

# Northern Mozambique Situation

10 – 23 August 2021

**More than 732,000 people** have been **forced to flee** their homes in northern Mozambique as a result of violence. UNHCR, together with the local authorities and partners, continue working together to address their needs. Additional funding is urgently required to scale up humanitarian activities.

**Core Relief Items were distributed by UNHCR and partners to some 1,500 displaced families** in Cabo Delgado and Nampula between 10-23 August, reaching **8,856 people**. Since June, UNHCR distributed Core Relief Items to some 7,300 displaced families in both main IDP hosting provinces.

During the reporting period, UNHCR and partner Catholic University of Mozambique assisted **819 displaced people** in accessing civil documentation in Pemba. Since last December, some **11,700 people** received support in accessing **identity documents and birth certificates**.

## Activities



### Core Relief Items (CRIs)

#### ■ Distribution of CRIs in Cabo

**Delgado and Nampula:** UNHCR and partner CARITAS distributed CRIs to 1,019 displaced families/ 6,811 people (3,468 women and 3,343 men) in Katapua, Occuo and Chiure Velho IDP sites, in Chiure District, Cabo Delgado. Since June, UNHCR distributed CRIs to 6,064 families in Cabo Delgado Province's Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez and Mueda districts. In Nampula Province, UNHCR distributed CRIs to 470 displaced families/ 2,045 people who had been relocated to Corane IDP site in June and July. In total, 1,230 displaced families/6,150 people living in Corane received CRIs in 2021. Each family received two blankets, two sleeping mats, two mosquito nets, as well as a solar lamp, a tarpaulin, a bucket and a jerrycan.



Distribution of Core Relief Items in Cabo Delgado ©UNHCR/ Martim Gray Pereira



### Protection

■ **Legal assistance and access to documentation in Pemba, Cabo Delgado:** During the reporting period, UNHCR partner the Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM) provided civil registration assistance to 819 displaced people and support in accessing ID cards and birth certificates in Pemba. Since December, UNHCR and UCM provided legal assistance in accessing documentation to some 11,700 people from displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado. The project is being expanded to the districts of Metuge and Montepuez. While fleeing, families frequently lose their documents, which are essential to ensure freedom of movement, access basic services such as education and health, and access to employment.

■ **Child Protection referrals in Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR is mapping child protection services to improve the referral of child protection cases identified by UNHCR's partners; the Catholic University of Mozambique and

Caritas while providing support in accessing to documentation. For this purpose, UNHCR met with the local authorities, more specifically the Repartição dos Assuntos da Mulher e Acção Social (REMAS) on 20 August, to whom all child protection cases will be referred. REMAS is responsible for providing psycho-social support to traumatised, unaccompanied, and separated children, conduct family reunification, and support children with disabilities together with Save the Children and Lar Esperança.

■ **Selection of additional Protection Focal Points (PFPs) in Mecufi and Chiure districts, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR partner Caritas is currently identifying additional PFPs from displaced communities to address protection cases through community-based approaches in Mecufi and Chiure districts. In total, 11 new PFP candidates were selected from different IDP sites and neighbourhoods of both districts to participate in the PFP training. Currently, UNHCR has 68 protection focal points in Cabo Delgado Province working in the districts of Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge, and Montepuez.

■ **Distribution of assistance devices to persons with disabilities in Cabo Delgado Province:** In 2021, UNHCR distributed assistance devices to 56 persons in Cabo Delgado Province, including 40 internally displaced and 16 members of the host community. Forty wheelchairs, 14 crutches and two sets of shoulder crutches were distributed to 34 men and 22 women (17 children, 27 adults, and 12 elder people). The identification of people with disabilities and distribution of assistance devices is conducted by UNHCR together with PFPs, the local authorities, and FAMOD (Fórum das Associações Moçambicanas de Pessoas com Deficiência).

■ **Youth engagement activities in Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner CARITAS conducted youth engagement activities in the districts of Pemba, Mecufi and Metuge aiming at establishing local leadership structures to develop small scale community projects to address challenges experienced by the local and displaced youth through community-based approaches. For this purpose, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 67 youth (36 girls and 31 boys). Eight youth leadership groups were established.

■ **Protection Monitoring and Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms in Cabo Delgado:** To improve protection monitoring and recording of protection incidents, UNHCR delivered a KoBo refresher training to 16 data collectors (11 men and five women) from UNHCR's partner Caritas on 16 August. To complement the training on the opensource set of tools for data analysis, UNHCR also provided an accountability to affected populations (AAP) session to strengthen feedback and response mechanisms and improve incident reporting forms.

■ **Construction of Protection Hubs in Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR partner Ayuda en Accion continues building Protection Hubs in IDP sites in Cabo Delgado to provide safe spaces for protection services, individual and group support, and to complement the activities of protection focal points. At present, 80 percent of the Protection Hub structure has been completed in Ngalane IDP site and 65 percent in Ntocota IDP site, both in Metuge District. In Nicuapa IDP site, Montepuez District, 10 percent of the structure has been completed. In Chiure District, Ayuda en Accion is currently working with the local authorities to identify the sites for the construction of two Protection Hubs.



## Gender-Based Violence

■ **UNHCR and Doctors with Africa CUAMM provide GBV Case Management services, Cabo Delgado:** In Metuge District's Ntele and Ntocota IDP sites, UNHCR partner, CUAMM's mobile team provided GBV-Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) support to 21 GBV survivors including psychosocial support, health service referrals, safety planning and access to basic services during the reporting period. UNHCR has reinforced

GBV referral pathways with UNICEF to improve support to cases of children, cases of abduction and separation of families with ICRC, and for cases of persons with disabilities with “Associazione Italiana Amici di Raoul Follereau” (AIFO), which includes engaging an interpreter of sign language. The mobile clinic is composed of a psychologist, a psychiatrist and a community engagement officer. At present, the workload has reached full capacity. Additional funding is urgently required to expand GBV services for survivors in Cabo Delgado.

