

# Northern Mozambique Situation

January 2022


More than **735,000** people fled their homes in Cabo Delgado, northern Mozambique due to violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups. **UNHCR reiterates its concern for the protection and humanitarian needs** of displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado and neighboring provinces.



**UNHCR worked closely** with local authorities, different clusters, partners, displaced and host communities, and community leaders **to assess the damages of tropical storm Ana and provide emergency response** to those affected by the storm in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.


**UNHCR inaugurated four Multipurpose Centres** in four IDP sites in Montepuez and Chiure Districts. At the Multipurpose Centres, UNHCR and partners will provide **protection services and conduct GBV prevention and response activities** to displaced and host communities.


## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS JAN 2021 – JAN 2022


 **64,238** people/**12,847** families received Core Relief Items

 **51,379** people reached by GBV prevention and response awareness campaigns

  **17,031** people from displaced and host communities received legal assistance out of which **10,161** received IDs and birth certificates


 **665** partner and government staff, and community volunteers trained on GBV

 **435** youths from displaced and host communities receiving technical and vocational training

 **183** trained GBV community volunteers providing awareness and referrals to GBV services

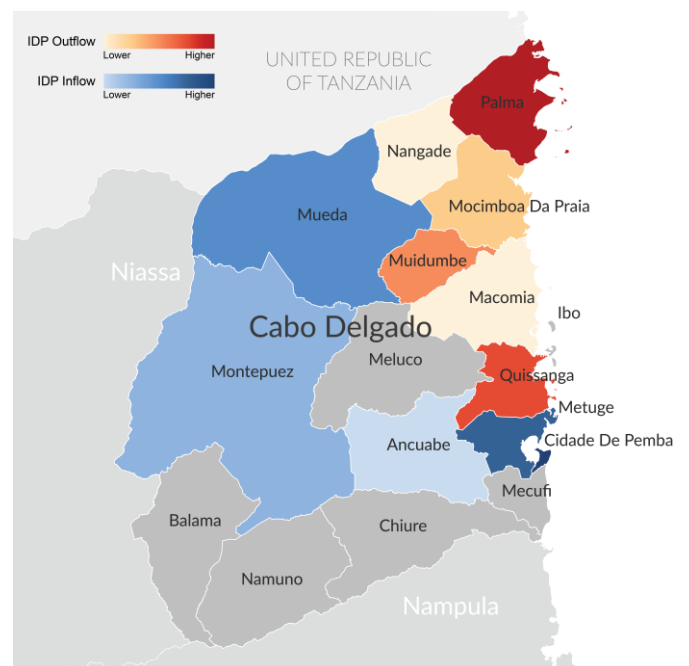
 **153** Operational Protection Focal Points (PPFs)

 **84** persons with disabilities received assistance devices

 **6** mobile safe spaces providing integrated GBV, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services



Distribution of tarpaulins to families affected by Tropical Storm Ana in Cabo Delgado ©UNHCR/ Martim Pereira



## Monthly Highlights

- **UNHCR Response to Tropical Storm Ana, Cabo Delgado and Nampula:** On 24 January, tropical storm Ana made landfall in Mozambique, significantly affecting the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Tete and to a lesser extent Niassa, Sofala and Cabo Delgado. The storm affected 126,198 people, injured 210 people, and at least 21 people died as of 31 January. 30 health centers, 23 water supply systems, and 144 power poles were damaged according to the data released by OCHA and the National Institute for Disaster Management (additional information available [here](#)). UNHCR worked closely with the local authorities, different clusters, partners, displaced and host communities, and community leaders to assess the damages and provide emergency response to those affected by the storm in Cabo Delgado and Nampula (UNHCR Flash Update available [here](#)).
- **In Cabo Delgado,** UNHCR worked with a network of 153 trained Protection Focal Points (PFPs) from displaced and host communities to assess protection needs, shelters and houses damaged, referral of urgent cases and to disseminate protection key messages. PFPs reported floods in some areas of Pemba and Metuge. No casualties were registered. UNHCR conducted protection monitoring exercises in the districts of Pemba and Metuge to assess the extent of the damages together with local authorities, community leaders, and members from displaced and host communities while simultaneously disseminating key protection messages reaching over 500 people. Twenty-five families lost their shelters. UNHCR assisted with shelter materials, including tarpaulins.
- **In Nampula,** UNHCR maintained contact with 20 PFPs in Corane IDP site before, during, and after the storm and conducted protection monitoring exercises in Maratane, where refugees and host communities were severely affected, including the transit center facilities that required urgent rehabilitation. Over 100 families had damaged shelters and received materials, including tarpaulins. UNHCR disseminated messages on public health awareness regarding post-storm effects such as potential outbreaks. No casualties were registered. The team in Nampula was also part of a joint multisectoral assessment mission, together with UNICEF, IOM, HELVETAS, WFP, WHO, and UNFPA, tasked to collect information and assess the impact of the tropical storm ANA in Nampula province. Among the findings, there is destruction of infrastructure, loss of crops, and agricultural production heightening risks to vulnerable groups.



