The Covid-19 pandemic in Mozambique is not only an enormous challenge for the country’s already shaky health system; it is also affecting sociocultural dynamics, making manifest often hidden phenomena that impact the health of rural communities. Among these are a worrisome resurgence of the practice of child marriage; a rise in the number of women exchanging occasional sexual acts for money; the regaining of influence and authoritativeness by traditional leaders and healers through the spreading of (erroneous) health-related messages; a significant increase in cases of gender and domestic violence (situations which health facilities rarely pick up on, usually only in extremely serious cases); and a widespread intensification of ethnic and linguistic identity (addressed especially toward non-Africans, who are seen as “importers” of the pandemic). Together they are breathing new life into the same sort of mass psychological mechanisms and beliefs seen years ago vis-à-vis HIV/AIDS, and that tend to appear whenever some far-reaching health problem imperils the already precarious subsistence economy and undermines social cohesion. Due mainly to the restrictions imposed to curb the virus’s spread, commercial and economic flows have slowed down, and sometimes even come to a complete standstill. It is against this backdrop of mounting uncertainty and poverty that the above-mentioned phenomena, which the health system often fails to pick up on, are taking place. It is difficult to expose, track and document them, unearthing evidence in terms of data and cases. But the numerous accounts received by the hundreds of activists who work on the ground for CUAMM are vital for conducting a broad analysis of the situation through a systematic reading of the social response to the worsening life conditions indirectly engendered by the pandemic.