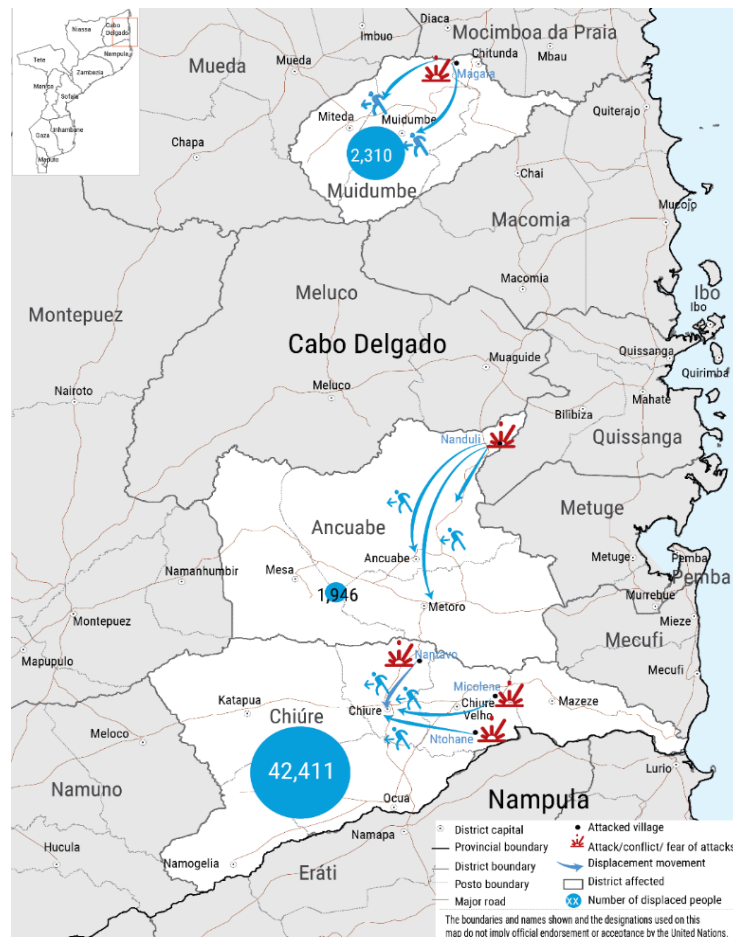


Key Highlights

- In July, 46,667 people (11,005 families) were displaced across Chiúre, Ancuabe and Muidumbe districts in Cabo Delgado as a result of NSAG attacks, Chiúre is the most affected district with 42,411 people displaced (10,075 families).
- Rapid response has started but urgent replenishment of emergency stocks is needed to allow supporting all affected people and preserve ongoing prioritized response to the most vulnerable in Cabo Delgado.
- International law requires allowing civilians to move to safer areas away from the danger of attacks and allowing them to freely choose where they go, subject to restrictions that are consistent with international human rights law.

Situation Overview

Between 20 and 28 July, IOM/DTM and NGO Rapid Response Movement Alerts reported that attacks by NSAGs and fear of attacks triggered the displacement of an estimated 46,667 people across Chiúre, Ancuabe and Muidumbe districts, Cabo Delgado province ([IOM DTM, ETT 136](#)). People on the move often lack civil documentation. There are also reports of involuntary relocations. Insecurity persists. These challenges may impact the ability of displaced people to move freely and safely access basic services in a timely manner and maintain their livelihoods.



The total number of displaced people in Chiure stands at 42,411 (8,482 households) with an unusually high percentage being children (25,117), followed by women (9,183) and men (8,111). Of concern, there are reports of many unaccompanied and/or separated children. People fled attacks in Chiúre Velho, Ocuca, and Mazeze to Chiúre Sede. The IDPs are being sheltered in Bairro Micone (20,717 people) and in Bairro Namicir (21,694 people). The top three priority needs as identified by the people are food, shelter & NFIs.

In Ancuabe district, the number of displaced people has risen significantly - from 155 families reported on 22 July to 444 families (1,946 individuals), according to IOM/DTM reports. The demographic breakdown includes 1,216 children, 395 men and 355 women. People fled Nanduli village following attacks by NSAGs and have sought refuge in the Chiote and Ancuabe neighborhoods within Ancuabe Sede. This sharp increase highlights the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian support, particularly in shelter, protection, and basic services.

