HIGHLIGHTS (15 Jun 2021)

- Violence and conflict in northern Mozambique continued to drive massive displacement, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance in the region.

- The number of people internally displaced due to attacks and increased from 172,000 in April 2020 to over 732,000 people by the end of April 2021.

- Most recently, the attack on Palma on 24 March and following clashes across the district have forced nearly 68,000 people to flee their homes and move to safer areas.

- Repeated displacement & the destruction of livelihoods are exhausting families’ scarce resources, leading to a severe hunger crisis amidst multiple health & protection emergencies.

- Humanitarians are working to scale-up the response and assisted over 710,000 people in the first four months of 2021. However, the severe lack of funding is hampering the response.

KEY FIGURES

- **1.3M** people in need
- **1.1M** people targeted
- **732K** people displaced (as of April 2021)

FUNDING (2021)

- **$254.1M** Required
- **$41.1M** Received

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BACKGROUND (18 Jun 2021)

SITUATION OVERVIEW
The armed conflict in northern Mozambique continued to escalate in the first half of 2021, driving widespread displacement and a rapidly growing humanitarian crisis. The number of people internally displaced by the violence increased from 172,000 in April 2020 to over 732,000 people by the end of April 2021. Most recently, the attack on Palma on 24 March 2021 and following clashes across the district have forced nearly 68,000 people to flee their homes and move to safer areas.

At least 30 per cent of people displaced in northern Mozambique have now had to flee multiple times, and the new wave of displacement from Palma since March has uprooted thousands of people who sought refuge in the district after being displaced from other parts of Cabo Delgado. Most people left with no more than the clothes on their back, and arrived at their destinations exhausted, traumatized, injured and in need of urgent medical attention and psychosocial support. In addition to those who fled through dangerous and difficult routes inside Mozambique—both by road and sea—in search of safety, almost 3,800 people tried to seek asylum in Tanzania but were forcibly returned to Mozambique through the Negomano border point in May, according to Mozambican border authorities and UNHCR.

Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods are exhausting families’ already scarce resources, increasing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, including child marriage. At least 51 children, most of them girls, were abducted by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado over the past 12 months, according to new analysis by Save the Children. There were also reports in May of women and girls being abducted, forced into marriage, and subjected to sexual violence, as well as of children being forcibly recruited into armed groups, according to UNHCR.

More than 900,000 people are severely food insecure and displaced people and host communities are also in urgent need of shelter, protection and other services. Hunger is not only increasing in rural zones but also in urban centres, including Cabo Delgado’s capital, Pemba, which hosts the highest number of displaced people in the province (157,000) and where 40 per cent of people are facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. The massive displacement is also straining meagre resources of host communities, as more than 80 per cent of people who fled the conflict are staying with family and friends.

People in Cabo Delgado are also facing multiple health emergencies, increasing the pressure on the fragile health system. Malaria cases were well above the level in 2020, with nearly 343,000 cases and 30 deaths reported between January and May 2021, compared to around 205,000 cases and 15 deaths in the same period of 2020. Febrile syndrome affected more than 67,200 people from January to May, while at least 10 cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in the same period. While no new cases of the plague were reported in May, some 85 people were affected earlier in the year. The cholera situation, on the other hand, significantly improved in May, with no new cases identified in Cabo Delgado and 65 in Nampula, where only 5 people contracted the disease in the last week of the month.

Humanitarian organizations are working to scale-up the response and have assisted more than 710,000 people in the first four months of 2021. However, the severe lack of funding is hampering the response. Aid agencies in Mozambique have received only US$22.3 million—about 9 per cent—of the $254 million required to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 1.1 million people in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, according to the Financial Tracking
Service. While further funding is under discussion, more is needed immediately to ensure that humanitarian organizations can save lives and alleviate suffering. Without additional funding, humanitarian partners will be forced to stop essential programmes, and hundreds of thousands of people will not receive the assistance they need to survive.

**VISUAL (18 Jun 2021)**

**Mozambique - The Cost of Inaction.**

**THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE**

Violence and conflict in northern Mozambique since October 2017 have caused one of the fastest-growing displacement crises in the world. The number of people internally displaced by the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado increased from 172,000 in April 2020 to over 732,000 people by the end of April 2021. Most recently, the attack on Palma on 24 March and following clashes across the district have forced nearly 68,000 people to flee their homes and move to safer areas.

At least 30 per cent of people displaced in northern Mozambique have now had to flee multiple times. Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods are exhausting families’ already scarse resources and leading to a rapidly growing humanitarian crisis. Displacement and violence, amidst several health emergencies, is increasing the pressure on already extremely limited essential services, particularly in places receiving a high influx of displaced people.

