

# Cabo Delgado Situation

16 – 30 April 2021

As of 30 April, more than **31,000<sup>1</sup> people from Palma are forcibly displaced**, in the aftermath of Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks on 24 March. They fled to the districts of Mueda, Nangade, Montepuez and Pemba by land, foot, air and sea.

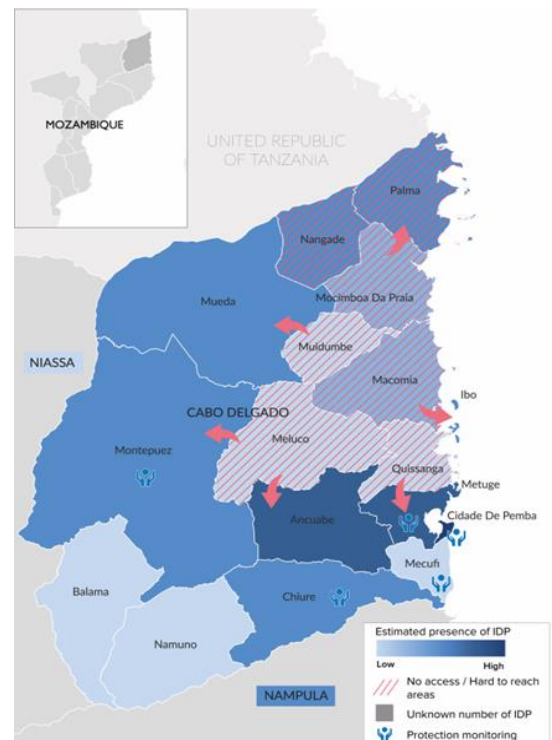
This is in addition to almost **700,000 already displaced in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia** as a result of violence and insecurity in Cabo Delgado.

**Military operations continue in some of the districts** affected by the presence of NSAGs, **although the official reports of armed actions are low in number**. The level of tension in Pemba remains high as there is uncertainty as to what will be the next step of NSAGs.

## Situation update

- **Displacement trends following attacks in Palma, Cabo Delgado:** Displaced families are fleeing to the districts of Mueda (29 per cent), Nangade (28 per cent), Pemba (21 per cent), Montepuez (14 per cent), and Metuge (3 per cent), and the majority (79 per cent) are hosted by local communities. Within this recent displacement, 43 per cent are children and 384 unaccompanied children have been identified as of 30 April. (Source: IOM/DMT)

- **Security Access:** UNHCR's operations continued with extra caution in the districts of Ancuabe, Chiure, Metuge and Montepuez. The districts of Quissanga, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe and Nangade continue inaccessible due to assessed presence of NSAGs and ongoing police/military operations. The cities of Macomia and Mueda as well as Negomano village are accessible despite logistical challenges and unstable security.



## Response update

- **Mission to Mueda District and Negomano border point, Cabo Delgado:** Due to the growing number of IDPs in Mueda, from 16 - 19 April UNHCR participated on a mission to the district together with Protection Cluster and other partners. The main purpose of the mission was to assess the main needs of displaced communities and plan future interventions with the local authorities and relevant clusters; as well as strengthen Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Among the main activities conducted during the mission,

<sup>1</sup> IOM Disaster Tracking Matrix (DTM) ETT Report: No. 67/ 27 March - 30 April 2021 17:00h

there were PSEA trainings targeting community leaders, local authorities and humanitarian organizations; PSEA awareness sessions reaching a total of 210 IDPs; and focal group discussions focusing on the most pressing needs of women and girls. While at Negomano the visit aimed at identifying main protection issues and trends as a result of the recent attacks in Palma. UNHCR prepared a protection mapping of the site at the border point site and conducted an intentions population survey. The findings pointed to a high number of IDPs at the temporary site forcibly separated from their families while attempting to seek asylum in the neighbouring country.