In Muidumbe district, NSAGs reportedly set fire to houses in Magaia village and opened gunfire near Mungue village. As of 28 July, a total of 2,110 individuals (486 families) have been displaced to the following locations: Chitunda, Lyautua, Matambalale, Namacande, Nangunde, Ntchinga, Nampanha, Matambalale displacement site. The displaced population includes 831 children, 780 women and 699 men. This latest incident underscores the continued volatility in Muidumbe, with NSAG increased presence in the district lower areas and the urgent need for protection and humanitarian assistance in the affected areas.

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Humanitarian Needs & Gaps, Response per district

CHIÚRE DISTRICT

Total Population: 305,322

IDPs – 22,052 (Feb 2025, DTM rd 22)

Local authorities started the relocation of newly displaced people from Namicir to Manigane and Megaruma resettlement centers within the district, on 31 July. While conditions at the current site are inadequate because of overcapacity, there is an urgent need to conduct assessments in identified resettlement sites in preparation for relocation. Relocation should be voluntary, safe, and dignified. The relocation planning should consider the integration of protection considerations, such as addressing the risks of family separation, unaccompanied and separated children, ensuring privacy and safety especially for women and vulnerable groups.

CCCM

Needs & Gaps:

- The location hosting IDPs presents critical CCCM gaps, including the absence of a formal site management structure and trained personnel to coordinate interventions and ensure accountability. Coordination is informal, with no site-level mechanisms to support an organized response or prevent duplication. Limited community participation and representation avenues.
- With government plans underway to relocate the displaced population to pre-existing site, it is essential to ensure CCCM and Protection engagement in the planning and implementation phases to uphold principles of voluntary, safe, and dignified relocation.
- Immediate priorities include the deployment of trained site management teams, the establishment of inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms, the promotion of community participation, and the rollout of accountability systems to support a coordinated and protection-sensitive response throughout the displacement and relocation process.

Response:

- Alongside OCHA and other cluster representatives, the CCCM Cluster supported the multisectoral assessment through PRONANAC, IOM designed mobile site management plan in coordination with DTM and SDPI.
- Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and information desk have been established to support information sharing, community engagement, and referrals.
- The response also includes reception and verification of new arrivals, coordination and monitoring of services, identification of vulnerable individuals, and awareness-raising activities.
- IOM teams are also assessing available space in existing sites to inform possible relocations, addressing priority displacement management needs as they emerge.

Education

Needs & Gaps:

- Over 60 schools have been closed. Approximately 23,000 school aged children were forcibly displaced in Chiúre Velho, Mazeze and Ocuá Administrative Posts to Chiúre Sede.
- Thousands of children are being prevented from completing the academic year as students should be undertaking exams to complete their quarterly evaluation.
- Many children have lost school uniforms, learning materials, and academic certificates, impacting their ability to resume education.
- Schools in Chiúre Sede are the main option for temporary shelter and first line response by other sectors preventing 2,303 children (1151 boys and 1152 girls) from attending regular classes. These schools had been damaged by cyclone Chido in December 2024 and do not offer the adequate conditions. These include Escola Básica de Miconi, and Escola Primária dos Coqueiros.

Response:

- Education Cluster members agreed with a [common approach](#). Priority activities include: Recreational Activities and Psychosocial Support (PSS) together with Child Protection.
- STC has been conducting PSS activities in Schools used as shelters in Chiúre Sede EB Miconi.

- District Authorities – Education, are recruiting facilitators to implement recreational activities in accommodation centers. UNICEF is supporting recreational kits.
- UNICEF, Save the Children and Plan International are supporting district education authorities to conduct detailed needs assessments to track displaced school aged children and teachers that must be integrated into existing functional schools.
- Local education authorities are conducting a mapping of teachers also displaced.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL)

Needs & Gaps:

- Displacement outpaces food assistance capacity, with the increasing displacement figures.
- RRM, partners to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in Namicir resettlement site to complement the qualitative data collection that was done by previous assessment.
- Norwegian People Aid (NPA) planning cash assistance in the districts of Chiúre and Ancuabe, targeting approximately 1,000 households. A team from NPA will be deployed to conduct a RNA.

