

I. ICDP in Mozambique overview

In Mozambique since 2003 we provide training, supervision, coaching and in-service technical assistance at different levels and a diverse range of stakeholders in 7 provinces including Nampula, reaching and managing more than 500 volunteers and colaboradores per year including: i) CBOs, kindergardens and community schools teachers and managers and members working directly with parents and children, building up networks of support for sustainable awareness, training and learning on children PSS, Rights and Care; ii) Teachers and students in primary and middle school (e.g. Teacher Training in PSS, SRHR, GBV) and for staff of supporting programs (Geração Bizz, SAPE and others); iii) NGO's, childhood networks and private non-profit organizations running child care centres (nurseries, transit centres and other modalities); iv) Staff of Government key ministries (MGCAS, DPGAS, SDSMAS; MINEDH; MoH; PGR) and staff in child institutions: caregivers and managers in nurseries (infantarios) and OVC.

We also highlight the work developed by ICDP in the area of disability: Extensive work with children with special needs and disabilities namely contribution in the reform of child care system to address one of the top priority identified namely, the improving of caring practices and inclusiveness through sensitive psychosocial support training and technical assistance, monitoring and supervision.

ICDP is also continue to provide technical assistance to State Staff in case management services using the experience gained from implementing the comprehensive case management service under the Child Grant programme with Unicef, DPGCAS and SDSMAS in Nampula ensuring that children most at risk and survivors have their immediate and urgent protection needs met.

II. Mozambique: Strengthening Protection and MHPSS for IDPs in resettlement settings of Nampula and Cabo Delgado affected by armed conflict



Mozambique is exposed to extreme climatic conditions and hazards such as cyclones, storms, and flash floods. Since independence, the country has hardly experienced any time without conflict. From 2017, Mozambique is additionally affected by attacks by non-state armed groups in its northern province of Cabo Delgado.

ICDP Moz running a projects with the aim to provide a response to the ongoing conflict and war situation in Northern Mozambique through providing holistic support of internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in the region. It particularly aims to reduce the threat of emergency affecting in particular women, children and youth which, as a consequence of the conflict, see their mental health and wellbeing considerably affected. Witnessing destruction, forced displacement from their home, separating from family, and losing a parent or a loved one can traumatize children and adults.

Hence, having in mind the multiple crisis and its socio-economic effects on the most vulnerable population in northern Mozambique, the projects apply a holistic and empowering response strategy, including psychosocial and livelihoods (including skill training) support, combined with a cash transfer program, culturally sensitive trauma and community empowerment work, accompanied by an participatory contextual analysis orientated by the do-no harm approach.

the ICDP project focuses on the following **objectives**:

1. Community based systems to protect vulnerable populations in resettlement settings are strengthened and referral pathways are implemented
2. Displaced and vulnerable children both from resettlement settings and host communities and their families receive targeted and quality mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
3. Improve the livelihood conditions of the most vulnerable families to increase their household income
4. Improve the social cohesion of IPDs and host communities and empower them to monitor and reflect about their own resources to confront the current crisis (aiming to propose collective alternatives to overcome the community vulnerabilities).



ICDP and partner intervention

Psychosocial assistance in groups for children, local and Displaced, to help them deal with their fear and anxiety, due the forced coexistence. Organized in age groups, led by adult volunteers trained by this project. Mental health support groups for internally displaced children, organized in specific age groups & mother's groups, led by the project clinical psychologist, with the aim of providing psychological education about the mental health symptoms due explosion to violence and allow participants to share their coping mechanisms & diagnostic and referral of cases requiring individual attention



Results achieved to date

- ✚ A knowledge sharing and reflection seminar was held between the project team, traditional healers and faith-based organizations (Christian and Islamic);
- ✚ MHPSS and PFA Sensitization and Training of 12 psychologists and 2 psychiatrists from the health and social services department of Nacala.
- ✚ 1010 children from displaced and host families daily participate in psychosocial and therapeutic play activities. Activities take place in Nacala.
- ✚ 20 volunteers trained and receiving daily supervision to carry out ICDP psychosocial activities with children.
- ✚ 53 Internally displaced mothers were sensitized, trained and receiving psychological support.

- ✚ Established a MoU with Catholic University to support Participatory Action Research in field activities, data collection and analysis;
- ✚ Established and ongoing support to 3 Community Reference Groups (GdR).



Challenges

- A lot of movement of displaced populations (arrivals and departures) makes the intervention more complex alongside expanding war activities.
 - A lot of tension between the host population and the displaced families, discrimination of IDPs
- 1) Children assisted by the project experience emotional distress due:

- Traumatic experiences they survived (in) & directly in Cabo Delgado and now in the northern of Nampula Province, namely:
Witnessing the dead of loved ones, destruction of their homes, torture, risk of being captured, etc.
- Once arrived in Nacala, displaced children after, mostly, a torturous journey, mainly face: Discrimination due the fear of they being aligned with insurgents; difficult access to already overstretched social and economic infrastructures; loss of culture and language; etc.
- Local children have to share their neighbourhoods and already overstretched social and economic infrastructures with outsiders, with in many cases, unknown culture & languages
- While in Nacala Displaced children & their families continue to be informed about ongoing destruction of lives and propriety in their home villages; When and if they may return to their home villages will be confronted with the loss of lives of loved ones; destruction of their property and sacred placed. On the other side, they may never be able to return, due the loss of their land.



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