## Protection

- **Inauguration of Multipurpose Centres in Montepuez and Chiure, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR inaugurated four Multipurpose Centres in Nicuapa and Ntele IDP sites in Montepuez, and Marrupa and Meculani IDP sites in Chiure, together with partner Doctors with Africa - CUAMM, PFPs, community activists from CUAMM and Save the Children, community leaders and 182 members from displaced communities (84 women, 52 men, 30 girls, 6 boys, and 10 elderly). During the inauguration ceremony, UNHCR and partners explained services available at the multipurpose centres and GBV and PSEA awareness-raising sessions. The activities were conducted in line with COVID-19 preventive measures.
- **Protection monitoring, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR's partner Association for Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) conducted protection monitoring exercises in Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, and Pemba districts, and with 12 data collectors, interviewing 973 households. Since September 2021, partners AVSI, Caritas, and Helpcode interviewed 12,885 households and recorded a total of 1,550 protection incidents.
- **PFP activities, Cabo Delgado: (i)** In Montepuez District, UNHCR identified, interviewed, and selected 16 new PFPs (eight women and eight men) who will receive in-depth protection training before initiating their roles in their respective communities. **(ii)** UNHCR conducted GBV and PSEA learning sessions and provided Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to 111 PFPs in ten IDP sites in Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez districts. The learning sessions and IEC materials aim at strengthening the PFPs' capacity in

identifying and referring cases, as well as in disseminating awareness raising messages on GBV and PSEA prevention/response. With these IEC materials, PFPs directly engaged with 804 people (328 women; 243 men; 125 girls; and 108 boys) and reached some 3,500 persons within their communities.



## Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- **GBV and PSEA Learning Sessions, Cabo Delgado: (i)** UNHCR delivered a learning session to 15 trainers (four women and 11 men) from partner Instituto De Formação Profissional e Estudos Laborais Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC) engaged in livelihoods trainings for over 200 members from displaced and host communities in Pemba. The training aimed at equipping trainers with knowledge on GBV and PSEA core concepts, their role in GBV and PSEA prevention and response, GBV referrals, and PSEA reporting. **(ii)** UNHCR conducted a GBV and PSEA learning session for staff from partner AVSI and provincial health department in Montepuez to enhance their knowledge in preventing, mitigating, and responding to GBV and SEA. **(iii)** UNHCR conducted a PSEA learning session attended by 16 staff from SO Pemba (nine men and seven women). The refresher stressed the importance of staff in preventing SEA and reporting mechanisms.

- **GBV technical guidance for food assistance, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner CUAMM coordinated with WFP ways of improving GBV survivor's safe access to food assistance, as well as mechanisms to reinforce the dissemination of GBV and PSEA awareness messages during food distributions. Food security helps to reduce risks for vulnerable women and girls, including GBV survivors. Of all referrals made for GBV survivors supported by UNHCR's partner, 69 per cent have been for food assistance.

