

Mozambique

Consolidated Emergency Report January – December 2018



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A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASF	Architectures Sans Frontières
CCC	Core Commitments for Children
C4D	Communication for Development
CER	Consolidated Emergency Report
EiE	Education in Emergencies
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IKA	In Kind Assistance
IYCF	Infant Young Child Feeding
MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PEBE	School Based Emergency Plan
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
PCA	Partnership Collaboration Agreement
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

B. Executive Summary

Mozambique continues to experience natural hazards every year, given its geographical location and the social and economic vulnerability of the population. Climate models predict more frequent and intense natural disasters in the Southern Africa region, because of climate change, accompanied with detrimental effects on food and nutrition security. In addition, Mozambique, experienced localized violence in the northern province of Cabo Delgado linked possibly to radical Islamist groups that has led to displacement of people in the province.

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in 2018 consisted of critical and life-saving interventions to meet the needs of children and women impacted. The **nutrition** response resulted in screening of 151,283 children through community management of malnutrition programme. Of these, 4,205 severely acute malnourished children were admitted for treatment and 91 per cent of them recovered.

The **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene** programme provided access to water to over 37,000 people living in drought prone areas and 5,000 people in small towns during the dry season.

A total of 40 multimedia mobile unit sessions were conducted in the priority districts of Memba, Erati, Nacarua and Nacala Velha in Nampula province by the Health programme. The sessions reached a total of 48,100 people with key messages on prevention and treatment of cholera and diarrhea, as well as on key hygiene and WASH good practices.

Through **Child Protection** interventions, 4,470 children (2,683 female and 1,787 male) affected by large displacement as well as political-military tensions and natural disasters received regular psychosocial support in four districts of Manhica province.

UNICEF **Education** programme continued to provide support to reconstruction of schools affected by Cyclone Dineo in 2017. The partnership with ASF aimed to undertake additional works on the 20 repaired classrooms under phase 1 and to rehabilitate 50 additional classrooms with resilient roofing in the districts of Maxixe, Massinga, Homoine, Morrumbene and Panda in Inhambane province with support from Irish Aid.

Although UNICEF did not receive humanitarian thematic funding in 2018, residual funds carried over were used to support interventions in education and nutrition.

In the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children, programmatic targets will continue to focus on interventions in WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection to the most vulnerable groups of people, including children and women.

C. Humanitarian Context

Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural hazards that are linked to the country's geographical location, and prevailing socio-economic and structural conditions. The country ranks third among African countries most exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards (Global Climate Risk Index, 2014). Floods, drought and cyclones occur almost on a yearly basis resulting in significant population displacements. In addition, epidemics such as cholera, add to an already extensive list of vulnerability, which further demand resources and collective capacity for the country to respond to.

In addition to the disaster-prone environment, in the past year Mozambique experienced violent attacks in Northern Mozambique in the province of Cabo Delgado, an area rich in natural resources. The sporadic violence, linked possibly to radical Islamist groups, has led to displacement of people from affected areas and suspension of some activities by companies involved with the multi-billion-dollar development of off-shore natural gas fields. There is no official data of the number of affected people, but WFP is currently assisting 33,000 people that have been affected by violence in 47 villages in the districts of Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Macomia, Quissanga and Nangade. While it seems that a small number of radicalized groups are behind violence, they operate on fertile ground in communities that are extremely poor and marginalized with high levels of illiteracy and unemployment despite the enormous investments close to their community. The situation implies risk on children, especially in protection, access to education and health.

UNICEF's humanitarian strategy in 2018 consisted of critical and life-saving interventions to meet the needs of children and women impacted by such crises. Interventions were also coordinated and complementary to Government priorities and humanitarian partners.

