

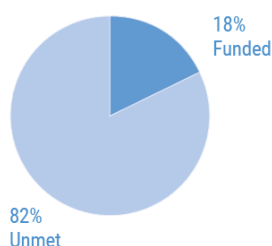
HIGHLIGHTS

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People assisted

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The government and site service providers have been upgrading five sites as transit centers with a capacity of 7,000 people to accommodate the newly displaced. The sites are in Metuge (Unidade 2 and Centro de Nacuta) and Chiure (Nacivare, Ocuá, and Megaruma). Site service providers are actively involved in site coordination and monitoring including tracking and validating new arrivals, identifying available shelters at sites and mapping service provision.



Country name Consolidated Appeal 2022
US\$ 388.5 million requested

Cluster		Required	Funded	Unmet	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management		0%	\$10.8m	\$0	\$10.8m
Education		1%	\$23.5m	\$343k	\$23.2m
Food Security and Livelihoods		8%	\$184.8m	\$14.5m	\$170.3m
Health		16%	\$12.6m	\$2.0m	\$10.6m
Nutrition		0%	\$19.4m	\$0	\$19.4m
Protection		7%	\$41.5m	\$2.9m	\$38.6m
Shelter/ NFIs		2%	\$42.4m	\$66k	\$42.3m
WASH		5%	\$28.5m	\$1.3m	\$27.2m
Refugee Response		0%	\$12.8m	\$0	\$12.8m
Coordination & Common Services		18%	\$6.1m	\$1.1m	\$5.0m
Logistics		60%	\$6.0m	\$3.6k	\$2.4m

* Not specified funding: \$42.2m

Funding by sector (in million US\$)

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- The CCCM Cluster has identified needs that include, CCCM reception management to receive new arrivals, site planning, improvement, maintenance expansion or extension, community engagement and social cohesion of old and new caseloads, support to IDPs in relocation processes, and information sharing, complaints and feedback mechanisms, persons with specific needs require support in accessing services and strengthening site coordination both with government and partners.

83,983

Total people displaced since June

Response:

- Camp management teams are on the ground recording new arrivals, conducting needs assessments and gaps analysis, and providing logistic support and fuel for relocation. Prioritized districts for the response include: Ancuabe, Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient funding to support partner scaling up of CCCM services in new areas of displacement to support site coordination, site improvement, maintenance, community engagement and promoting camp environments that are physically and socially appropriate. Local authorities are overwhelmed with the needs of the incoming populations and have already requested for extra support in site planning and improvement in Chiure and Metuge.
- There is a significant IDP representation who are aware of the referral pathways, complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) although low usage and partner response of available CFM platforms remains a challenge.
- Established camp governance structures and leadership need to be strengthened and or replaced for fair IDP representation to include new arrival membership.
- CCCM cluster partners are faced with multiple locations of response with limited capacity There is need to increase the capacity to manage IDP sites to enhance community engagement.

Education

Needs:

- Among the 83,983 IDPs, there are an estimated 36,000 children and adolescents of school-age.
- In Cabo Delgado, some students enrolled in schools in districts like Ancuabe, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, Quissanga had their education disrupted suddenly either because their school was attacked, used as shelter or closed due to insecurity, fear and/or because they had to flee from their communities of origin. Beyond the school aged children and

+36,000

School-aged children in risk of dropping out school

adolescents forced to flee, many other children that remain in the districts affected by violence could not attend school because all education services were disrupted, like in Ancuabe where at some points all 67 schools were closed.

- In Nampula province, it is estimated that over 18,000 IDPs arrived at the Community of Cotua, the first two weeks of June, immediately after the attacks in Ancuabe and Chiúre and some were hosted in the local Primary school. The local school remained with no classes for almost three weeks according to Cotua Primary School managers. Cotua community is located in Odinepa Locality, Namapa Administrative Post in Erati
- Overall, chances of out-of-school children in affected areas enrolling in school dropped drastically as the barriers to education increase such as schools closed, absence of teachers (also forced to flee), lack of capacity of host community schools to enroll new students and address their psychosocial and other needs and/or lack of hygiene, learning materials.

