

Northern Mozambique Situation

26 June – 09 July 2021

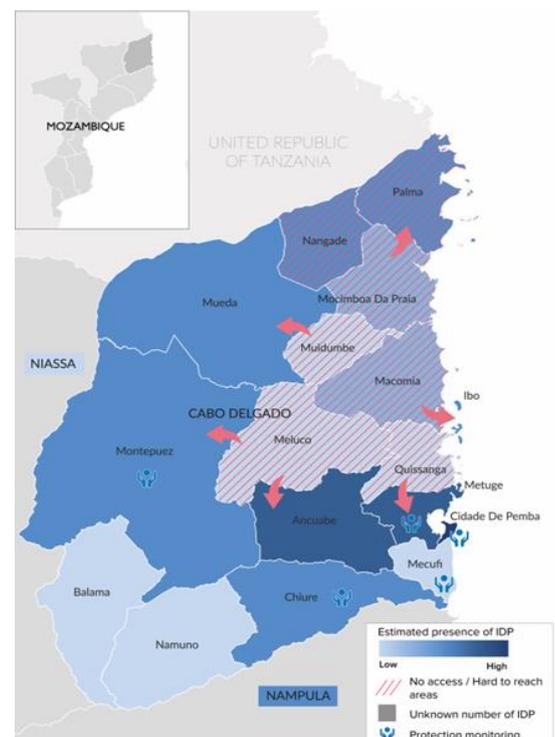
Since January 2021, **10,000 Mozambicans have been refouled from Tanzania.**

As of June, **84,000 people from Palma were forcibly displaced** due to ongoing attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in that district.

As of April, **732,000 persons were displaced in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia** as a result of violence and armed conflict in Cabo Delgado.

Situation update

- Refoulement trends and denied access to asylum in Tanzania:** Since January 2021, some 10,000 Mozambicans have been refouled from Tanzania. Over the past four months, following the violent attacks in Palma in March, refoulement trends from Tanzania show that in March, close to 1,000 Mozambicans were refouled; in April, close to 3,500; in May, close to 4,000; and 1500 from June to date. The decrease in numbers is due to access constraints linked with security reinforcement by Tanzanian authorities.



Map: Estimated IDP presence and movement
Data source: IOM/DTM

Response update

- Core relief Items (CRIs) Distribution in Metuge, Cabo Delgado:** From 1 to 2 July, UNHCR and partner Caritas distributed CRIs to some 1,000 displaced families/ 5,000 people in Ngalane IDP site, Metuge district. Each family received one kitchen set, two sleeping mats, two blankets, two mosquito nets, one jerry can, one solar lamp, one bucket and one tarpaulin. Before the distribution, UNHCR and Caritas verified the distribution lists, ensured the implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures, and conducted awareness sessions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse reaching 700 people (350 women, 200 men, 150 children).
- Gender Based violence (GBV) Focus Group Discussion with girls in Ngalane, Cabo Delgado:** On 9 July, UNHCR and partner CUAMM conducted a focus group discussion with adolescent girls in Ngalane IDP site, Metuge. During the discussions, a range of GBV risks were identified including sexual violence perpetrated by IDP and host community members, early marriage and harmful traditional practices involving sexual exploitation.

UNHCR is ensuring support regarding GBV risks reduction and response for the girls, including through community engagement in risk mitigation strategies.

■ **GBV Case Management Training, Pemba, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner CUAMM, conducted a four-day training on GBV case management guidelines for 26 participants (18 women and 8 men) from the local authorities, national and international NGOs, and GBV case management service providers. This training aimed at strengthening the use of survivor-centred GBV case management approaches and covered the theoretical foundations for GBV case management; the different steps of case management; specific support strategies for complex GBV cases; and GBV information management for cases.

■ **High Level visit to Corrane IDP site, Nampula:** The President of the National Assembly, Ms. Esperança Bias, accompanied by the Secretary of State for Nampula, visited Corrane IDP site in the first week of July. UNHCR showcased its interventions in Corrane in the areas of community-based protection, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), shelter and distribution of CRIs. The visit included focus group discussions with displaced families, who raised the limited freedom of movement due to lack of documentation, and stressed the need to improve access to healthcare, food, and livelihoods.



Rosa Saide, a displaced Mozambican and trained midwife, poses in Ngalane site for displaced people, Cabo Delgado. While UNHCR and partners develop activities on a regular basis focusing on women and girls, Rosa encourages girls to invest in their education for a better future.
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■ **CCCM and shelter interventions in Cabo Delgado and Nampula:** UNHCR is implementing CCCM and Shelter interventions in Cabo Delgado, through a partnership with AVSI. The partnership focuses on supporting camp management interventions, including strengthening community participation and mobilization in the sites in the 55 formal and informal sites across Cabo Delgado (54) and Nampula (01).

■ **Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in Cabo Delgado:** The Protection Cluster (PC) is engaged in discussions with OCHA and UNICEF on the RRM exercise jointly coordinated by UN agencies in Cabo Delgado, and outside of the Cluster response mechanism. The draft terms of reference (ToRs) for the RRM was shared with the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) to assist improving the planning of humanitarian activities being

implemented in the Province. The Pc highlighted the need to integrate responses within existent humanitarian coordination structures already in place.

- **New IDP sites identified in Montepuez:** On 9 July, the Protection and CCM clusters visited Montepuez to assess the conditions of the new planned sites to receive the increasing number of IDPs in Mapupulo locality, near the urban area. The aim is to create plots for 1,000 families in urgent need of basic services. The PC rapid assessment with the host community showed no objections by host community to the arrivals of IDPs.

Working in partnership

As [Protection Cluster lead in Mozambique](#), UNHCR has built up its presence in both Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces to strengthen coordination of Protection interventions, as well as participating in inter-agency efforts with UN partners, international and local organizations in support of the government's response to the IDP situation. UNHCR co-leads the [Community Engagement/Accountability to Affected Populations \(CE/AAP\)](#) as well as the [Disability Inclusion Working Groups](#), and has been collaborating with other humanitarian actors to improve effective case referrals via the interagency helpline *Linha Verde*; and to ensure compliance with the principles of data protection and confidentiality when handling complaints and feedback. As [main lead of Cabo Delgado's Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\) Network](#), UNHCR has been strengthening SEA complaints mechanisms and reporting across organizations, as well as ensuring common messaging and capacity building for prevention purposes.

Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements for the Emergency Response to the Cabo Delgado Situation in 2021 total [US\\$ 24.5 million](#). As of beginning of July 2021, [only 28 per cent of these needs have been funded](#). UNHCR is grateful to donors who have supported UNHCR's response, including the United States of America (US\$ 2.7 million), ECHO (US\$ 1.6 million), Sweden (\$840,000) and Denmark (\$766,800). UNHCR is urgently appealing for additional funds to implement key priorities for its emergency operation in northern Mozambique in 2021. [In addition to that, the Mozambique operation's 2021 overall funding requirements remain underfunded, with %52 funded as of 02 July.](#)

[Flexible financial support](#) greatly facilitates UNHCR being able to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and enable the fullest possible implementation of programmes. It 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).

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