

Mozambique – Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone Response

JULY 20, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>32.2 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Mozambique</p> <p><i>UN – December 2021</i></p>	<p>1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population Affected by 2021/2022 Southern Indian Ocean Cyclone Season</p> <p><i>INGD – April 2022</i></p>	<p>494,000</p> <p>Estimated Number of Houses Damaged, or Destroyed During 2021/2022 Rain and Cyclone Season</p> <p><i>INGD – April 2022</i></p>	<p>785,000</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Cabo Delgado and Surrounding Areas</p> <p><i>IOM – February 2022</i></p>	<p>1 TO 2.5 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need of Food Assistance through December 2022</p> <p><i>FEWS NET – June 2022</i></p>
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- Up to 2.5 million people in Mozambique will likely require emergency food assistance through December, according to FEWS NET. Crisis—IPC 3—acute food insecurity outcomes are projected in central and southern Mozambique due to the effects of drought and a series of tropical cyclones in 2022 in central and southern Mozambique, as well as in Cabo Delgado, where ongoing conflict drives emergency food needs.
- NSAG attacks against civilians in Cabo Delgado Province expanded into the province’s southern districts in June, displacing civilians and exacerbating humanitarian needs among affected populations.
- IDPs in Cabo Delgado face multiple barriers to meeting their basic needs, such as movement restrictions and lack of access to land and livelihoods opportunities. IDPs, particularly women and girls, face heightened protection risks and elevated levels of dependency on humanitarian aid, according to a recent survey of conflict-affected populations.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Mozambique Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$158,111,765
	State/PRM ²	\$9,100,000
Total		\$167,211,765

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

¹ USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Food Insecurity Persists Amidst Storm Recovery and Ongoing Conflict

A poor harvest, depleted food reserves, and limited income-generating opportunities will likely result in Stressed—IPC 2—or worse outcomes in drought-affected areas of southern and central Mozambique through September, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁵ An extended dry spell in February characterized by poor and variable 2021/2022 seasonal rainfall is likely to result in a poor harvest in southern Mozambique. In the central region, below-average and irregular rainfall also resulted in crop failure and reduced crop yields in the southern areas of Manica and Sofala provinces. Crisis—IPC 3—outcomes are projected in southern and parts of central Mozambique in December as households are anticipated to deplete food stocks throughout the year and below-average income continues to limit household purchasing power, FEWS NET reports. As a result, the most vulnerable households are likely already facing Crisis outcomes and engaging in negative coping strategies such as skipping meals, reducing meal sizes, and consuming less preferred food varieties to minimize food consumption gaps. Following Tropical Cyclone Gombe and two tropical storms in early 2022, populations in northeastern Nampula province's storm-affected areas are also likely to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through September, according to FEWS NET. Households concentrated in Nampula's Ilha de Moçambique, Mogincual, and Mossuril districts face inadequate food supplies as they continue to recover from the loss of their houses, food reserves, and income-generating assets following the storms.

Ongoing conflict continues to drive displacement and disrupt livelihoods in Cabo Delgado, resulting in Crisis acute food insecurity outcomes anticipated in some areas of the region through September, according to FEWS NET. With most internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the province dependent on emergency humanitarian assistance to fill food consumption gaps, FEWS NET reports that the regular distribution of food assistance in the province is likely mitigating Crisis outcomes for many households experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity.

Increased Violence Displaces 10,000 People in Southern Cabo Delgado

Several attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have increased insecurity in areas of southern Cabo Delgado previously considered safe from violence, including Ancuabe District, where attacks between June 2 and 9 displaced nearly 10,000 people throughout the province, Save the Children Federation (SCF) reports. IDPs reported that throughout the attacks, NSAGs committed a series of protection violations—including gender-based violence (GBV), and the abduction of several boys—exacerbating protection risks among conflict-affected populations in Cabo Delgado, according to SCF. Approximately 60 percent of newly displaced people from Ancuabe are sheltering in IDP sites and host communities in the southern Metuge District, while the remaining displaced populations are residing in the Chiure and Montepuez districts, as well as other areas of Ancuabe, according to the Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian camp coordination activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Ancuabe hosted large numbers of IDPs from other violence-affected districts; however, the attacks and related insecurity have interrupted humanitarian activities supporting previously displaced people in the area, according to SCF. While the Government of Mozambique and relief actors continue to provide emergency assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations, food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) access remain critical for new arrivals, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors have limited access to approximately 80,000 conflict-affected people in hard-to-reach areas of Cabo Delgado, while northern

⁵ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

areas of the province's Macomia and Meluco districts, Mocimboa da Praia town, and western areas of Palma District remain inaccessible as of May, according to a UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) report published in June.