Response:

- 10,600 learners kits (one kit per student) have been distributed through the Cabo Delgado Provincial Directorate of Education to districts according to the enrolment of new arrivals, in coordination with local education authorities.
- The kits were distributed in Pemba (5,000), Chiúre (3,000), Metuge (2,000), Montepuez (300), Mecufi (300); three school tents, 10 school-in-a-box, 10 recreational kits and six chalkboards have been distributed in Chiúre.
- 4,400 learners, 2 tents, 40 school in-a-box, 40 recreational kits, four Chalkboards have been pre-positioned in Pemba.
- Findings of inter-agency education needs assessment in Metoro and Nanona show that the education services available in both locations are not insufficient to accommodate returns from Pemba.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some schools remain closed;
- Lack of capacity to identify school aged children and adolescents in host communities and the risk of children losing the school year and being exposed to protection risks;
- Lack of capacity of host community schools to enroll new students – lack of physical condition including WASH in schools, insufficient number of teachers, etc. - and lack of capacity to address children's psychosocial needs.
- There is a gap of teaching and learning materials and hygiene supplies and temporary learning spaces.
- Limited access of education implementing partners to affected areas, Ancuabe in particular.

Food Security & Livelihood

Needs: Ensuring food security for 50,000 people

20K

People assisted
by the cluster

Response:

- The Food Security & Livelihood Cluster has so far assisted 20,570 people.
- Immediate Response Rations (IRR) were provided to 20,570 people (9,295 integrated into the Joint Response Programme (JRP) in Chiure and Macomia) displaced people in Chiure (8,545), Montepuez (2,955), Namuno (1,000), Balama (1,000), Macomia (750) and Metuge (6,320) districts. Prioritized districts include: Balama, Chiure, Macomia, Metuge, Montepuez and Namuno.
- 3,160 kits IRR still in stock and there is capacity to produce more.
- Efforts are being made to assist displaced with monthly rations, IRR, or any other type of food assistance, specifically the displaced in Pemba that intend to return to Ancuabe district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are no major gaps in the cluster as capacity is present to assist when needed and requested.
- The investments in livelihoods in Ancuabe made by food security & livelihoods partners are at risk as the access is limited.

Health

Needs: Ensuring provision of health services to vulnerable population.

78K

People that can be
covered with current
stocks

Response:

The Health Cluster has stock of 78 Interagency Emergency Health Kit (EHK) basic medicines (serve 78,000 people), 73 IEHK renewable & equipment kits (serve 73,000 people), five clinical delivery kits (serve 150,000 people), 131 cholera treatment kits, 24 trauma kits, 42 tents, healthcare service provision through mobile brigades, community-based services, and supply of health kits), Module Basic Medicines IEHK 2017 (14 boxes) Chiure, Metuge & Metoro and two community health workers kits in Metoro.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster does not have sufficient stocks in Pemba.
- There are implementing partners in all the districts with varying capacities.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- 8,600 children aged 6-59 months in need of humanitarian nutrition assistance, of which 600 children in need of treatment for acute malnutrition.
- 4,750 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in need of assistance, of which 200 in need of treatment of acute malnutrition.
- 350 caregivers of children under 6 months in need of exclusive breastfeeding counseling and support.

5,100

Children and PLW in need of nutrition humanitarian assistance

Response:

- To respond to the increased displacements from Ancuabe to Pemba, bi-weekly integrated mobile brigades are being implemented in the Health Unit in Cariaco. So far five mobile brigades have been held twice a week.
- Nutrition lifesaving supplies and medicines were delivered through UNHAS cargo ensuring stocks replenishments in 16 hospitals providing inpatient care for severe acute malnutrition and to 32 outpatient treatment facilities.
- The response of the Health Units in Pemba (Cariaco, Chuiba, Gingone and Eduardo Mondlane) was reinforced with medicines and supplements, notably, first line drugs and nutrition therapeutic supplies.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Constrained access and limited funding to support expansion of nutrition services.
- There are shortages of nutritional and drug supplies to support the response in Nampula due to delayed customs clearance process of supplies arriving in Nacala port.
- Three health centers in Ancuabe remain closed, namely, Intutupe, Ingeue and Ngume. In Chiure, two health centres remain closed.
- Community health workers from Miagane, Nandole and Sofala communities, as well as community health workers from Ncole, Ngume health area are displaced, limiting capacity to provide community management of acute malnutrition in the affected sites.

