

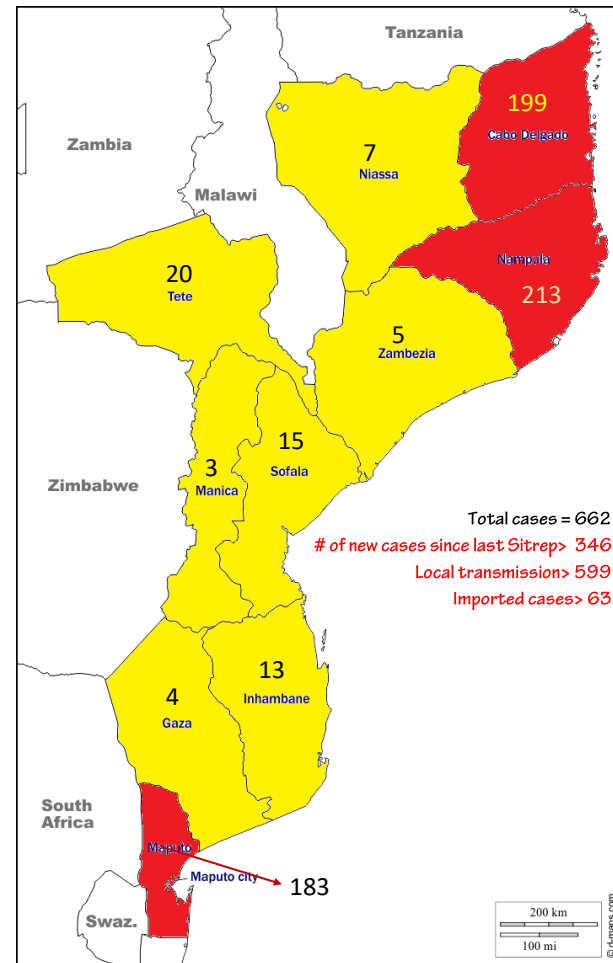
General Overview

On 22 March, the first confirmed case of COVID-19 was announced in Mozambique, and there are now 662 official cases. A state of emergency was declared on 30 March 2020, moving to phase 3 restrictions (out of 4 phases). On 29 April, the Government extended the State of Emergency for a further 30 days, and then once again on May 28, until June 30, 2020. The Government should, at the end of next week, report on the State's third month Emergency and announce subsequent measures. It is unlikely that there will be an extension of the State of Emergency or that it will move to Phase 4. In fact, the Government seems to be preparing to gradually reopen the country, with the proposal, for example, to reopen higher level schools from 13 July, and all education in August.

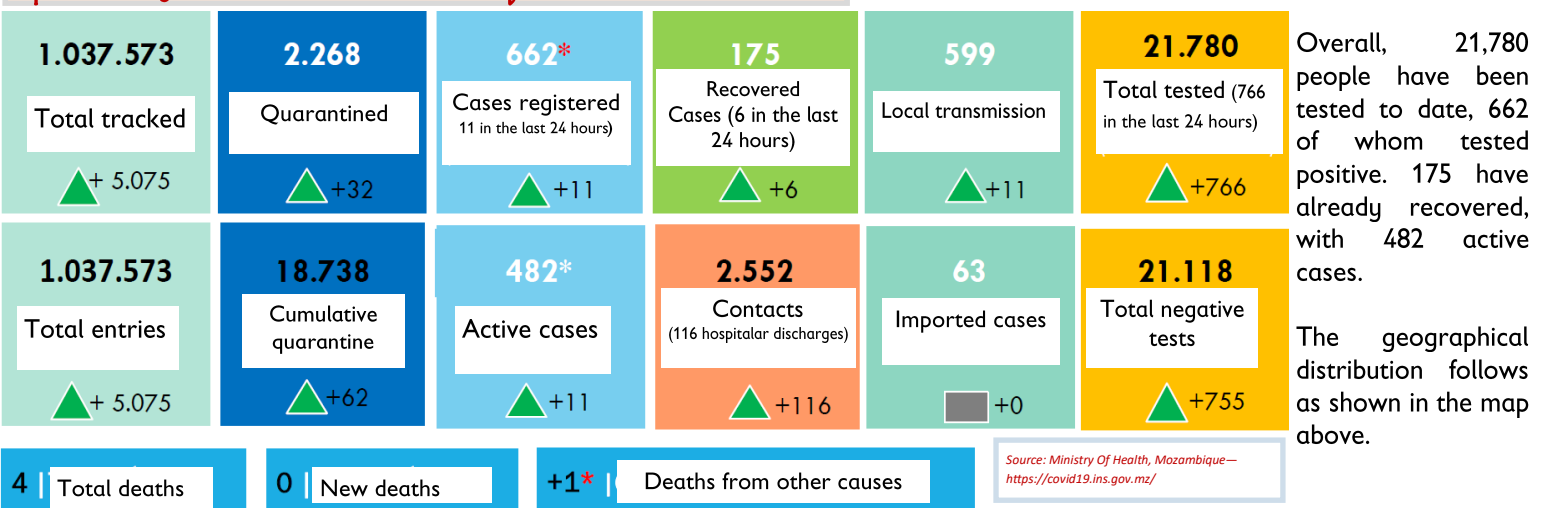
This school re-opening question has sparked widespread debate, especially at a time when the number of cases in Mozambique is more than double than reported two weeks ago, with a situation of general community transition soon to be called. The global average for doubling cases is 36 days and Mozambique is currently doubling cases in 11 days. The COVID-19 situation in Mozambique remains at the relatively early stages and is expected to get significantly worse. Nevertheless, in three months of restrictions due to the State of Emergency, the country's economic sector has been dragged into a critical situation, with thousands of jobs lost and others compromised, a fact that has heavy social implications, including for children. We therefore expect that the pandemic is likely to significantly secondary impact on children's lives and reverse progress made on boys' and girls' ability to survive, receive a good education, and stay safe – with the most vulnerable, most affected.