Response:

- Under the Joint Response Programme (JRP), WFP assisted 2,000 families displaced in Namicir with a food kit package consisting of 25kgs of rice, 10kgs of pulses and 2 liters of oil. JRP partners have confirmed they will be able to cover all of the caseload hosted in the Namicir site.
- Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM - ACF, SCI and SI), INGO partners have assisted 927 families displaced in Miconi with a food kit composed of 10kgs of rice, 10 packets of biscuits, 8 tins of sardines, 2 litres of oil and 4 tins of beans - 14 day emergency ration.
- Although the food components of RRM and JRP differ, the cluster is closely coordinating with both teams to ensure assistance is delivered in distinct locations, mitigating any potential concerns or complaints arising from discrepancies in the composition of the food kit.

Health

Needs & Gaps:

- Common illnesses include respiratory infections, scabies, and pain due to sleeping outdoors.
- At least 20 sick children were identified, with more expected due to deteriorating living conditions.
- Poor sanitation heightens diarrheal disease risks.

Response:

- SDSMAS, Mentor/UNICEF, Fundação Wiwanana: Deployed mobile brigades in Namicir and Micone, delivering vaccinations, maternal care, and nutrition.
- RRM: 59 children vaccinated and mobile consultations provided

Nutrition

Needs & Gaps:

- 922 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) identified in Chiúre district in need of urgent support.
- 9 cases of acute malnutrition out of 146 children screened in Namicir and Micone sites.

Response:

- RRM (SI, ACF, SCI) are screening and providing care for mothers and children.

Protection (including Child Protection & GBV)

Needs & Gaps:

- Persons with Disabilities (PWD): Excluded from services due to inaccessible infrastructure and limited registration opportunities. There's an urgent need for inclusive mechanisms.
- Elderly: Suffer from mobility limitations, emotional distress, and lack of medications and care support.
- Nearly 60% of the displaced population are children, many experiencing ongoing fear and distress, underscoring the urgent need for safe spaces and MHPSS support..
- Women and Girls: Face increased risks of GBV due to overcrowded, unsegregated shelters and lack of privacy. Menstrual hygiene support is severely lacking.
- Civil Documentation: Its absence affects mobility, service access, and safety, particularly at checkpoints.
- Operational Capacity: Protection partners are overstretched; scaling both first-line and second-line protection is urgent.

- 155 separated and unaccompanied children urgently need family tracing and psychosocial support, with more suspected cases amid rising displacement and relocation.
- Loss of civil documentation, including birth registration, puts children at greater risk by restricting access to education, healthcare, aid, and legal protection.
- Forced recruitment and abduction risks remain high against children, with reports of children being abducted and tortured during displacement. Maternal and newborn needs persist, with 355 pregnant women-many under 18 years old-and two newborns identified.

Response:

- Coordination: Additional partners mobilized. Referral pathways and coordination meetings with provincial authorities have improved protection alignment.
- Coordination with FSL, WASH, and Education clusters strengthen awareness to child protection concerns and improved service access. GBV & PSEA Awareness: UNHCR reached 4,000 displaced persons at Namicir School through prevention sessions.
- CP Awareness: UNICEF, Plan International, Help Code, Promura, and SCI reached 1,784 children and caregivers with key child protection messages on UASC, FTR, and CAAFAG in Namicir and Micone. MHPSS: 26 sessions held, supporting 46 individuals.
- Child Friendly Space: 703 boys and girls accessed to CFS centers with the support of SCI, Plan International, Help Code and Promura in Namicir and Micone.
- PWD Inclusion: 100 PWDs identified with Humanity & Inclusion (HI); assistive devices and physiotherapy services to follow.
- Protection Desk: Established with HelpCode to conduct monitoring, referrals, and information provision.
- Community Engagement: Messaging on PSEA, child protection, and UASC shared in FGDs by UNICEF and FDC.
- Plan International, HelpCode and Promura in Namicir: Providing CFS activities, CP monitoring, Help Desk and CFS activities.
- SCI RRM in Micone: Provided case management, CFS activities, MHPSS, and nutritional screening.
- Cross-Provincial Coordination: Efforts underway with Nampula actors to address UASC risks.

