



# MOZAMBIQUE

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1



Reporting Period: January-March 2024

### Highlights

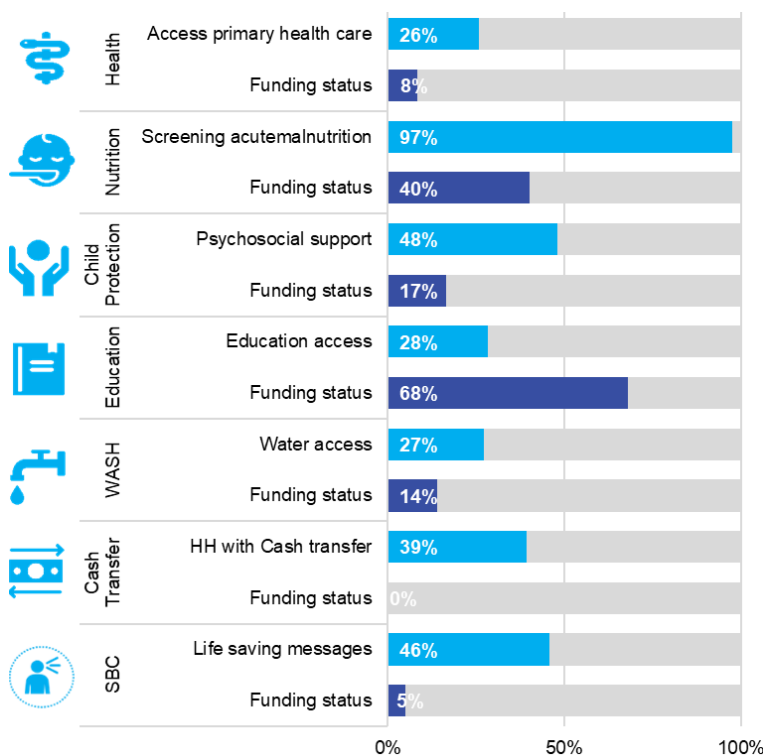
- The security situation in Cabo Delgado deteriorated with ANSA attacks causing the displacement of nearly 113,000 individuals, 60 percent of whom were children.
- While El Niño caused drought in some areas of the country, others were hit by storm systems affecting 171,000 people and killing 11.
- UNICEF provided therapeutic foods enabling the treatment of over 4,200 severely malnourished children in five provinces.
- UNICEF provided health supplies for cholera response in nine provinces supporting the treatment of over 100,000 people.
- Over 136,000 children received learner kits and benefited from other school supplies provided by UNICEF in four provinces.
- UNICEF reached 2.5 million people with cholera prevention and care-seeking behaviour messages.

### Situation in Numbers



### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

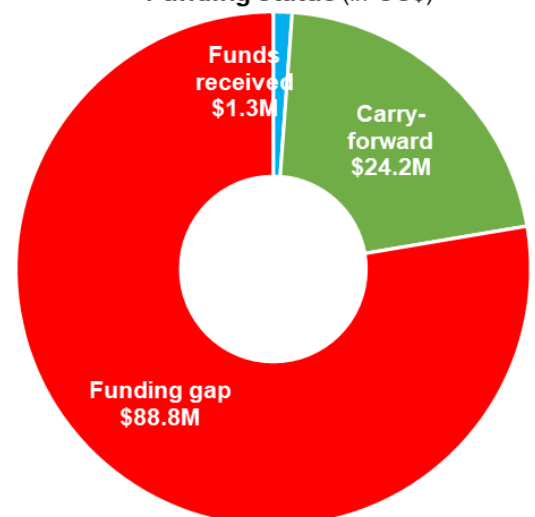
(Includes conflict, cholera and cyclone response)



### UNICEF Appeal 2024

**US\$ 114.2million**

Funding Status (in US\$)



\*The funding status in the graph represents the sector funding and not specific activity indicators funding.

