MOZAMBIQUE
Drought Humanitarian Situation Report

Highlights
- The Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition’s report was released in March 2016 and presents a serious food security and nutrition situation in the country. The report shifts the severity of the situation from the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane to the central provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia where the situation is reported to be much worse by comparison.
- The National Institute for Disaster Management activated the Red Institutional alert on 12 April for a period of 90 days for the south and central regions of the country.
- 1.5 million people are facing food insecurity and nutritional crisis in seven provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia). 191,000 children are expected to be severely acutely malnourished in the next 12 months and GAM rates for children under 5 are 15.3% and 15.5% in Sofala and Tete provinces respectively.
- UNICEF is targeting 120,000 people in 2016 for WASH interventions and 27,500 children <5 years with severe acute malnutrition for Nutrition interventions.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs
Shortages of rainfall, especially in the southern and parts of central regions of Mozambique, were recorded between October 2015 and January 2016. Currently, the country is facing the worst drought in 30 years, especially in the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, and parts of central regions, notably in Tete and Sofala provinces as a result of El Niño.

The National Institute for Meteorology (INAM) and National Directorate of Water and Resource Management (DNGRH) are reporting that the prevailing El Niño conditions are the strongest to ever been recorded in the country since 1997 when the last El Niño was recorded.

Natural disasters are cyclical in Mozambique. In 2015, Mozambique was hard hit by localized floods and strong winds. The destructive effects and cumulative social and economic impacts of the floods have resulted in major...
social and economic setbacks. Together with the slow pace of recovery, the current drought impact has further pushed communities deeper into vulnerability, particularly those already struggling to recover from the long-term effects of floods. While the north has experienced some rain which resulted in minor floods, particularly in Nampula, Cabo Delgado and parts of Zambezia province, in contrast, the south is experiencing a drought situation as a result of shortages of precipitation. The severity of the current drought is such that the activation of the Institutional Orange alert by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) occurred on 15 January. Following the release in March 2016 of the new food security and nutritional assessment report of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and various discussions within the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) working group, the INGC activated the Red Institutional alert on 12 April for a period of 90 days in the south and central regions of the country.

The SETSAN report released in March 2016 presents a serious food security and nutrition situation. In fact, the report shifts the severity of the situation from the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane to the central provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia where the situation is much worse by comparison. The official INAM’s meteorological projections indicate below normal rain fall and DNGRH hydrological interpretations show a majority of dams in the south with limited water and currently discharging lower than during the same period last year and lower compared to the 1997 El Niño time period. This has led to insufficient discharges of water to carry out normal agricultural activities and has forced families to relocate in search of better living conditions and pasture for their cattle.

1.5 million people in seven provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia) are reported to be currently facing food insecurity and nutritional crisis according to SETSAN’s March 2016 assessment report. 191,000 children are expected to be in severe acute malnutrition in the next 12 months and GAM rates for children under 5 are 15.3% and 15.5% in Sofala and Tete provinces respectively, and 42% and 28.3% for pregnant and lactating women in Sofala and Tete respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Drought Affected Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population food insecure</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>763,975</td>
<td>736,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total children affected (under 18 years old)</td>
<td>850,000</td>
<td>438,000</td>
<td>412,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total people to be reached by UNICEF in 2016</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>152,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total children to be reached by UNICEF in 2016</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>74,590</td>
<td>75,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 with SAM targeted through therapeutic feeding programmes in 2016</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>14,530</td>
<td>12,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women with GAM</td>
<td>86,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total people to be targeted by UNICEF through WASH interventions in 2016</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>59,875</td>
<td>60,125</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The continuation of the drought and the further deterioration of the situation has extreme implications for children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, security restrictions owing to military tensions add another layer of complexity for the implementation of sustained humanitarian assistance. With more than 75 per cent of the population living in rural areas and their survival intrinsically tied to agriculture, particularly rain-fed agriculture, the loss of agricultural crops due to drought can represent loss of family income, limited access to food or non-availability of food and increased vulnerability to food insecurity.

There is also an increase in school dropout rates, particularly in the most drought affected communities in Gaza and Inhambane as families continue to relocate for better living conditions and as part of their coping strategies. The most drought affected provinces are Tete, Sofala and Zambezia in the central region of the country followed by Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo in the south with percentage of food insecurity populations indicated in the map...
UNICEF interventions have concentrated around WASH and Nutrition targeting the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete and Sofala.