Shelter & NFIs

Needs & Gaps:

- Most displaced families are currently sheltered in classrooms at Micone Primary School, while other IDPs are sheltering on school balconies or outdoors, exposing them to harsh conditions, putting their lives and belongings at risk due to exposure.
- There is an urgent need for emergency shelter support, including tarpaulins and construction materials, to enable them to live in dignified conditions.
- In Micone the number of displaced persons is rapidly increasing, with 2,211 new arrivals reported on 28 July, adding to the previously registered 3,544 individuals, significantly raising the scale of humanitarian needs.

Response:

- INGD/SDPI distributed 250 tarpaulins to displaced families in Namicir and Micone for addressing essential emergency shelter needs.
- Under the Joint Response Programme (JRP), IOM assisted 2,000 families between 28–30 July in Namicir with emergency shelter/NFIs, as part of a planned response targeting 5,500 families, with a package including one kitchen set, one tarpaulin, one blanket, and one mosquito net.
- Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM - SI, ACF SCI), 927 families have been assisted with NFI kits containing: one tarpaulin, one 10-meter nylon rope, one kitchen set, one blanket, one mosquito net, one mat and one solar lamp.
- The NFI/Shelter common pipeline continues to supply key relief items, though fixing kits and blankets are currently unavailable, affecting the completeness of the shelter/ NFI response.

WASH

Needs & Gaps:

- Sanitation: 200 emergency latrine slabs in progress; only four latrines available. Open defecation is widespread (60%), especially among children.
- Water: Limited access; families travel long distances for water. Micone has only two broken water points.
- Hygiene: Acute shortages of soap, menstrual items, and containers. No handwashing facilities are available.
- A critical lack of essential hygiene items—including soap, menstrual hygiene materials, buckets, and containers—is limiting safe water collection and personal hygiene.
- Only 4 communal latrines are currently available, resulting in 60 percent open defecation, particularly among children.
- No communal handwashing facilities are available at either site, increasing the risk of disease transmission.



Non-operational hand pump Micone Site in Chiure. Credit: OCHA

Response:

- Distribution: INGD/SDPI delivered 500 soap bars and 4,800 bottles of CERTEZA.
- Water Points: One well repaired by Helvetas.
- Hygiene Promotion: PRONANAC deployed four hygiene activists.
- Sanitation Infrastructure: Six latrines and showers under construction (segregated by gender).
- Hygiene Kits:
 - UNICEF/JRP: 2,000 families received buckets, CERTEZA, soap, pads, and underwear.
 - RRM (SI, ACF, SCI): 927 families received similar hygiene kits.

ANCUABE DISTRICT

Ancuabe

Total Population: 199,392

IDPs – 40,848 (Feb 2025, DTM rd 22)

CCCM

Needs & Gaps:

- Options for continued remote support and targeted interventions through mobile teams are currently being explored to address emerging priority needs following the handover of CCCM to the government and noting the absence of a static CCCM presence in the district.

Response:

- IOM CCCM is currently positioned to respond to the arrival of newly displaced populations through its core team. While a fully static presence is not in place, IOM is committed to maintaining a strong and flexible operational footprint by deploying core staff as needed. This will allow for immediate support to urgent CCCM needs, including site coordination, community engagement, and support to government-led efforts.

Education

Needs & Gaps:

- Four schools are flagged as being affected (primary schools Marocane, Nanjua, Majasse, and Mahera). The schools are closed, students have fled, or overwhelmed by the arrivals of new students from other locations within the district:
- Overall, an estimated 1.031 school aged children are affected.
- Limited presence and capacity from partners to address the needs.

Response:

- Findings of a Save the Children needs assessment should be available soon.
- UNICEF is supporting with the delivery of kits for recreational activities implemented by local authorities in the accommodation centers.

FSL

Needs & Gaps:

- Emergency food assistance to displaced families

Response:

- RRM (SI) supported INGD to assist 48 families in Nacussa (48HH) and Ntutu (37HH) communities with a food kit comprising 25kg of rice, 2L of oil, 2kg of salt, 4kg of beans.

Shelter & NFIs

Needs & Gaps:

- RRM (SI, ACF, SCI) is conducting a RNA to determine shelter needs of newly displaced populations. Once the assessment results are available, the expansion of assistance to other affected areas will be evaluated.