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

The 2024 UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal outlines the need for \$114 million to sustain life-saving services for nearly 2.3 million children and families in Mozambique affected by multiple shocks, including those affected by conflict in northern Mozambique, cholera outbreak, El Niño related drought, and residual needs from Cyclone Freddy. In the first quarter of 2024, UNICEF received \$1 million for cholera, and storm response from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and UNICEF National Committees in China, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom. These funds, with an allocation from UNICEF's Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds and carry-over of funds from 2023, allowed UNICEF to meet immediate needs. However, significant gaps remain for all response programmes which is affecting UNICEF's ability to meet the needs of children and their carers.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In the first quarter of 2024, between 12 March and 8 April Mozambique was impacted by tropical storm systems including severe Tropical Storm Filipo resulting in rainfall of over 150mm in 24 hours which affected over 171,000 people and killed 11. The systems affected mainly Maputo city and province, Inhambane province, and to a lesser extent Gaza and Sofala provinces. The combined weather events damaged/destroyed 136 health facilities and 352 schools<sup>1</sup> leaving 139,800 students with unsafe learning environments. The heavy rains also damaged 531km of road networks, power lines and crops. The climate events, conflict in the north, and El Niño-induced drought have impacted the agricultural season and have led more families to be in "stressed" or "crisis" conditions according to the integrated phase classification<sup>2</sup>.

In northern Mozambique, a deterioration in the security situation resulted in a substantive spike in displacements. In the first three months of 2024, attacks and fear of attacks by armed non-state actors (ANSAs) in Cabo Delgado province left nearly 113,000 individuals internally displaced, of whom more than 91,000 were displaced from Chiure District alone.<sup>3</sup> More than 60 per cent of those displaced were children. The attacks damaged schools and health facilities, interrupted basic services, and caused the evacuation of humanitarian and government personnel from affected areas of Chiure, Ibo and Quissanga districts. Insecurity risks reversing the downward trend in the number of displaced in the north, which was 582,764 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in December 2023 according to data from IOM DTM<sup>4</sup> – the lowest reported figure since October 2020.

Displaced women and girls experience remain extremely vulnerable due to an intersection of factors: the lack of gender-segregated spaces and latrines in accommodation centres, limited lighting, reduced access to protection services, the lack of opportunities for income generation, and limited community-based complaint mechanisms. These factors expose women and girls to a high risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and negative coping strategies.

Mozambique continues to report cholera cases in eight provinces out of 11 and at least 22 districts. Since October 2023, the total cumulative cases reported is 15,386. While the case fatality rate remains low, underreporting of cases hampers the ability of humanitarian agencies to address the needs quickly. The four provinces reporting the highest number of cases are Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia<sup>5</sup>.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Health

In Cabo Delgado Province (CD), UNICEF utilizes integrated mobile brigades (IMB) as a key strategy to expand the coverage of health services to remote communities. A total of 132 IMB deployments providing consultations, immunisation, treatment for HIV, family planning, and other health services were conducted in six districts reaching 25,461 children under five and 2,301 women. UNICEF also deployed IMBs to sites in Chiure district to support IDPs as a result of the attacks in February. As three health centres closed due to insecurity, UNICEF provided tents to serve as temporary health facilities.

UNICEF procured 69 newborn cardiopulmonary resuscitation kits for the provincial health directorate to use in the care of sick newborns. The kits will allow the 1,700 children to receive care and for every health facility to have a newborn care corner. UNICEF also delivered cholera beds and health kits to all districts of Cabo Delgado which can support the treatment of 47,813 patients.

UNICEF trained 267 health professionals in cholera prevention, case management, and infection control, and 488 community actors in community surveillance. UNICEF delivered tents, cholera beds, emergency health kits, acute watery diarrhoea kits, mosquito nets and personal protective equipment to health facilities in eight provinces.

---

<sup>1</sup> INGD snapshot. Impact of rainy and cyclone season. March and April 2024

<sup>2</sup> FEWS NET. Mozambique Key Message Update March 2024: Tropical storm Filipo and heavy rains worsen the impacts of El Niño in the central and southern regions, 2024

<sup>3</sup> IOM DTM Mozambique. Emergency Tracking Tool | Movement Alert 103. 4 March 2024.

<sup>4</sup> IOM DTM. Assessment of Displacement Dynamics, Mozambique. January 2024.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Health, Cholera daily bulletin. 16 April 2024

## Nutrition

Rapid assessment of the IDPs from the Chiure showed alarming severe acute malnutrition, or wasting, rates—28%— among children under five and pregnant/breastfeeding women. As IDPs quickly returned to Cabo Delgado, UNICEF provided 1,680 boxes of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to enable the treatment of 1,910 severely malnourished children. Integrated mobile brigades (IMBs) offered infant feeding counselling to 13,063 caregivers and screened 25,461 children under five, supplementing 7,123 children with vitamin A and treating 187 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

In Nampula and Zambezia, UNICEF screened 11,950 children under 5 and treated 45 SAM cases through IMBs while providing treatment supplies. Similarly, UNICEF supported IMBs and essential nutrition supplies in storm-affected and drought-affected districts in Sofala and Manica which will reach 2,330 children with SAM.