Further to the recovery intervention related to Cyclone Dineo, UNICEF continued with emergency rehabilitation and recovery works under the Education programme. The response interventions aimed to restore access to education and improve children's safe access to schools during disruptions. This included distribution of education in emergency (EiE) supplies, provision of technical, coordination and financial support to Government's Ministry of Education (MINEDH) and establishment of a partnership cooperation agreement (PCA) with Architectures Sans Frontières (ASF) and a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Habitat to support Ministry of Education interventions:

UNICEF-led interventions in Nutrition and WASH were aimed at reducing under five mortality attributed to malnutrition in food and nutrition insecure affected communities in 18 districts and increase access and use of sanitation and water facilities.

The humanitarian strategy also included priority interventions in Health, mainly focusing on cholera response and prevention.

In the protection sector, priority was on responding to the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs); and communication for development (C4D) was integrated in all programme interventions. The overarching strategy was the continued institutional technical and financial support to Government and UNICEF's cluster leadership and coordination role at the humanitarian country team (HCT) level.

Responding to the multiple crisis was both for UNICEF and partners a major funding, programmatic and operational challenge. Funding requirements for UNICEF Mozambique's Country Office 2018 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) was US\$ 5,7 million. Despite large funding gaps, significant results have been achieved owing to the generous contributions from the donors and collaborative work with partners and Government.

D. Humanitarian Results

The summary of UNICEF's humanitarian results highlights UNICEF's core commitments for children (CCCs) in humanitarian situations and underscores the implementation of the country office's humanitarian action in 2018. Humanitarian results are further a reflection of the combined efforts of the Government and partners, and contributions made by donors. Results emphasize priority intervention areas as articulated by Government and partners in the strategic response plans (SRP). Through WASH, Nutrition, Education, Health, Protection and Communication for Development (C4D), UNICEF was able to deliver the following results:

Nutrition

- Nutrition response was established in the 18 most nutrition vulnerable districts in the provinces of Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado. Nutrition interventions focused on reducing under five mortality attributable to malnutrition through case finding, case management as well as Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).
- A total of 151,283 children were screened and reported by the Ministry of Health's community management of malnutrition programme information report. Those include children screened in ambulatory services in the health facilities and mobile brigades implemented in targeted districts in Manica, Tete, Zambezia and Cabo Delgado.
- 4,205 Severe acute malnourished children were admitted for treatment. The program was able to improve the quality of the treatment with 91 per cent of children recovering and about 6 per cent of children dropping out from treatment.

WASH

- UNICEF continued to support the Government of Mozambique to manage sector humanitarian coordination through the WASH cluster. UNICEF currently co-chairs the meeting with the Government of Mozambique (GoM) with the cluster completing various initiatives during the year including partner mapping, WASH stock mapping and preparedness planning.
- Approximately 15,640 people affected by cholera outbreak were assisted through WASH interventions (distribution of household water treatment products and hygiene/sanitation promotion).
- Over 37,000 people living in drought prone areas saw their access to water and their community resilience increased through the upgrading of existing water sources. In addition, approximately 5,000 people in the small-town context were ensured emergency access to water during a dry season related water supply gap (water intake dried up).

- Support for emergency preparedness has been provided to all provinces (including Maputo Municipality) through pre-positioning of over 295,000 bottles of CERTEZA for immediate response to diarrheal disease outbreaks.

Protection

- A total of 4,470 children (2,683 female and 1,787 male) in need were provided with regular psychosocial support activities in four districts of Manhica province, affected by large displacement as well as political-military tensions and natural disasters (Gondola, Mossurize, Vanduzi and Báruè). 179 persons (99 female and 80 male), (members of local disaster management and child protection committees) in four districts were trained and exercised the psychosocial care and support activities in emergencies.
- During provision of psychosocial support activities, 382 victims of GBV/ human trafficking and unaccompanied minors were identified and referred for assistance. In addition, 1,500 parents and community members in the four districts were sensitized to encourage and enable attendance to safe spaces and engagement in group activities.