Nampula, in the north of the country, with the largest number of active cases (205), is already experiencing community transmission. In the last weekly report, on June 14, the Director of the National Institute of Health, Ilesh Jani, said that the cities of Maputo and Pemba register a transmission pattern that may transit to the community transmission phase in the next few days if no slowdown occurs. This increase is partly due to the failure to comply with the preventive measures enacted under the State of Emergency, according to Ilesh Jani. In recent days it has been reported that in the city of Maputo there are cases of transmission in the markets. As a preventive measure, the city authorities closed or are re-organising informal markets by cleaning, disinfecting and demarcating new locations for informal vendors.

Meanwhile, the number of deaths has risen to four, with the death this week of a six-year-old child in Nampula province. Of particular concern to Save the Children, is that around a third of new cases in the past two weeks have been children or youth under the age of 24, and of the four deaths officially recorded to date, two have been children.



Epidemiological situation in Mozambique as of June, 18, 2020



RESPONSE UPDATES

Government:

The Government is grappling with a pandemic that spreads more and more quickly, and has continued to reinforce preventive measures, with actions ranging from the reorganisation of informal markets to the arrests of people on public roads who are not wearing face masks. While the informal sector of the economy poses a risk to spread COVID-19, it also represents a key source of income for many Mozambican families, and cannot be closed. Here are the latest developments:

- To respond to community transmission in Nampula, the Government activated the multi-sectoral management mechanism of COVID-19. It is also strengthening local epidemiology teams.
- The Ministry of Health says it is reviewing the criteria for hospitalisation of patients with COVID-19, after two of the four deaths have occurred at home, but warns about the risks of overloading the health system and of contracting other diseases during hospitalisation.
- The Ministry of Health announced that it intends to retest all individuals considered recovered from COVID-19, based on the fact that in other countries some of those who have seemingly recovered, when retested return positive results.
- The National Institute of Health (INS) held on 17 and 18 June the Scientific Conference on COVID-19 with the aim, among others, of analysing the the impact of COVID-19 on the use of Health Services in Mozambique and the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic in the country. One of the findings was that an INS study points out that half of Mozambican parents would let their children return to school if the conditions were present, namely the reduction of cases, strong hygiene and safety measures, and psychological preparation of children.
- The testing capacity was expanded, with the presentation, on June 11, of the new testing laboratory in the city of Beira, in the central province of Sofala.
- The National Statistics Institute (INE) will, in the next two weeks, conduct a national survey, aiming to determine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on national companies, and will try and assess the number of companies whose production process have been affected. Data on the number of workers affected and their wage situation will also be collected.