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) provides overall leadership and coordination of all humanitarian interventions in the country and is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team working group (HCT-WG) co-chaired by UNICEF and WFP. The HCT-WG gives direct support to implementation of drought response interventions, working directly with relevant government sectors and inter-agencies. At implementation level, drought interventions are being coordinated by INGC and implemented by and through members of the HCT-WG through existing partnerships and new programme cooperation agreements (PCAs) with both national and international NGOs with proven capacities and operations to intervene in the affected districts.

Centrally, the HCT-WG works and is integrated within the four sectors of the National Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE), namely Infrastructure, Social Services, Planning & Information and Communication. As a member of the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and HCT, UNICEF leads the WASH, Nutrition clusters and co-leads the Education cluster with Save the Children and Protection cluster with UNHCR.

Within the current drought response, UNICEF has provided both leadership, coordination and technical and financial support to the WASH and Nutrition clusters. Technically and financially, UNICEF contributed to the nutritional component of the newly released SETSAN’s food security and nutritional assessment. In WASH, UNICEF continues to support the WASH cluster and the government (DNGRH) to develop a WASH drought response plan. UNICEF has led and co-led a number of field joint assessments missions both government led and HCT led assessments, notably the INGC-led assessments in Tete and the HCT-led assessments and monitoring missions to Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces (the three most affected provinces in the south of the country). The assessment sought to provide a shared understanding of the impact of the drought in the four provinces and it included analysis of the needs, current gaps, and identification of potential constraints and recommendations to providing sustained humanitarian assistance.

As a member of the Government technical disaster management body (CTGC), and cluster lead for WASH, Nutrition and co-chair of the HCT, UNICEF continues to provide structured coordination support and leadership through existing coordination mechanisms such the CTGC, the HCT working groups, and the sectoral working groups within the CENOE. UNICEF is supporting the development of the HCT drought response plan and internally UNICEF holds regular meetings to coordinate UNICEF-supported interventions, reduce gaps in the current drought response and to ensure alignment with government sectors. UNICEF also supports humanitarian response capacity at the government sub-national levels.

**UNICEF Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy focuses on two critical areas of intervention: **WASH** and **Nutrition**, to complement both Government and HCT interventions. UNICEF is committed to reducing the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable, including children, women, pregnant and lactating women in the provinces most affected. This will be
achieved through the implementation of coordinated UNICEF-supported interventions guided by the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) and through the implementation of the HCT drought response plan.

In **WASH** UNICEF will focus on ensuring continuous access to safe drinking water through water trucking to the most affected communities, rehabilitation and upgrading of existing community water points, distribution of chlorine water treatment product and drilling of new boreholes. UNICEF will also support coordination and information management of the WASH sector response.

In **Nutrition**, UNICEF’s interventions are principally geared towards addressing acute malnutrition in children, supporting IYCF in emergency and supporting nutrition coordination and information management. Essential nutrition commodities for the treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition will be provided through World Food Programme (WFP) while NGOs will support active case finding, community mobilization, monitoring and IYCF in emergency.

The scope of UNICEF’s drought response underpins the HCT on-going and planned interventions, which are heavily grounded in the analysis of the SETSAN’s food security and nutrition assessments released in March 2016. Based on current response gaps and the geographical spread of the HCT, UNICEF interventions will be limited primarily to the most affected provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane in the south, and Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia in the central region of the country. UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy gives priority to WASH and Nutrition as critical interventions to reduce the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable groups, including children, women and pregnant and lactating women.

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**UNICEF’s interventions are planned for a period of 12 months targeting WASH (120,000 people) and Nutrition (27,500 malnourished children and 150,000 pregnant and lactating women) needs of the population.**

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**Summary Analysis of Programme response**

**WASH**

UNICEF Mozambique is targeting 120,000 people in need of water supply in Maputo, Tete and Sofala provinces. In WASH, UNICEF’s humanitarian strategy aims at complementing both Government and HCT interventions. UNICEF is committed to reducing the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable, including children, women, and pregnant, and lactating women in the provinces most affected. This will be achieved through the implementation of coordinated UNICEF-supported interventions guided by the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) and through the implementation of the HCT drought response plan. UNICEF will focus on ensuring continuous access to safe drinking water through water trucking to the most affected communities, rehabilitation and upgrading of existing community water points, distribution of chlorine water treatment product and drilling of new boreholes. UNICEF will also support coordination and information management of the WASH sector response. The largest challenge in WASH has been the disaggregation and availability of reliable data in terms of the number of people affected by drought versus the number of people in need of water.