Response:

- RRM (SI) supported INGD in assisting 267 families in Ngeue with essential shelter materials, including one tarpaulin, one saw, and nails per household.
- In Nacussa, RRM (SI) also supported INGD in reaching 48 families with non-food item (NFI) kits comprising one solar lamp, one kitchen set, one bucket, two blankets, and one mosquito net per household.

WASH

Response:

- RRM (SI) supported INGD to assist 48 families in Nacussa with two soap bars and two water purifiers (CERTEZA).

MUIDUMBE DISTRICT

Total Population: 101,251

IDPs – 14,217 (DTM rd 22)

CCCM

Needs & Gaps:

- Most cases referred to through the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remain unresolved due to the limited presence of operational partners to address the identified needs. Additionally, there are challenges in tracking population outflows, as the majority of families who leave the sites do so without notifying leadership structures, hindering monitoring and follow-up efforts.

Response:

- PRONANAC is operating information desk and complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), while also referring identified needs to relevant actors. The site management teams are supporting the reception and verification of newly arrived displaced persons. At least 80 households have been mapped across the three existing IDP sites of Matambalale, Miteda, and Lutete. Most families are being hosted by relatives, while others have been accommodated in shelters that had remained unoccupied for an extended period.

Education

Needs & Gaps:

- One school is particularly affected: Escola Primária de Magaia; an estimated 1,224 school aged children are affected by violence and displacement.
- Limited presence and capacity from partners to address the needs.

Response:

- UNICEF is supporting the delivery of kits for recreational activities implemented by local authorities in the accommodation centers.

FSL

Needs & Gaps:

- Emergency food assistance to displaced families
- RRM (NRC, Ayuda in Action) RNA findings indicate that 92 percent of assessed households have barriers to food access with lack of financial ability being the main barrier.
- 63 percent reported High rCSI

Response:

- NRC to provide assistance in Ntchinga and Nangude to 425 households with multi-purpose value vouchers.

Protection

Needs & Gaps:

58 percent assessed households stated to have protection concerns, of those:

- 43% as a result of armed conflict
- 43% because of arbitrary detention
- 20% due to extortion

Response:

- Ayuda in Action is currently conducting awareness on protection activities related issues to the affected population: awareness of issues related to GBV and Child Recruitment. These include referral services, distribution of map of actors (health and psychological support) in the district; and case identification and case management.
- Ayuda in Action will also provide cash for protection.

Shelter & NFIs

Needs & Gaps:

- Reports indicated that practically all houses in Magaia village have been burned down, and the population has fled to other locations of Muidumbe district.
- Displacements reported in Lyautua, Ntchinga, and Nangunde, with newly arrived internally displaced persons in urgent need of shelter and essential household items RRM_NRC_MUID_25072025.
- NRC & Ayuda in Action RNA report indicate that 51 per cent do not possess any essential NFIs.
- A need for coordinated and harmonized interventions to prevent duplication and ensure coverage, as multiple actors are responding in separate areas.

Response:

- NRC: following the new wave of population movement, NRC deployed RRM team on 29 July to conduct RNA and register beneficiaries in Ntchinga, and Nangunde and will respond with a first-line, voucher-based shelter response to address lifesaving needs.
- NRC conducted a Multisectoral RNA together with AeA, in July started a registration of IDPs in Miteda, Matambalale, and Lutete for second line response. In case of need, this response will include the newly arrived families after they receive first line response. This will be in coordination with partners responding to the first line response in these same locations.

WASH

Needs & Gaps:

- RRM (NRC, Ayuda in Action) RNA preliminary findings in Muidumbe, (Nangunde and Ntchinga villages) indicate that 75 percent of assessed households do not have enough drinking water, 75 households do not have enough hygiene, 73 percent do not have enough cooking water and 84 percent stated that they use surface water. When it comes to the barriers, 98 percent reported distance as the main barrier.

Response:

- Ayuda in Action to implement water harvesting system.

For more information, please contact OCHA Mozambique:

Paola Emerson, Head of Office, OCHA Mozambique, emersonp@un.org, +351 936 274 147

Federica D'Andreagiovanni, Head of Communications and IM Unit, dandreagiovannif@un.org, +258 85 024 50 82