**Protection (including GBV and Child Protection)****Needs:**

- During the visit of the emergency protection unit to Pemba city, the Protection Cluster noticed a high number of protection needs that need to be addressed among the internally displaced persons living in the city in terms of protection. These include needs in mental health and psychosocial support, gender-based violence and child protection and persons with specific needs (especially persons with disabilities).

1.8K

Dignity Kits distributed

Response:

- The Protection Cluster has reached 3,162 people with GBV response and 865 people with child protection activities.
- The Protection Cluster is establishing a mobile emergency protection unit (EPU) comprising a small group of protection technical experts from Child Protection, Gender-based violence, general protection, and people with disabilities. The unit will move to different areas to identify needs and refer them to respective clusters and government service providers for immediate action.
- GBV partners distributed 1,839 dignity kits in Pemba, Metuge and Chiure. 1,400 Dignity kits were prepositioned in warehouses.
- GBV partners reached 751 people with psychosocial support in Metuge and Ancuabe and 518 people by providing information on GBV risks and available services.
- Child protection partners reached 800 individuals in Ancuabe with mental health and psychosocial support services and 65 unaccompanied and separated children were handed over to the caregivers who moved them to a safe location with the consent of the parents.
- The cluster is targeting the four districts of Pemba, Ancuabe, Chiure, and Metuge.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Protection Cluster is doing its utmost to scale up presence and activities in the city of Pemba. However, access is still challenging for protection actors and protection cluster will continue to look for opportunities.
- As a result of attacks in Ancuabe throughout June and July 2022, a number of protection partners that were working in this district have ceased activities despite the high need of IDPs in areas.

Shelter & NFIs

Needs:

- IDPs identified shelter and NFIs amongst their top three needs.

Response:

- Shelter partners have responded to the needs of nearly 29,000 people with emergency shelter and NFI kits. This includes 14,425 people in Metuge, 6,164 people in Chiure, 5,610 people in Montepuez, 495 people in Macomia, 285 people in Pemba, 265 people in Nanuno and 220 people in Balama.
- The cluster has the capacity to respond to an additional 44,000 people with available stock through its pipeline and partners' supplies.
- Procurement of additional mosquito nets and sleeping is in progress.
- The districts prioritized for response are: Ancuabe, Balama, Macomia, Meluco, Mecufi, Metuge, Pemba, Montepuez, Mueda, Namuno, Quissanga.

29K

People assisted with
Emergency Shelter and
NFIs support

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Shelter and NFIs Cluster remains severely underfunded.
- Delays in obtaining government lists prior to verifications and distributions.
- Limited collaboration from local chiefs to allow validation of lists.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Water supply, sanitation services, and hygiene messaging and NFIs for 83,983 people displaced.
- Water supply services for populations in host communities receiving newly displaced individuals.

22K

People assisted so far

Response:

- The cluster is completing hygiene and NFIs distributions for 21,695 people in Ancuabe (UNICEF, Ayuda en Accion, MSF, SEPPA, Helvetas), Chiure, Macomia and Metuge. Considering the already completed and ongoing distributions, stock preparedness is at 67 per cent of the 83,983 people target.
- FHI360 is supporting emergency latrine construction in Metuge for 8,000 people. UNICEF/AVSI are commencing construction of emergency latrines in Metuge for 5,000 people.
- FHI360 commenced water trucking to Unidade in Metuge for new IDP arrivals while UNICEF/FIPAG extends the network.
- UNICEF/FIPAG is currently conducting water quality and yield testing on the wells drilled for non-operational systems in potential relocation site of Nanona to confirm the capacity of water that can be provided on site.
- Emergency latrine construction supplies are in stock in Pemba for 20,000 people. Given the latrine construction in Metuge for 8,000 people and a pipeline for an additional 10,000 people, there is 41 per cent supply availability for emergency latrines for the 83,983 people target.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some WASH partners in Ancuabe have security restrictions preventing resumption of services.
- There is a gap of 6,000 hygiene kits and 1,000 emergency latrine kits.
- Water supply provision will depend on relocation planning for individuals in Metuge and Pemba.

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/mozambique, www.reliefweb.int