Health

- UNICEF supported the establishment of a cholera treatment centre in the town of Pemba, supplied three tents, one diarrhoea disease set pack for 600 cases, 24 cholera beds and biosafety materials.
- A total of 40 multimedia mobile unit sessions were conducted in the priority districts of Memba, Erati, Nacaroa and Nacala Velha in Nampula province, reaching a total of 48,100 people with key messages on prevention and treatment of cholera and diarrhea, as well as on key hygiene and WASH good practices. All interventions were followed by debates with community members, local community leaders, local authorities and health professionals to discuss water purification solutions.

Education

- UNICEF continued to provide support to reconstruction of schools affected by Cyclone Dineo in 2017. A partnership with ASF aimed to undertake additional works on 20 classrooms that were initially repaired under phase 1 of the project and to rehabilitate 50 additional classrooms with resilient roofing in the districts of Maxixe, Massinga, Homóine, Morrumbene and Panda in Inhambane province with support from Irish Aid.
- UNICEF entered into a UN-to-UN agreement with UN Habitat to support MINEDH in the expansion and dissemination of the School Based Emergency Plan (PEBE) which includes concepts of resilient construction in 32 schools in the provinces of Inhambane, Nampula and Zambézia. This activity is still on-going.

- EiE interventions included distribution of 25 schools tents (Nampula) and 8 tarpaulin tents (Manica) for the establishment of temporary learning spaces. UNICEF support also included the distribution of 11,250 learners' kits (Inhambane), 8,000 learner kits (Nampula) and 50 portable blackboards (Nampula), which benefitted 26,850 children in Inhambane, Manica and Nampula provinces.

The table below presents UNICEF supported results against the targets set for the year in the 2018 Humanitarian Actions for Children appeal including number of people/children reached by sectors.

Results Table

	Cluster 2018 Target	Cluster Total Results	UNICEF 2018 Target	UNICEF Total Results
NUTRITION				
Children < 5 years old with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted into therapeutic	7,861	4,205	7,861	4,205
HEALTH				
Children < 5 immunized for measles	TBD	N/A	15,000	N/A
Children supplemented with Vitamin A	TBD	N/A	20,000	N/A
Children < 5 in households targeted with mosquito nets	TBD	N/A	12,000	N/A
Children affected by acute watery diarrhoea, including cholera treated	TBD	N/A	5,000	250*
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
People provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)	TBD	N/A	150,000	15,640
People benefitting from hygiene promotion activities including point-of-use water treatment safe practices	TBD	N/A	150,000	42000
CHILD PROTECTION				
Children reached by appropriate care and protection services	TBD	4470	6,000	4,470
EDUCATION				
Children affected by humanitarian situations have access to education	TBD	N/A	63,000	N/A

**) the outbreak in Nampula and Cabo Delgado was controlled and less children were affected*

Analysis of the results

Overall targeted results were underachieved, for most of the sectors. This situation has different causes but the most important one is the fact that the interventions were underfunded.

In nutrition the interventions were executed in the aftermath of the lean season, and even though were successful in terms of geographical coverage, they did not reach the expected beneficiaries by the end of the response period.

E. Results achieved through thematic funding

In 2018 Mozambique country office did not receive thematic humanitarian funding. However, with residual funding carried forward from 2017, UNICEF procured emergency supplies for Education in response to the National Contingency plan, that were pre-positioned in Beira and Maputo. Funds were also used to support the retrofitting of 100 classrooms (with other donor funding) that were destroyed during Cyclone Dineo in 2017. For nutrition, UNICEF provided training to 20 government partners to strengthen their capacity to conduct nutrition surveys.

F. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring was a central and critical part of UNICEF's implementation of its humanitarian action throughout 2018. As cluster leads for Nutrition, WASH, Education and co-lead for Protection, UNICEF supported Government and HCT members to undertake a number of monitoring missions aimed at (a) assessing impact of the humanitarian situation on the population, (b) assess implementation of programme interventions and their effectiveness in meeting the needs of the most affected, and (c) to ensure harmonized response and strengthen overall coordination.