Save the Children

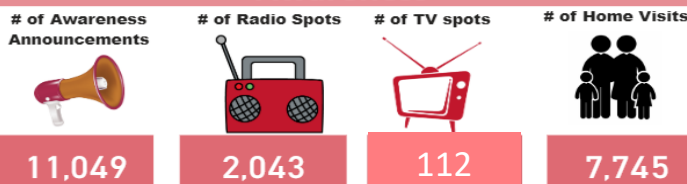
SCIMOZ reach figures dashboard as of 16th of June. Click [here](#) for more details (SCI domain users only)

SCI Mozambique COVID-19 Weekly Report

4/30/2020 6/16/2020

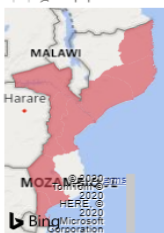


Awareness



Districts

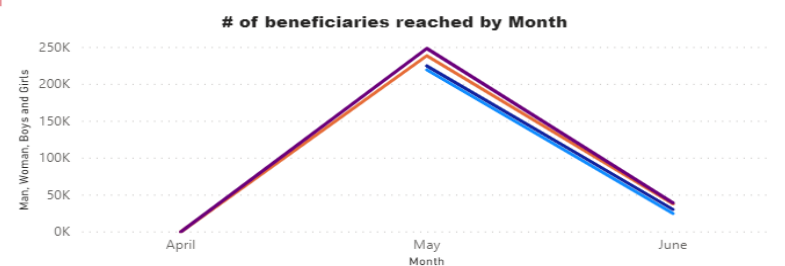
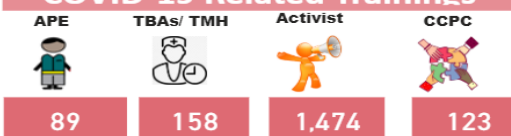
- Angonia
- Barue
- Beira
- Buzi
- Chicualacuala
- Chigubo
- chimoio
- Derre
- Dondo



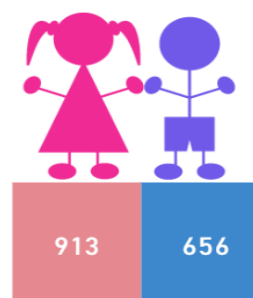
Distributions



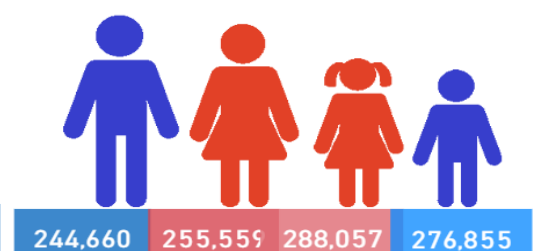
COVID-19 Related Trainings



of Children receiving Case Management Support



Total beneficiaries Reached



RESPONSE UPDATES

Save the Children

Save the Children's response in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) remains focused on supporting the Government of Mozambique and other partners to ensure that COVID-19 preparedness, prevention and response activities are child-sensitive, support the most vulnerable children and communities, and address the secondary impacts on health, nutrition, education, WASH, child protection, child poverty, and child rights governance. Here is a summary of our key COVID-19 related activities over the past two weeks:

An important milestone over the period, was the launch, on the Day of the African Child, June 16, of the SCIMOZ Policy Paper "[Protect a Generation at Risk: children's voices on the impact of COVID-19 in Mozambique](#)". As Save the Children, we feel that it is crucial that children's voices are amplified and help guide the political and programmatic responses to the COVID-19 crisis. Boys and girls are experiencing this crisis from their own perspective and – as greatly impacted, but also as critical change makers – their voices must be heard in the response to the pandemic. The paper is a summary of what we have heard from Mozambican Young Members of Parliament (MPs) on their experiences in the time of COVID-19 and our recommendations related to the following primary children's rights: (i) the right to survive and be healthy, (ii) the right to learn, (iii) the right to feel safe and protected, and (iv) the right to live out of poverty.

We also took the opportunity on June 16 to also launch the [Portuguese language version](#) of the Save the Children International '[Impacts of COVID-19 on African Children – How to Protect a Generation at Risk](#)' Policy Paper. This analyses the primary and secondary impacts of COVID-19 on children in Africa, with a number of references to the situation in Mozambique. In this document, Save the Children warns Member States and the International Community that, although children are not the group most at risk in terms of direct fatalities, further action is needed now to prevent the pandemic from having far-reaching impacts on rights and well-being of African children, now and in the future.

Save the Children participated in a televised debate on TVM (state television) to discuss the 22 years of the Ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, together with representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Social Action and Children, as well as UNICEF. Judas Massingue, deputy director of the PDQ, represented SCIMOZ and addressed the concerns of COVID-19 vs children in Mozambique, in the light of our Policy Document



The debate over COVID-19 in Mozambique has been dominated, over the past two weeks, by the possible return of children to school, probably in mid July. Regarding this, Save the Children position remains that schools should be re-opened as soon as the necessary conditions to prevent the spread of the virus and keep children and staff safe are put in place. Clear guidelines on safe school reopening should be in place and strictly adhered to before and after schools open, and investments need to be made to ensure the necessary health, nutrition, WASH and other pre-conditions are in place. See more guidance and recommendations [here](#).