■ **GBV Safety Audits, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR delivered a training on GBV Safety Audit tools to Doctors with Africa CUAMM, including community mobilizers, psychiatrists and psychologists working in UNHCR’s and CUAMM’s mental health and psycho-social support project on 9 August. The workshop aimed to strength CUAMM’s capacity using a multisectoral approach to identify GBV risks with communities, analyse existing prevention and response mechanisms, and address GBV gaps through holistic approaches with the concerning communities, local authorities, and humanitarian actors. Following the training, UNHCR CUAMM conducted GBV Safety Audits over 1-13 August in Ntele and Nicuapa IDP sites in the district of Montepuez and in Marrupa, and Meculane sites in Chiure. The GBV safety audits involved ten UNHCR and CUAMM employees (seven women and three men) and 255 persons (70 women, 60 men, 65 girls, and 60 boys) from displaced and host communities who participated in Focus Group Discussions. The main GBV gaps identified were limited access to multisectoral services like health care, legal aid, mental health and psychosocial support, reduced GBV response capacity from existing services, and limited engagement with communities in GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response.

■ **GBV training for service providers in Montepuez district, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner CUAMM trained 25 GBV service providers on GBV Case Management (15 women and 10 men) from several districts in Cabo Delgado Province over 17 - 20 August. The training aims to broaden understanding about the survivor-centred approach, guiding principles, roles and responsibilities, case management steps, and psychosocial support skills. The training was attended by the government social, health, and justice services, police officers, and staff from humanitarian organisations such as AIFO, Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), CUAMM, IOM, Medicos del Mundo, MSF and Save the Children.

■ **GBV response research in Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR conducted two FGDs in Montepuez District to support the ongoing research to improve the ongoing GBV response. The FGDs aimed to assess access of displaced GBV survivors to services and their quality, in line with a survivor-centred approach. The FGDs were conducted with the support of UNHCR’s partner CUAMM and included five community volunteer women from Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento da Família (AMODEFA), IOM, Medicos del Mundo, Muleide, and Wiwanana and four community volunteer men from AVSI, IOM, and UNHCR (PFPs).

■ **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Risk Assessment in Pemba, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR led the PSEA risk assessment as co-chair of the PSEA Network and conducted two FGDs in Pemba on 18 August. The purpose of the FGDs was to identify gaps in PSEA and ways of strengthening the response to SEA cases in Cabo Delgado. The first two FGDs included nine national women and five international men working in different UN agencies and NGOs. The main results of the FGDs indicate that internal reporting mechanisms should be strengthened to ensure that all humanitarian actors are aware of how to adequately report SEA cases.



## Coordination

■ **First House, Land and Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility (AoR) Meeting in Cabo Delgado:** The first meeting of the HLP AoR for Cabo Delgado took place on 19 August, led by UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). The meeting included CCCM and Shelter Cluster Coordinators, as well as more than 20 participants from various UN/NGOs operating in northern Mozambique. The first HLP meeting focused on the

AoR's terms of reference which includes the identification and resolution of HLP challenges; the provision of technical support and guidance to the AoR members; and to ensure that vulnerable groups have access adequate land and housing. The HLP AoR is the third group activated by the Protection Cluster in Cabo Delgado, following the establishment of the Child Protection and GBV AoRs.

- **First coordination meeting in Ibo District, Cabo Delgado:** The Protection Cluster attended Ibo District's first coordination meeting, with the District Administrator, Cluster leads, AVSI, Fundación Ibo, and Oikos. Led by OCHA, the 20<sup>th</sup> August meeting aimed to improve coordination among humanitarian actors in hard-to-reach areas and support the government in the IDP response in Ibo. During the meeting, the Protection Cluster presented the main activities conducted in 2021, reviewed challenges in referring protection cases, and case management constraints caused by the limited presence of protection actors in the district.
- **Engagement with community leaders in Cabo Delgado:** The Protection Cluster delivered a workshop on protection challenges, GBV risks and PSEA to 41 local leaders from displaced and local communities in Metuge district to reinforce their active participation in strengthening community-based responses and prevent cases of SEA. This was the first workshop of its kind and will be expanded to other districts in Cabo Delgado.
- **Service mapping for Chiure and Montepuez districts, Cabo Delgado Province:** The Protection Cluster finalized the service mapping in Chiure and updated the mapping of existing services, in the areas of GBV, child protection, MHPSS, health, family tracing and other activities in Montepuez District. The service mapping includes existing services and indicates gaps for displaced and host communities.

## Financial information

UNHCR's requirements for the Emergency Response to the Cabo Delgado Situation in 2021 total **US\$ 24.5 million of while contributions so far only cover 28 percent**. UNHCR is grateful to donors including Denmark (US\$766,800), ECHO (US\$1.6 million), Sweden (US \$840,000), and the United States of America (US\$2.7 million). UNHCR is urgently appealing for additional funds to implement key priorities for its emergency operation in northern Mozambique in 2021. As of 23 August, **UNHCR's overall refugee and IDP activities in Mozambique are only 57 percent funded**.

**Flexible financial support** enables UNHCR to plan and manage its resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved. UNHCR is grateful to the donors who have provided unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions. Additional financial and operational information is available on the Global Focus website ([reporting.unhcr.org](https://reporting.unhcr.org)).

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