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation included technical and financial support to Government's Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition to the (SETSAN's) food security and nutrition seasonal assessment, regular monitoring of the WASH and Education recovery interventions to cyclone Dineo.

G. Financial Analysis

UNICEF Mozambique's total humanitarian funding requirement for 2018 was \$5.7 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children and women in the disaster-affected communities in Mozambique. The significant financial requirements were associated with all the sectors of WASH, Education, Nutrition, Health and Protection interventions. UNICEF had received US\$ 1,614,909 from DFID of the \$5.7 million required under the implementation of the 2018 HAC.

Gaps in the humanitarian funding meant slow implementation of critical activities but also highlighted limitations of UNICEF to timely meet the humanitarian needs of children, women and most vulnerable populations affected by overlapping crisis. A reoccurring theme on the financial analysis is the need for a more predictable funding mechanism and greater flexibility of the funds received, recognizing the evolving and dynamic nature of the humanitarian context and needs. It is also paramount to ensure

appropriateness of interventions, relevance of assistance and timely and effective interventions that the mechanisms for allocation of funds are flexible and responsive without which, UNICEF's ability to provide life-saving interventions and reduce suffering are compromised.

H. Future Work Plan

UNICEF's 2019 HAC underscores the organisation's core commitments for children (CCCs) in humanitarian situations and its continued support to government led humanitarian interventions and priorities for 2019. UNICEF's programmatic targets for 2019 HAC include interventions in WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education and Protection to the most vulnerable groups of people, including children and women. In line with the 2019 HAC, UNICEF plans include:

- 6,569 children < 5 years old with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted into therapeutic feeding programme
- 15,000 children < 5 immunized for measles
- 20,000 children vaccinated with Vitamin A
- 12,000 children < 5 in households targeted with mosquito nets
- 5,000 children affected by acute watery diarrhoea, including cholera treated
- 150,000 people provided with access to safe water (7.5-15L per person per day)
- 150,000 people benefitting from hygiene promotion activities including point-of-use water treatment safe practices
- 6,000 children reached by appropriate care and protection services
- 63,000 children affected by humanitarian situations have access to education

I. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Mozambique, on behalf of the children and women of Mozambique, expresses gratitude to donors who provide emergency thematic funding. Through this fund, UNICEF is able to provide critical assistance through a timely humanitarian intervention to the most affected and vulnerable populations of Mozambique.

Annexes to the CER

Annex A: Financial Analysis

Table 1: Funding status against the appeal¹ by sector

UNICEF Mozambique Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Requirements for 2017			
Sector	2019 Requirements ¹	CER Funds Received (US\$)	% Funded
WASH	2,000,000	0	0
Nutrition	1,540,560	1,393,885	90%
Health	210,000	221,024	105%
Education	1,400,000	0	0
Protection	350,000	0	0
Total	5,727,000	1,614,909	28%

¹ UNICEF funding appeal reflects and is based on HAC programme targets (WASH and Nutrition) which complemented government and HCT's interventions to the drought emergency response.

Table 2 - Funding received and available by 31 December 2018 by donor and funding type (in USD)

Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Paste Programmable Amount from Table 3)		
		0
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (List individually all non-Thematic emergency funding received in 2018 per donor in descending order)		
		0
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds		
		0
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
Example: In-kind assistance (include both GRANTS for supplies & cash)		
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		0
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
		186,189
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds (List by donor, grant and programmable amount being carried forward from prior year(s) if applicable)		
The United Kingdom	SM/17/0729	1,426,106
Ireland	SM/17/0196	340,446
USAID Food for Peace	KM/16/0014	430,434
USAID Food for Peace	KM/16/0015	40,582
	SM/16/0349	51,400
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		2,475,157
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)		
Set Aside	GS/17/0025	183,359
Total other resources		2,658,516

Annex B: Donor Feedback Form

In order to improve the quality of our reports, we kindly request you to spare a few minutes to give us feedback on the report through the attached link: [donor feedback form](#)

Thank you.