and complaint boxes)
and UNHCR (Protection Focal Points) where staff/volunteers have been trained on referring allegations of SEA. In late June, in collaboration with CARE and Save the Children, UNICEF facilitated an assessment of the accessibility and effectiveness of the established CBCMs. Findings of the assessment has been integrated into the updated PSEA action plan for the early recovery. UNICEF and Oxfam supported the GBV Sub-Cluster with the development and inclusion of SEA in the referral pathway for survivors.

UNICEF and WFP have strengthened the collaboration with the Prosecutor of Sofala Province for the referral and investigation of alleged SEA cases related to the Government. All allegations that have been referred to the PSEA co-chairs have been followed up and referred for case management, as part of the Child Protection and GBV referral pathways, and to the individual organizations for investigations.

Supply and Logistics

The Supply and Logistics Section continues to deliver staunch programmatic support throughout the affected areas. During the reporting period, more than US$ 4 million worth of multi-sectoral supplies were dispatched from UNICEF warehouses in Beira, Chimoio and Pemba to implementing partners country-wide and through a warehouse to warehouse transfer as part of the cyclone response.

Funding

Based on the initial assessments and needs, UNICEF requested US$102.6 million to meet the humanitarian needs of people affected by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth as well as to support the recovery phase of the response. UNICEF’s appeal covers March to December 2019. To initiate its response, UNICEF Mozambique used US$1 million from its contingency reserve of regular resources and accessed US$ 8 million emergency loan from HQ (EPF). In terms of funds received to date, UNICEF Mozambique has received about US$ 34 million from CERF (WASH, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Education), Canada, DFID, Ireland, Japan, Sweden, Germany, World Bank, ECHO, USAID and several National Committees, including the German National Committee. UNICEF Mozambique is grateful to those donors who provided thematic funding as this has allowed the Country Office to be more agile and adaptive in its response. The current funding gap is 67 per cent, however, the Country Office is reviewing its response plan for the period July 2019 - May 2020 and the funding requirements and gaps will be reviewed and adjusted accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) requirements for cyclone response</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appeal Sector</td>
<td>Requirements (US$)</td>
<td>Funds received current year (US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>13,316,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>2,643,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>5,903,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2,593,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>3,944,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,461,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics and Operations</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>3,706,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience and Recovery</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>485,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102,600,000</td>
<td>34,053,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 30 August 2019

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

Who to contact for further information:

Marcoluigi Corsi
Representative, Mozambique
Tel: +258 21 48 11 11
Mobile: +258 82 305 1000
Email: mcorsi@unicef.org

Katarina Johansson
Deputy Representative, Mozambique
Tel: +258 21 48 11 04
Mobile: +258 82 314 8100
Email: kjohansson@unicef.org

Claudio Julaia
Emergency/DRR Specialist, Mozambique
Tel: +258 21 48 11 15
Mobile: +258 82 333 9450
Email: cjulaia@unicef.org
### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster/sector</th>
<th>Idai</th>
<th>Ken.</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)</td>
<td>1,435,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>No change*</td>
<td>965,000</td>
<td>1,150,669</td>
<td>No change*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from sanitation, hygiene promotion activities, including point-of-use water treatment safe practices</td>
<td>435,000</td>
<td>316,480</td>
<td>▲ 57,254</td>
<td>267,500</td>
<td>628,045</td>
<td>▲ 24,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- WASH results are calculated by adding the number of people reached with different interventions over time, such as emergency water supply and sanitation at accommodation centres, cholera prevention and response, provision of emergency WASH services in resettlement areas, and provision of permanent WASH services. In some cases, the same person has received different services.
- The total number of people vaccinated against cholera with UNICEF support is nearly 900,000. Children aged 1-14 yrs are estimated to be 41.2% of the population. This proportion was used to calculate the result achieved.
- Include the number of children under-5 vaccinated with Measles – Rubella vaccine during the Health Week (SSRE) in 21 affected districts of cyclone Idai and flood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idai</th>
<th>Kenn.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving psychosocial support through Safe Spaces</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31,648</td>
<td>▲312</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>▼107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-separated and unaccompanied children are identified and are in family-based care or an alternative care</td>
<td>100% target on UASC identified</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people (re) issued with birth registration documents</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications for Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached with key lifesaving and behavior change messages on health, nutrition and safe and appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices.</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>115,962</td>
<td>871,814</td>
<td>115,962</td>
<td>▲12,642</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The WASH Cluster is currently standardizing reporting of provision of safe water and will be disaggregating the distribution of household water treatment chemicals. It is anticipated that the results in the next sitrep will show an overall reduction in populations reached for this indicator as this component will be transferred into a new indicator. This standardization will more accurately report the targets reached by UNICEF and the WASH Cluster.

** The WASH Cluster is currently standardizing reporting of sanitation and hygiene activities. Point-of-use water treatment distributions will be removed and hygiene and dignity kit distributions will be substituted. This will more accurately reflect the response for sanitation and hygiene activities. Similar reductions to this indicator are anticipated in the subsequent sitrep as part of this process.

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14 Decrease in figure can be explained due to closure of CFS and psychosocial support service is starting to be provided more through community outreach as we enter recovery period.

15 Includes 430,000 people reached through one-time OVC campaign through social mobilization on hygiene and sanitation promotion in preparation for the cholera vaccination campaign on 3-4 April in Beira, Buzi, Nhamatanda and Dondo.

16 Reached through family social mobilizer and multimedia mobile unit with integrated package with key lifesaving and behavior change messages

17 People reached through family social mobilizer and multimedia mobile unit with integrated package with key lifesaving, behavior change messages in Pemba and Mecufi districts, trainings and advocacy meetings for OVC campaign.