## Education



In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF distributed over 40,000 learner kits, school-in-a-box kits, and recreational kits to schools that resumed activities in 2024 after years of closure due to insecurity.

In response to Chiure displacements into Nampula province, UNICEF installed four school tents and provider learner kits, school kits and recreation kits to four schools ensuring immediate resumption of classes of IDP children. UNICEF also constructed seven temporary learning spaces providing 1,400 children in Ancuabe with safe classrooms.

UNICEF provided learner kits to about 96,000 children in 10 districts affected by Cyclone Freddy (2023) in Zambezia

and Sofala provinces and in the same affected areas is constructing classrooms for 75,000 students. An outbreak of haemorrhagic conjunctivitis led to a school closure in Beira, Sofala. To prevent and combat the disease, UNICEF distributed 100 hygiene kits, benefiting around 10,000 students.

## Child Protection

The first quarter of 2024 was characterized by increased violence in northern Mozambique with 52 attacks on civilian populations by the ANSAs. This led to the displacement of 65,657 children, increasing the risk of family separation, abduction, and recruitment and use into armed groups as well as distress. UNICEF provided immediate assistance to displacements, such as the Chiure/Erati displacement, where family tracing and reunification teams began tracing assistance within days of the displacement. Due to this rapid action, 246 cases of family separation were registered, and 118 children were rapidly reunified with their families. Of the 246 separated children, 128 remain missing and tracing continues for the families. UNICEF also provided immediate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children and families in 11 communities across Chiure and Erati. Red Hand Day was celebrated on 12<sup>th</sup> February in Nampula and Maputo, engaging adolescents and youth on the prevention of recruitment and use of children.



UNICEF, with Dallaire Institute, Ministry of Defense and European Union Training Mission collaborated to train 120 Mozambique Armed Forces personnel on the prevention of the six grave violations and rescue and handover of children who have been associated with armed groups prior to their deployment to Cabo Delgado.

## WASH

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided life-saving support to people affected by conflict, Tropical Storm Filipo and cholera. In Cabo Delgado, UNICEF provided critical WASH supplies for 24,085 newly displaced people in Chiure





district between February 23 and March 15. Water trucking and the rehabilitation of 28 boreholes supplied water for 9,300 people in camps and host communities. In addition to these efforts, 19 emergency latrines and 11 emergency showers were constructed for 1,700 people in accommodation centres and hygiene kits were provided to nearly 3,000 families.

Access to sanitation for conflict-affected populations in five districts in Cabo Delgado has been secured through the construction of 1,374 household latrines and 162 emergency latrines benefitting 14,970 people in both host communities and IDPs sites. 27 people with disabilities received adapted latrines.

UNICEF distributed 1,600 hygiene kits to families affected by Tropical Storm Filipo in Sofala and Inhambane provinces and provided the government with water treatment chemicals to ensure safe drinking water. To ensure cholera treatment centres and cholera-affected communities had safe water, UNICEF provided water trucking, the rehabilitation of nine water points, and the distribution of household water treatment products in Zambezia, Manica, Sofala and Nampula provinces reaching nearly 38,000. Additionally, 26,106 people were reached with the Case Area Targeted Intervention (CATI) approach for cholera response, while 159,462 persons received key health and hygiene messages in six provinces.

### Social Protection and Cash-Based Programming

Payments were undertaken in almost all of the government's child grant districts in quarter one. 5,181 households in Nampula and 3,834 in Cabo Delgado with children aged under two years received retroactive payments ensuring all 2023 payment commitments were met. Attacks by ANSAs in Macomia and Quissanga hindered meeting the planned targets while heavy rainfall in Mueda constrained the timely disbursement of payments to beneficiaries. Efforts to reach communities affected by conflicts and climate shocks highlighted the need to develop adaptive strategies to address challenges. The Ministry of Finance and the National Institute of Social Action, with UNICEF and the World Bank, formed a task force to roll out digital payments to improve reach to affected communities.

### Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

UNICEF intensified its efforts in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to ensure that newly displaced families were well-informed about humanitarian standards of conduct and the available reporting channels. As part of these efforts, UNICEF conducted community awareness sessions, utilized mobile media units, organized community theatre performances, and broadcasted key messages on PSEA through local radio stations reaching 57,291 people in Nampula. UNICEF trained 61 frontline workers in Erati district placing a special focus on receiving and referring SEA complaints. Similarly, in Cabo Delgado, UNICEF expanded its dissemination of PSEA messages through community radios, increasing the frequency of broadcasting particularly in Chiure, which has reached approximately 120,000 people. UNICEF continued community awareness efforts and in-person briefings in four provinces reaching nearly 33,000 individuals.



### Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Adolescents

From January-March 2024, SBC activities focused on the rising number of cholera outbreaks, as well as displacement in the north. Through communication and community platforms, along with implementing partners, cholera prevention and care-seeking behaviours reached around 2.5 million people in seven provinces. Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) interventions were also increased due to the outbreak of haemorrhagic conjunctivitis, especially with IDPs in transit centers.

In response to cholera and Tropical Storm Filipo, UNICEF aimed to engage and educate affected communities, particularly youth, through the SMS BIZ platform. A [SMS BIZ poll](#) reached 14,959 users providing vital information on symptoms, hygiene, and water safety. After Tropical Storm Filipo, inquiries from young people aged 13-24 highlighted the need for targeted dissemination strategies addressing the specific health needs and concerns of young people.

### Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

UNICEF leads the WASH, Education in Emergencies, and Nutrition Clusters, and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR). The **CP AoR** analysed the situation of the six grave violations of children's rights and was provided guidance on how and where to report. **WASH** Cluster partners reached 204,083 people in conflict-affected areas of Cabo Delgado and provided critical WASH supplies for 8,000 people affected by storms. In February, WASH partners convened for a critical reflection on the current response and developed a cluster strategy and work plan. The **Education** Cluster partner supported the start of the 2024 school year and support for conflict-affected through the distribution of teaching and learning materials and the training of teachers as well as temporary classrooms and psycho-

social support. The **Nutrition** Cluster partners reached 209,751 individuals (46% of the target), including 179,340 children under 5 years (CU5), 6,541 pregnant and lactating women, and 23,870 caregivers. UNICEF, as co-chair of the **Humanitarian Gender Working Group**, supported a rapid gender assessment in Erati to capture the needs, constraints and suggestions of women and girls temporarily displaced from Cabo Delgado.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

- [PR: Campanha de Vacinação contra Cólera arranca em Cabo Delgado](#)
- [Story: Supporting reintegration of children into the education system in Cabo Delgado](#)
- [Story: Mobile brigades bring vaccines to Mozambique's remotest regions](#)
- [Story: Stamping out cholera in flood-affected communities in Mozambique](#)
- [Video: Cabo Delgado: UNICEF and partners are on the ground to support displaced children and families](#)
- [Video: UNICEF and partners respond to the cholera outbreak in Nampula](#)

Next SitRep: July 2024

UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mozambique>

For further  
information

Maria Luisa Fornara  
Representative  
Mozambique  
Tel: (258) 21481104  
Email: [maputo@unicef.org](mailto:maputo@unicef.org)

Yannick Brand  
Deputy Representative-Programmes  
Mozambique  
Tel: (258) 21481104  
Email: [maputo@unicef.org](mailto:maputo@unicef.org)

Jane Strachan  
Chief Field Operations/Emergency  
Mozambique  
Tel: (258) 21481104  
Email: [maputo@unicef.org](mailto:maputo@unicef.org)



## Annex A: Summary of Programme Results: Northern Mozambique 2024

Sector/Indicator	Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/sector Response		
		2024 target	Total results	+/- since last report (Jan-March)	2024 target	Total results	+/- since last report (Jan-March)
<b>Health</b>							
UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles	559,365	419,524	-	-			
# children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	338,045	253,540	91,658	91,658			
# of individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acute watery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	56,964	56,964	3,580	3,580			
<b>HIV</b>							
# Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART	3,570	2,859	740	740			
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	74,025	21,647	4,829	4,829	45,145	21,647	4,829
Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	900,307	210,258	179,340	179,340	371,716	306,888	179,340
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	368,547	92,973	20,025	20,025	184,133	184,133	23,870
Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation	863,447	210,258	179,340	179,340	371,716	306,888	179,340
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	612,957	186,362	103,935	103,935	232,952	111,858	111,858
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions*	706,000	141,900	13,393	13,393	236,473	15,168	15,168
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	612,957	134,904	195,107	195,107			
# children who have received individual case management	98,073	29,818	6,513	6,513	37,272	6,513	6,513
<b>Education</b>							
# children accessing formal or non-formal* education, including early learning	421,652	186,000	36,665	36,665	300,657	126,753	126,753
# teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	5,492	1,716	43	43	4,233	782	782
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	1,343,233	333,508	120,130	120,130	987,886	204,083	204,083
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	1,344,808	133,403	11,870	11,870	987,886	47,575	47,575
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	1,412,706	133,403	43,200	43,200	987,886	276,410	276,410
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	1,413,706	833,769	22,040	22,040	987,886	52,715	52,715
<b>Social Protection</b>							
Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers	86,000	23,000	9,015	9,015			
Number households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	120,824	86,000	36,904	36,904			
<b>SBC/ accountability mechanisms</b>							
Number of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	2,800,000	2,225,869	759,236	759,236			
Number people engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours (1% est. of PIN engaged interpersonally)	28,000	18,000	7,907	7,907			

