

Northern Mozambique Situation

February 2022


More than **784,000** people are **internally displaced** northern Mozambique due to violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). **UNHCR reiterates its concern for the protection and humanitarian needs** of displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado and neighboring provinces.


UNHCR is also concerned with the volatile security situation in Cabo Delgado. UNHCR and partners are working closely with local authorities to ensure that the needs of both recently and previously displaced communities are addressed in northern Mozambique.


UNHCR considers **premature to promote returns of displaced communities** and stresses the importance of ensuring that returns are **safe, voluntary, conducted with dignity** and based on an **informed decision**, and that **basic services are restored** in areas of origin.


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS JAN 2021 – FEB 2022


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

 **53,710** people reached by GBV prevention and response awareness campaigns


 **18,037** people from displaced and host communities received legal assistance out of which **11,167** 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)

 **206** persons with disabilities received assistance devices

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



Emergency shelters provided to families arriving in Mueda from Nangade District, Cabo Delgado. ©UNHCR/ Martim Pereira



Monthly highlights

■ **Multisectoral mission to hard-to-reach Mueda, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR conducted a multisectoral mission to Mueda from 21 to 26 February to monitor partner activities, security situation, road conditions, and deliver a CCCM training to local authorities and partners. **(i)** Local authorities indicated that **981 families/5,000** people have arrived in Lyanda following the recent attacks in Nangade, and are in dire need of food, shelter, and material support. **(ii)** UNHCR conducted a rapid assessment together with partner Solidarites International (SI) in Nandimbe and Lyanda IDP sites, where recently displaced families are in urgent need of multisectoral support and protection services. In both sites, UNHCR monitored the impact of the provision of tarpaulins and CRIs to around **1,085 families/6,000** people in December 2021, ahead of the rainy season. Most shelters are covered and families continue using the CRIs previously distributed. **(iii)** UNHCR delivered a CCCM Induction Training to **12** Staff from local authorities, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and SI to strengthen the local government and partners' capacity. The main topics included introduction to site management, roles and responsibilities; legal humanitarian framework and principles; code of conduct; community participation; communication with communities; site planning; sphere standards; site care and maintenance, information management and coordination.

■ **Rapid protection assessment (RPA) in Ancuabe district, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR conducted RPAs in Cujupane and Nanjua A sites in Ancuabe district to assess the protection needs of recently arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Meluco district. According to the relocation sites' leaders, **80 families/174** IDPs arrived between 13 and 31 January from Meluco (48 boys, 47 girls, 41 women, and 38 men). The main needs identified are related to food assistance, CRIs, shelter, WASH, education, and livelihoods. The sites receiving new arrivals have a reduced presence of humanitarian actors and service providers, especially in Cujupane. The Protection Cluster organised a meeting with partners to provide/receive an update on the ongoing situation of new arrivals and discuss possible and immediate interventions.

■ **Gender Based Violence (GBV) outreach and response for new arrivals in Montepuez, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR and partner Doctors with Africa (CUAMM) reached **110** displaced families with GBV messages in Montepuez who arrived from Ibo, Macomia, Matemo, and Meluco, in January. During the sessions, community leaders reported that the relatives of GBV survivors often prefer to 'settle' the case through payment of reparations by the perpetrator, which has been highlighted previously in [UNHCR – London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine \(LSHTM\) GBV assessment from December 2021](#). To address this, UNHCR is coordinating with the GBV and Child Protection Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) to adapt and roll out the Caring for Child Survivors training as a first step to improve GBV prevention and response for girls.



Protection

■ **Access to civil documentation, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR partner Catholic University of Mozambique (UCM) assisted **936** people (310 women, 254 men, 196 girls, and 176 boys) accessing documentation in the districts of Montepuez and Pemba. Since December 2020, UNHCR and UCM provided legal assistance and support in accessing documentation to **18,896** people (6,297 women, 4,760 men, 3,982 girls, and 3,857 boys) from displaced and host communities.

■ **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 **10** data collectors, interviewed **978** households and registered **23** protection incidents. Since September 2021, partners AVSI, Caritas, and Helpcode interviewed **13,683** households and recorded **1,573** protection incidents. UNHCR also trained staff from partners AVSI and UCM on referral pathways, protection incidents, and the use of the tools for reporting protection incidents, complaints, information requests, and cases with heightened vulnerabilities.

■ **Distribution of assistance devices, Cabo Delgado:** **(i)** UNHCR and partner Humanity and Inclusion (HI) distributed assistance devices to **122** people living with disabilities from displaced and host communities in Metuge and Pemba districts. In total, **35** wheelchairs, **70** crutches, and **35** white canes were distributed. Since 2021, UNHCR and partners distributed assistance devices to **206** people living with disabilities. According to protection monitoring reports, around **15** per cent of all IDPs in Cabo Delgado are living with a disability.