- **Solar lamps post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in Chiure, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner CUAMM conducted PDM for the distribution of solar lamps to over 1,200 women and adolescent girls in two IDP sites in Chiure. The distribution responded to GBV risks related to lack of lighting identified in the UNHCR and CUAMM GBV Safety Audit for the sites. The monitoring survey reached 80 women and girls to understand their feedback, impact on safety needs, and how to better engage women and girls in access to assistance. Preliminary results indicate that both women and girls feel safer at night and empowered within their household as the item was provided directly to them. Additional targeted assistance for vulnerable women and girls is needed across the response.

- **GBV Safety Audit in Corrane IDP site, Nampula:** UNHCR partner ActionAid conducted a GBV safety audit in Corrane, delivered a GBV training to 20 protection focal points from different organizations and local authorities, conducted a service mapping, and organized focus group discussions.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- **CCCM Activities, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR continues engaging with partners AVSI and Solidates International (SI) to scale up CCCM activities in Montepuez and Mueda (respectively), targeting 113,000 IDPs living across 13 IDP settlements. The limited CCCM partners in Cabo Delgado, in addition to visa-related challenges for international NGO staff, continue to represent a constraint in the programme delivery. Additional capacity-building initiatives targeting partners, local authorities, community leaders, and PFPs will take place in the coming weeks to stimulate and reinforce the capacity of all stakeholders involved in site management.



## Shelter

- **Shelter Activities, Cabo Delgado and Nampula: (i)** In Montepuez, UNHCR partner AVSI completed the structure construction of 233 shelters (wood frames, tarpaulin roofs, doors and windows), and mudding is ongoing. **(ii)** In Mueda, UNHCR partner SI has constructed 115 shelters (wooden frames, tarpaulin roofs, grass covers, doors, and windows). Mudding is a major constraint in progressing and finalizing the construction of shelters due to the poor subsoil quality in Lyanda IDP site in Mueda and the Mararange IDP site in Montepuez,

leading to delays in the shelter construction. **(iii)** in Corrane IDP site, in Nampula, UNHCR provided 1,800 beams to ensure the reposition of stock of partner Caritas Diocesana de Nampula for shelter construction.



## Livelihoods

■ **Solutions, Livelihoods, and Economic Inclusion, Cabo Delgado: (i)** UNHCR partner AVSI is mapping displaced artisan individuals and groups in Metuge, Montepuez, and Pemba to collect information on skills, product potential, and location for potential livelihoods activities. **(ii)** UNHCR partner AVSI provided technical and financial assistance to 210 entrepreneurs/owners of small businesses from displaced and host communities with a total amount of USD 66,000 to improve and build their business structures.



## Coordination

■ **Protection Incident Monitoring System (PIMS), Cabo Delgado:** The Protection Cluster (PC) presented to UNHCR and GBV AoR the PIMS project to coordinate the available protection data and identify main protection trends from multiple partners. PIMS aims to strengthen protection strategies and activities in northern Mozambique while simultaneously enhancing data coordination.

■ **PC meetings, Cabo Delgado: (i)** The bi-weekly PC coordination meeting in Cabo Delgado focused on coordinating the protection response in Niassa; recently displaced families following NSAGs attacks in Meluco; conflict-related detainees; and updated protection referral pathways shared with partners. **(ii)** The monthly coordination meeting with protection partners in Montepuez, which is co-chaired by the government Social Assistance Services, focused on the possible response to newly arrived IDPs from Meluco and strengthening referral mechanisms for vulnerable cases. The PC, in coordination with the ICCG members, visited Chimoio site, in Montepuez and is currently mobilizing partners to assist in responding to potential new arrivals from Meluco.

■ **PSEA Network, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR **(i)** distributed over 1,500 Linha Verde IEC materials to partners; **(ii)** provided support on the translation of PSEA prevention messages on local languages and discussing them with displaced and host communities; and **(iii)** developed standard questions for the PSEA Network post-distribution monitoring (PDM) processes.

## Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements for the **refugee and IDP activities in Mozambique** in 2022 totals **US\$ 36.7 million of which 9 percent has been covered as of end of January**. **A special thank you** to Denmark, European Union, France, Sweden, United States of America **for their contributions to UNHCR's operations in Mozambique in 2021**, and to Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Private donors, Switzerland, and Spain for their **unearmarked contributions to UNHCR's operations worldwide**.

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