Displaced Women Face Limited Livelihoods, Heightened Protection Needs

Approximately 28 percent of IDPs in Cabo Delgado surveyed by USAID/BHA partner CARE reported sheltering in settlement centers located in remote areas, limiting their access to services and markets. Moreover, an estimated 53 percent of surveyed individuals residing in settlement centers during March reported they were fully dependent on humanitarian assistance and lacked access to livelihood opportunities. Limited mobility due to safety concerns, the remote location of settlement centers, and lack of civil identification documents significantly inhibited IDPs—particularly women—from pursuing income generating activities outside of settlement centers. The UN underscored the importance of these findings in continued humanitarian programming, emphasizing that women-headed households constitute more than half of people in need in the conflict-affected northern provinces. Loss of livelihood opportunities has contributed to an increase in GBV within IDP households, according to the analysis. Additionally, many IDP households reported adopting negative coping mechanisms—such as reducing their daily food intake and selling humanitarian commodities—to meet daily food needs as they face limited cash availability, access to farmland, and income-generating opportunities. Furthermore, recent conflict and related tensions with host communities, as well as insecurity have limited displaced women's and girls' ability to move freely outside the settlement centers—including to collect water and participate in livelihoods activities.

UNHCR Supports Vulnerable Populations with Multi-Sector Assistance

To meet the growing needs of displaced and conflict-affected people in northern Mozambique, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reached nearly 79,000 people with essential relief items—including blankets, buckets and jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, solar lamps, and tarpaulins—between January 2021 and May 2022. Additionally, the UN agency recently distributed emergency relief item kits—consisting of blankets, kitchenware, sleeping mats, and other essential items—to more than 2,500 households in Cabo Delgado's Nandimba and Chilindi IDP sites.

UNHCR also conducted GBV prevention and response awareness campaigns that reached more than 75,000 people in northern Mozambique from January 2021 to May 2022, in response to heightened protection concerns among conflict-affected communities. Additionally, UNHCR and its partners provided legal assistance to more than 23,000 IDPs and host community members in Cabo Delgado, resulting in more than 15,500 individuals receiving civil documentation during the same period. Civil documentation serves as a protective measure against exploitation and enables IDPs to move freely, access basic services, and participate in formal employment. With State/PRM support, UNHCR and its partners are currently expanding GBV prevention and response activities, including mental health and psychosocial support case management for GBV survivors, many of whom are women, in Cabo Delgado's Mueda and Pemba districts. As of May, UNHCR and its partners reached more than 500 youth—primarily women and girls—from displaced and host communities in Cabo Delgado with technical and vocational trainings that focused on developing young people's skills in a wide range of technical fields.

KEY FIGURES



\$99 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for agriculture, food, and nutrition assistance in FY 2022



\$12 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for WASH programming in FY 2022



\$7 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for protection programming in FY 2022

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

With more than \$99 million in FY 2022 funding, USAID/BHA is providing agriculture, food, and nutrition assistance in Mozambique, as protracted conflict and displacement, climatic events, and the adverse socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to result in acute food insecurity and malnutrition throughout the country. USAID/BHA supports Solidarités International and the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide emergency food assistance—through in-kind food distributions, cash transfers, and food vouchers—to support the needs of conflict-displaced populations, host communities in northern Mozambique, refugees, and populations recovering from tropical cyclones. USAID/BHA also works with Action Contre la Faim (ACF), FHI 360, Food for the Hungry, SCF, UNICEF, and WFP to combat malnutrition in northern Mozambique through screening, the provision of therapeutic foods, and social and behavior change communication. Between May and July 2022, WFP's storm recovery activities plan to reach approximately 43,000 people with a 3-month recovery food assistance ration complemented with seed vouchers to bolster livelihoods in Nampula, Tete, and Zambézia provinces.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

With more than \$12 million in FY 2022 funding, USAID/BHA supports six non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and UNICEF to address population's hygiene needs, prevent the spread of communicable diseases, and reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through several dedicated WASH interventions throughout Mozambique. U.S. Government (USG) partners support critical WASH activities, including rehabilitation of water systems damaged or destroyed by armed conflict and cyclones, provision of WASH services for IDPs and host communities, and hygiene promotion education. In addition, USG partners also provide WASH services in health facilities in Cabo Delgado.

PROTECTION

The USG supports seven partners to address protection concerns among conflict- and cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique. USAID/BHA works with UNICEF and four NGOs to provide mental health and psychosocial support services, child protection programming, GBV prevention, and other specialized protection services to IDPs, host community members, and other at-risk populations throughout the country. USAID/BHA partners provide support for obtaining birth certificates and civil registration, case management services, family reunification services for unaccompanied children, safe healing and learning spaces for youth, referrals for health and legal assistance for survivors of GBV, and support for disabled

individuals. In addition, USAID/BHA partners provide coordination and training on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse among humanitarian organizations working in Mozambique. Moreover, State/PRM supports UNHCR in monitoring protection concerns, responding to the needs of at-risk populations, and preventing and responding to GBV. UNHCR operates six mobile safe spaces in northern Mozambique to provide integrated GBV, mental health, and psychosocial support services to GBV survivors. In addition, State/PRM partner UNHCR provides training on GBV prevention and response to community volunteers, humanitarian partners, and government staff. UNHCR and its partners also provide legal assistance and support in accessing civil documentation to both displaced and host communities.