**Nutrition**

UNICEF is supporting the nutrition response to the drought through CERF and other mobilized funds to address the nutritional situation of 27,500 severely malnourished children and 150,000 pregnant and lactating women while contributing to the treatment of a further 68,269 moderately malnourished children. So far, 8 mobile teams have been deployed in 2 of the 6 drought affected provinces targeting 9,500 acutely malnourished children. Further, 13 mobile team will be deployed with the next 3 weeks targeting another 17,389 acutely malnourished children. UNICEF is also leading the coordination amongst partners in support to the MoH for the nutrition emergency response. However low number of affected districts covered by partners, restricted access to some affected districts, and largely under-funded response (including CSB pipeline) are some key challenges which are posing major problems to the timely nutrition response.
Education
UNICEF led the HCT field mission to Gaza and Inhambane conducted from 11-17 April with the objective to monitor on-going HCT-supported interventions and assess constraints to delivering sustained humanitarian assistance in the two provinces. Preliminary data from the mission and then developed further by the government is consistent in highlighting high number rates of school dropout, particularly in the drought affected districts. The Education authorities indicate close to 10 per cent school drop out in the first quarter of the year. The education cluster, led by UNICEF, has agreed with the Ministry of Education and WFP that the most suitable modality for the implementation of emergency school feeding in the most drought affected provinces is wet ration to be prepared on site. At this stage, emergency school feeding is the only intervention to be implemented to address the impact of drought on the education sector. However, in order to ensure a strong coordination with other food distribution initiatives, the HCT agreed that the school feeding intervention would be implemented through the Food Security cluster as an Education component. The total requirement for the Education cluster amounts to US$11 million of which WFP has committed $4.8 million, which will only cover 100,000 children or 47 per cent of the current needs.

Increased rates of school dropouts are both drought and conflict related. On one hand, as families are on the move to keep their cattle/livestock alive, it is also very likely that the education cost is too high and children are withdrawn from school to take some of the domestic burden off as families exhaust their coping mechanisms. On the other hand, families continue to move for safety and security reasons, leaving conflict areas to arrive in more secure areas. UNICEF continues to support overall coordination and advocacy on drought and Education. As cluster lead for Education, UNICEF is working on the development of a HCT drought response plan for the Education sector, which is due to be completed by the end of April.

Child Protection
Preliminary data from the INGC-led joint assessment in Tete and Sofala are consistent with the HCT-led assessment in Gaza and Inhambane indicating that some vulnerable groups, particularly elderly, are neither benefiting from food for asset interventions or government social protection schemes (INAS), which provide monthly financial stipends to the most vulnerable families. To address this gap, UNICEF is engaged with the protection cluster, WFP and the government relevant authority in the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) to consider general food distributions and other social protection schemes targeting specifically labour-constrained vulnerable groups.

Communications for Development (C4D)
UNICEF is providing communication and media support to UN HCT-supported interventions in the country. UNICEF has developed a communication plan for the drought emergency response. In addition, social mobilization activities are being implemented by Institute of Social Communication (ICS) in the most drought affected districts of Gaza province. Messages on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), sanitation and hygiene are being shared with communities by the ICS mobilizers using multimedia mobile units followed by debates and/or through group discussions.

Messages on sanitation, hygiene, IYCF and tips on the promotion of drought resistant agricultural products were developed by ICS and INGC provincial Delegation and are currently being disseminated through community radios in Portuguese and local languages. C4D additional interventions, particularly on the use of nutritional supplements, will be designed and implemented in coordination with Nutrition Department of Ministry of Health, as soon as the Ministry starts with the distribution of nutritional supplements.

Funding
The UN HCT has mobilized US$4.7 million through CERF funds for the drought response. CERF funds will be used to target 27,500 malnourished children and 120,000 people in need of WASH assistance. In addition, UNICEF is leading the WASH and Nutrition components of the HCT drought response plan and the SADC Regional appeal. The funding requirements for the HCT Drought Response Plan is estimated at US$152 million and the SADC Appeal is estimated at US$238 million. UNICEF Mozambique requires humanitarian funds of $8.8 million of which only $4.4 million has been received to date.
UNICEF Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Total 2016 Humanitarian Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds received (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
<td>$2,100,000</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$1,692,000</td>
<td>$2,308,000</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$8,800,000</td>
<td>$4,392,000</td>
<td>$4,408,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next SitRep: 30/05/2016

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

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