\* Cluster figures are being revised, thus the differences on alignment.



## Annex B: Summary of Programme Results: Mozambique 2024

Sector/Indicator	Total needs	UNICEF and IPs Response			Cluster/sector Response		
		2024 target	Total results	Change since last report (Jan-March)	2024 target	Total results	Change since last report (Jan-March)
<b>Health</b>							
UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 15 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles	1,111,511	833,649	0	0			
# Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities	673,434	505,094	130,658	130,658			
# of individuals receiving treatment for cholera/acutewatery diarrhoea in UNICEF-supported facilities	163,633	163,633	6,219	6,219			
<b>HIV</b>							
# Pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART	7,678	6,147	1,370	1,370			
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Number of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	74,025	45,145	8,744	8,744	45,145	8,744	8,744
Number of children 6-59 months screened for wasting	900,307	371,716	381,372	381,372	371,716	381,372	381,372
Number of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	368,547	162,153	39,151	39,151	184,133	39,151	39,151
Number of children 6-59 months receive routine vitamin A supplementation	863,447	371,716	370,328	370,328	371,716	381,372	381,372
<b>Child Protection</b>							
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	612,957	232,952	111,858	111,858	232,952	111,858	111,858
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions*	726,498	236,473	15,168	15,168	236,473	15,168	15,168
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	3,634,752	2,043,022	828,746	828,746			
# children who have received individual case management	98,073	37,272	6,335	6,335	37,272	6,335	6,335
<b>Education</b>							
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning**	597,915	330,000	93,736	93,736	472,256	234,033	234,033
# teachers (m/f) and other Education Personnel trained in EiE related topics	25,077	4,100	43	43	23,300	1,430	1,430
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	1,825,146	817,209	222,858	222,858	1,517,970	307,811	307,811
Number of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	1,826,721	326,884	13,600	13,600	1,517,970	50,380	50,380
Number of people reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes	1,894,619	326,884	176,690	176,690	1,517,970	379,430	379,430
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	1,894,619	2,043,022	27,370	27,370	1,517,970	61,310	61,310
<b>Social Protection</b>							
Number households reached with unconditional cash transfers	174,000	23,000	9,015	9,015			
# households benefiting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in-kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support	250,000	86,000	36,904	36,904			
<b>SBC/ accountability mechanisms</b>							
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	8,000,000	6,327,871	1,082,276	1,082,276			
Number people engaged in promoting protective and preventive behaviours (1% est. of PIN engaged interpersonally)	80,000	46,000	11,854	11,854			

## Annex C: Funding Status

Sector	Requirements for 2024	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2024	Resources available from 2023 (Carry-over)	(\$)	(%)
Health & HIV/AIDs	18,850,731	136,624	1,440,082	17,274,025	92%
Nutrition	8,496,940	-	3,419,668	5,077,271	60%
Child Protection*	14,205,573	-	2,355,782	11,849,791	83%
Education	17,947,428	285,555	11,926,026	5,735,847	32%
WASH	36,155,544	471,283	4,609,022	31,075,239	86%
Social Protection	8,163,965	-		8,163,965	100%
Cross-Sectoral**	9,361,575	247,093	226,210	8,888,272	95%
Prog. Effectiveness	1,093,500	200,000	200,000	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,275,256</b>	<b>1,340,555</b>	<b>24,176,790</b>	<b>88,757,912</b>	<b>78%</b>

\*Includes GBV and PSEA

\*\*Cross-Sectoral includes Adolescents, Disability, SBC, RCCE and AAP

Please note: some of the results are attributable to nexus/development activities operating in the same areas as humanitarian programmes. This accounts for the results achieved even when humanitarian funds have not been received.