\$3 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA logistics support and provision of relief commodities in FY 2022

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

With approximately \$3 million in FY 2022 funding, USG partners provide essential logistics support and critical non-food relief commodities for humanitarian response activities in Mozambique. USAID/BHA supports the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which provides nearly 60 relief organizations with access to remote and hard-to-reach areas of the country. In addition, USAID/BHA partner IOM provides critical household items—including kitchen sets and shelter materials—to displaced populations throughout northern Mozambique. Similarly, State/PRM partner UNHCR distributes emergency relief commodities—such as blankets, buckets, mosquito nets, shelter materials, and sleeping mats—to recently displaced people in northern Mozambique. UNHCR and its partners also provide assistance devices—including canes, crutches, and wheelchairs—to people living with disabilities among displaced and host community populations.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- In 2017, local political grievances and endemic corruption—exacerbated by growing competition over liquefied natural gas reserves, fisheries, and mineral resources—gave rise to a nascent insurgency in Cabo Delgado. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria–Mozambique (ISIS-M) carried out escalating attacks on security forces and civilian population centers throughout the province in subsequent years, resulting in significant civilian casualties, exacerbating local food insecurity, and driving mass population displacement in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa.
- In 2020, ISIS-M elements gained control of large swathes of Cabo Delgado’s Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia, and Muidumbe districts, including Mocímboa da Praia town. Months later, insurgent forces launched a deadly attack on the critical port town of Palma in March 2021, driving a new wave of displacement throughout northern Mozambique and minimizing humanitarian access to populations in need in northern Cabo Delgado. Beginning in July, Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF) and the Southern Africa Development Community Standby Force Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) deployed to the region to support GRM-led offensives against ISIS-M enclaves and restore security in Cabo Delgado, resulting in the rapid recapture of ISIS-M-held territory, improved humanitarian access, and initial IDP returns. However, large areas of Cabo Delgado remained inaccessible to relief actors and NSAG attacks on civilian populations were continuing as of January, driving widespread acute food insecurity and other humanitarian needs.
- On October 14, 2021, U.S. Ambassador Dennis W. Hearne redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in northern Mozambique. USAID/BHA continues to support food-insecure and vulnerable IDPs and host community members with food assistance and other emergency interventions to improve agricultural production and revitalize livelihoods. In addition, USAID/BHA funding supports the provision of health care, protection services, safe drinking water, and improved WASH infrastructure among conflict-affected communities.
- Recurrent tropical cyclones pose a serious threat to food security, infrastructure, and public health in Mozambique. In March and April 2019, Tropical Cyclone Idai—the deadliest storm ever recorded in the southwest Indian Ocean basin—and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth—the most powerful storm ever recorded to make landfall in Mozambique—devastated Mozambique and surrounding countries, resulting in more than 2.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, in January 2021, Tropical Cyclone Eloise struck central Mozambique, adversely affecting nearly 442,000 people—many of whom were still recovering from the impacts of Cyclone Idai—and prompting Ambassador Hearne to declare a disaster on January 28. USAID/BHA continues to support cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique with food assistance, crucial non-food items, and shelter assistance.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
ACF	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$4,140,000
CARE	ERMS, Protection	Cabo Delgado, Nampula	\$3,200,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$3,220,826
FHI 360	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$6,010,000
The International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala	\$750,000
International Development Enterprises	Agriculture, Monitoring and Evaluation	Cabo Delgado	\$3,574,580
IOM	HCIMA, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications (HPSAA), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$15,300,000
MENTOR	Health, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$3,799,969
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture, ERMS, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado	\$4,000,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture, Food Assistance— Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$5,000,000
SCF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$2,544,937
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture	Cabo Delgado, Nampula	\$2,000,000
UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)	Logistics	Countrywide	\$295,297
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia	\$5,321,958
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$1,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—LRIP, HPSAA	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$29,596,303
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$19,200,000
	Logistics	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$2,000,000
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Vouchers, ERMS, Nutrition	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$41,500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Cabo Delgado	\$4,999,612
	Logistics Support		\$540,537
	Program Support		\$117,746
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$158,111,765
STATE/PRM			

UNHCR	Multisector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,900,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multisector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$9,100,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$167,211,765

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 20, 2022.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)