- **Mission to Afungi, Palma, Cabo Delgado:** On 21 April, UNHCR participated on an interagency mission to Afungi, led by OCHA, and carried out a protection assessment at Quitunda administrative post. The displaced persons who remained in Quitunda expressed their willingness to leave the area in search of a safer place given the serious protection risks. Main outcome of the mission is to increase advocacy by the Protection Cluster to ensure freedom of movement, regular monitoring of protection gaps as well as the creation of a do-no-harm provision of assistance strategy for those families currently in Quitunda and in dire need of support.

- **Training of Protection focal Points in Metuge, Cabo Delgado:** UNHCR organized a training with 27 Protection Focal Points (PFPs) in Metuge, aimed at capacitating the PFPs in identifying and assessing the needs faced by persons with disabilities that are living at the IDP sites of Metuge. After the training, UNHCR and PFPs drafted a workplan to start the assessment immediately to allow the distribution of compensation materials to assist people with disabilities.



Protection Focal Points receiving guidance from UNHCR and partners in Ngalane IDP site, Metuge District, Cabo Delgado.  
 ©UNHCR/Juliana Ghazi

- **Awareness session on early marriage prevention in Pemba Temporary Center, Cabo Delgado:** On 16 April, UNHCR organized recreational activities and an awareness session on early marriage prevention for 30 girls at the transit center in Pemba with the support from partners. The sessions discussed early marriage risks while engaging with adolescent girls to assess their needs and issues related to safety and access to health.

UNHCR is providing individual GBV case management support to early marriage survivors in various locations of Cabo Delgado given the heightened risk of early marriage among the IDP population.

- **Briefing to US House Foreign Affairs Committee Staff on Cabo Delgado situation:** On 27 April, UNHCR briefed 32 House Foreign Affairs Committee staff on the latest developments in Cabo Delgado. During the debrief staffers praised UNHCR's GBV and PSEA interventions and enquired more on UNHCR's operations in the Province, including humanitarian access, community-based approaches, the impact of COVID-19 in the implementation of UNHCR's activities and climate change challenges.
- **Monitoring visit of UNDAF - UNCT and Government of Mozambique - in Corrane IDP site, Nampula:** On 23 April, in the framework of a UNDAF mission, UNHCR participated in a visit to Corrane IDP site, which currently hosts 2,606 individuals. The main services provided by different organizations in the site were visited, including UNHCR protection activities. The mission ended with a meeting between the Nampula Secretary of State and all heads of UN agencies.
- **Strengthening of CCCM cluster coordination mechanisms:** UNHCR is contributing to the strengthening of the Cluster coordination mechanisms, including the development of a multi-sectoral coordination tool that the Cluster is piloting across sites in Cabo Delgado and Nampula province. The multi-sectoral coordination tool aims to monitor service delivery and gaps analysis across the sites, to promote a more efficient and timely response. In Nampula province, CCCM cluster noted a growing interest by the local district authorities to establish sites for IDPs. Currently, the province hosts more than 64,000 individuals (based on the latest government figures), with their large majority living with host communities.

## 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) Working Group**, 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 2020-2021 total **US\$ 19.2 million**. As of February 2021, **39 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\$ 4.5 million), Japan (US\$ 900,000), ECHO (US\$ 1.4 million) and Central Emergency Response Fund (US\$ 1.1 million). UNHCR is urgently appealing for additional funds to implement key priorities for its emergency operation in northern Mozambique in 2020-2021. **In addition to that, the Mozambique operation's 2021 overall funding requirements are critically underfunded, with only 20% funded** as of 20 April.

**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](https://reporting.unhcr.org)).

## CONTACTS

- Francesca Fontanini, UNHCR Senior External Relations Officer, Maputo, Mozambique, [fontanin@unhcr.org](mailto:fontanin@unhcr.org)
- Juliana Ghazi, UNHCR External Relations Officer, Maputo, Mozambique, [ghazi@unhcr.org](mailto:ghazi@unhcr.org)
- Martim Gray Pereira, Associate Reporting Officer, Pemba, Mozambique, [pereirma@unhcr.org](mailto:pereirma@unhcr.org)