CHILD RIGHTS GOVERNANCE

- Save the Children supported the main three networks of Civil Society organizations working in the area of the rights of the child in Mozambique (3R) to hold a Press Conference. Topics such as access to justice, child labour, discrimination against people with albinism, and the situation of violence in Cabo Delgado province were addressed. [You can download the full Statement here](#) (available only in Portuguese).

HEALTH & NUTRITION

- Save the Children received tools from the Ministry of Health to train community actors on nutrition education in the context of COVID-19. Based on these tools, we began this week in Manica province the training of 432 model-mothers, 100 promoters (nutrition & WASH and agriculture), 39 APEs and 50 community leaders in nutrition education. These trainings are taking place simultaneously in communities benefiting from the DFID-funded LAN project in the districts of Bárue, Guro, Macossa, Machaze and Tambara in Manica.



Training of model-mothers in the province of Manica on nutrition education

- Through the NORAD (Norway-financed) project, SCIMOZ in Manica supplied health services authorities and secondary schools with 500 homemade masks, 400 N95 masks, 175 liters of gel-alcohol, 35 buckets with taps, and 45 boxes of soap. This was in the districts of Macossa, Tambara, Machaze and Manica.
- In the province of Zambézia, we delivered 21 fifty-litre buckets with a tap, as well as bars of soap to the Morrumbala District Health Services to promote handwashing in hospitals in that district.

RESPONSE UPDATES

Save the Children

EDUCATION

- Through the UKAID-funded STARG project, SCIMOZ is contributing to Minister of Education's (MINEDH) COVID 19 response plan, by procuring and distributing student's workbooks to girls and boys of the 140 primary and 35 secondary project schools in Tete, Gaza and Manica provinces. Up to 53.000 students (including approx. 13.000 STARG cohort girls) are benefiting from these self-guided learning materials (designed by IEDA in collaboration with MINEDH) aiming at enabling girls and boys to continue and reinforce learning in the absence of their teachers.

AWARENESS & CAMPAIGNS

- In the district of Nacala Porto, in the province of Nampula, the province most affected by COVID-19 in the country, we have been training community actors (facilitators of ECCD centers, promoters of reading fields, activists and volunteers) to conduct awareness campaigns and home visits disseminating messages about COVID-19. All these community actors have received protective masks and various IEC materials. In the coming days they will receive additional personal protection equipment.
- Because of the growing debate on the possible reopening of schools, 82 teachers (focal points of SHN) in Nampula are being trained on how to deal with the pandemic and mainly the type of support that they can give children to avoid possible contamination during the period of classes, taking into account the minimum conditions that schools offer.
- In the province of Manica, there are many families who, with the fear of contracting COVID-19 in hospitals, live



with illnesses in their homes. Therefore home-based healing activities and vaccinations of children were carried out in the resettlement areas of the victims of Cyclone Idai in the district of Sussudenga, reaching 676 people. Of these, 456 are children.

Planned Reach and Budget	
Theme	# of Beneficiaries
Child Poverty	102,211
Child Protection	7,180,786
Crossthematic	38,939
Education	2,976,272
WASH	71,654
Health & Nutrition	597,075
Total	10,966,937
Response Budget	
Response Target	7,320,000
Secured	1,100,000

- In the province of Zambézia, awareness-raising sessions led by Community Change Agents continue to be held with the assistance of the project staff. In the last two weeks, 1,043 sessions were held, reaching about 7,196 people, of whom 3,812 are female and 4,802 are children and adolescents. These activities are planned, carried out, and evaluated in partnership with local governments.

CROSS-CUTTING

- In Nampula, SCIMOZ participated in a meeting to discuss issues of displaced people from the Cabo Delgado insurgency. In addition to support with food, shelter, school supplies, household items, psycho-social support, an appeal was made under COVID-19 for these displaced people. SCIMOZ said is ready to offer 1,500 masks through the Sponsorship program, awaiting a distribution plan from the authorities.
- For ECT2, research began last week in the districts of Nacaroa and Muecate, in Nampula to cover schools and communities to gauge the effectiveness of providing student fichas with school exercises under COVID-19, as well as the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of community members in relation to COVID-19.



"My dream after COVID-19 is to see and embrace all my colleagues, friends, and teachers again. I will try especially hard in my studies to make up for lost time. And I would like to see that in my community, orphaned and vulnerable children receive support."

Teresa, 14, Manica Province