- **Border monitoring training and focus group discussions (FGDs), Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR built the capacity of partner HelpCode on border monitoring, refoulement case-tracking, and best practices for FGDs in Mueda district. Following the training, UNHCR and HelpCode conducted FGDs in Lyanda IDP site to ascertain the needs of the displaced, which included food assistance, CRIs, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and livelihoods opportunities.
- **Protection Focal Point (PFP) activities, Cabo Delgado:** (i) In Nacaca relocation site, Montepuez district, UNHCR delivered **three** bicycles to PFPs to improve their mobility and enhance their range/work in disseminating protection messages, as well as in identifying and referring protection cases more efficiently. UNHCR and PFPs also conducted child protection awareness-raising sessions reaching **50** people (20 boys, 15 girls, 10 women and 5 men). (ii) UNHCR partner AVSI held coordination meetings with **21** PFPs (11 men and 10 women) in Chiure and Pemba districts to support the implementation of protection activities and highlight the importance of identifying, reporting and referring protection cases.
- **Multiple protection activities, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR partner AVSI (i) conducted awareness-raising sessions on disability inclusion, human rights, and child protection in Chiure and Montepuez district, reaching **266** people from displaced and host communities (125 men, 92 women, 29 boys and 20 girls); (ii) held meetings with **14** PFPs (six women and eight men) in Chiure and Metuge districts to plan activities, verify the system to record protection activities, and discuss the importance of identifying and reporting vulnerable cases; (iii) held introductory meetings with **51** youth (19 girls and 32 boys) from Josina Machel neighborhood in Pemba to plan activities for human rights community messaging; and (iv) provided human rights awareness-raising sessions to six boys and two girls in Pemba, and assisted them organizing pilot sessions reaching **28** members from displaced and host communities (15 men, 10 boys, two women, and one girl).



Gender Based Violence

- **GBV and Protection From Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) community outreach, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR conducted learning sessions and provided GBV and PSEA Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to **25** PFPs in Ancuabe, Balama, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez, and Pemba to enable them to conduct community awareness sessions. Since January, 84 PFPs reached **2,674 people** (980 women; 503 men; 618 girls; and 573 boys) with vital messaging on survivor-centered response and GBV prevention, as well as in PSEA policy and reporting using UNHCR's IEC materials.
- **GBV mapping in Balama and Pemba, Cabo Delgado:** (i) UNHCR conducted a GBV service mapping in Balama district to develop referral pathways for UNHCR and the GBV AoR and noted the overall absence of services for GBV survivors, particularly in the hard-to-reach IDP site of Impiri, considering that essential services as mobile services/brigades are unable to access the area due to poor road conditions during the ongoing rainy season. There are no specialized GBV services provided by humanitarian partners in Balama, and the government health services requested support with GBV capacity building initiatives. (ii) UNHCR and Doctors with Africa (CUAMM) mapped potential locations to establish Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in Pemba, as well as organizations who could provide legal assistance to GBV survivors. The mapping assessed capacities, experiences, and sought linkages with ongoing protection activities. UNHCR will establish GBV legal assistance services as part of the current GBV-Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) mobile response, considering the existing gap in legal services available for GBV survivors. The legal component is part of UNHCR and partners' holistic response to GBV survivors and will be implemented together with CUAMM case management services.
- **PSEA, Cabo Delgado:** (i) UNHCR co-chaired the PSEA Network meeting for Cabo Delgado, which was focused on recent UNHCR protection monitoring reports that indicated a need for all humanitarian actors to improve access to reporting mechanisms for PSEA survivors. Around **600** Linha Verde and PSEA posters/fliers were distributed among organizations attending the meeting. (ii) The Protection Cluster, the PSEA Network and WFP organized a workshop in Pemba for **26** staff from the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD), Prosecutor's Office and the Provincial Services for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) on protection and PSEA.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

■ **CCCM Activities, Cabo Delgado: (i)** UNHCR continues engaging with partners AVSI and SI to scale up CCCM activities in Montepuez and Mueda (respectively). Close monitoring and support are being provided to partners, including capacity building initiatives. **(ii)** UNHCR conducted rapid site assessments in Mapupulo IDP site, in Montepuez, and in Ngunga IDP site, in Metuge. The main needs identified include access to education and income generating opportunities, recreational activities, the construction of community spaces, site planning and site development interventions, relocation of families still waiting for allocation of plots to establish their homes and improve access to services. **(iii)** The limited presence of CCCM partners in Cabo Delgado, in addition to visa-related challenges for international NGO staff, continue to represent a constraint in programme delivery.



Shelter

■ **Shelter Activities, Cabo Delgado and Nampula: (i)** In Montepuez, UNHCR partner AVSI completed the construction of **122** transitional shelters and the construction of **241** shelters is ongoing in the sites of Mararange, Massingir and Mirate. **(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)** UNHCR and partner Ayuda en Accion assessed and verified shelters constructed in Ngalane and Ntocota IDP sites in Metuge. **305** shelters were verified and **17** shelters of families who returned to Quissanga were abandoned or not found. **(iv)** UNHCR assessed the multipurpose centres (MC) in the districts of Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez following reported damages due to Tropical Storm Ana and ongoing rainy season. **Two** MC in Metuge have been heavily impacted by the rains and need a complete overhaul, while the remaining **four** hubs in Chiure and Montepuez were in good condition requiring minor works, such as varnish for the bamboo clad walls and replacement of solar batteries. UNHCR is coordinating internally and with partners to proceed with the repairs. **(v)** 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. Caritas completed the construction of **104** durable shelters, and the construction of **80** shelters is ongoing.

Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements for the **refugee and IDP activities in Mozambique** in 2022 totals **US\$ 36.7 million of which 11 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 **unmarked contributions to UNHCR's operations worldwide**.

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