- 1.3M people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021
- 732K people have been displaced due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado
- 900K people face severe food insecurity between April and September (IPC 3 and 4)
- 468K people living with HIV
- 66% of girls in Cabo Delgado give birth before turning 18

**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS VITAL**

- 1.1M people targeted in 2021

**FUNDING IS URGENTLY REQUIRED**

The humanitarian response in northern Mozambique is desperately under-funded, with just 10 per cent of the required amount received to date.
According to Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERP) is currently the top-recorded donor in 2021, with US$5 million allocated for Rapid Response to the Palma crisis and a further $5 million just announced from the Under-Funded Emergencies window. Donors are stepping-up and additional agreements are currently being signed. However, more funding is needed now to ensure that humanitarians can scale-up their response to the rapidly rising needs.

$254M required
$23.4M received (FTS as of 17 June 2021)

Please refer to this link to read the entire document.

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Humanitarian Snapshot (May 2021)
MOZAMBIQUE
Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Humanitarian Snapshot

May 2021

Thousands of people continued to flee Palma each week in May 2021, with displacement from the district nearly doubling from the end of April (21,400 people) to the end of May (nearly 64,000 people), according to the latest figures from INAMO/OMM. In addition to those who fled through dangerous and difficult routes inside Mozambique, both by road and sea in search of safety, almost 3,800 people tried to seek asylum in Tanzania but were forcibly returned to Mozambique through the Mozambique border point.

The overall number of people displaced by the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado rose to more than 722,000, and at least 30 per cent of these people have been forced to flee more than once, according to the latest data from INAMO/OMM. Most displaced people—nearly 66,000—were seeking refuge within Cabo Delgado Province, while almost 62,000 had fled to Nampula, 1,300 were in Zambezia, over 1,130 in Nosa, and 530 in Sofala. Some 77 per cent of people displaced in northern Mozambique were women and children at the end of April, while there were 2,730 unaccompanied minors, 5,417 pregnant women, 9,341 elderly people, and 806 people with disabilities.

Protection violations remain a major concern. At least 51 children, most of them girls, were abducted by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado over the past 12 months, according to new analysis by Ciclones. There were also reports in May of women and girls being abducted, forced into marriage, and subjected to sexual violence, as well as of children being forcibly recruited into armed groups, according to UNHCR.

Although the ongoing harvest is expected to improve food security in other parts of Mozambique, the conflict in Cabo Delgado has disrupted livelihoods and people hiding in the bush are thought to be facing the most severe food insecurity, according to FEWSNET. Hunger is not only occurring in rural zones but also in urban centres, including Cabo Delgado’s capital, Palma, which hosts the highest number of displaced people in the province (71,000) and where 49 per cent of people are facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+ above), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis.

In addition to COVID-19, Cabo Delgado faced multiple other disease outbreaks. Malaria cases were well above the level in 2020, with nearly 34,000 cases and 39 deaths reported between January and May 2021, compared to around 20,000 cases and 11 deaths in the same period of 2020. Falciparum malaria affected more than 9,200 people from January to May, while at least 118 cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in the same period. While no new cases of the plague were reported in May, some 800 people were affected earlier in the year. The cholera situation, on the other hand, significantly improved in May, with no new cases identified in Cabo Delgado and 65 in Nampula, where only 5 people contracted the disease in the last week of the month.

Download the Snapshot here.

VISUAL (18 Jun 2021)

Access Snapshot - Cabo Delgado Province (May 2021)
MOZAMBIQUE
Situation Report
Last updated: 1 Jun 2021

OVERVIEW

Access Snapshot - Cabo Delgado Province (May 2021)

Access Snapshot - Cabo Delgado Province (April 2021)

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response Dashboard (January - April 2021)

SITUATION UPDATE

Violence and conflict in northern Mozambique continued to drive massive displacement, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance in the region. The number of people internally displaced due to attacks and insecurity increased from 666,000 in December 2020 to more than 732,000 people by April 2021. The attack on Palma on 24 March and following clashes across the district forced over 53,000 people to leave their homes and shelters in April alone. Many of them were seeking refuge in Palma after fleeing the conflict in other parts of Cabo Delgado.

diarrhoea more than 18,000 and dysentery nearly 4,900 people. At least 8 cases of acute flaccid paralysis and 85 cases of plague were reported from January to April, while cholera decreased in April compared to previous months.

Insecurity in Cabo Delgado continued to restrict humanitarian access in April, especially in Palma District. Civilians faced constraints to leave conflict-affected Palma District, while access to the area for humanitarian actors was curtailed through the imposition of additional administrative measures for air movements and a ban on maritime traffic.
Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods exhausted families’ already scarce resources, increasing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, including child marriage. Women and children were at heightened risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, as families were separated as they fled violence. More than 360 unaccompanied children arrived from Palma to other districts of Cabo Delgado in April.

More than 900,000 people were severely food insecure and displaced people were in urgent need of shelter, protection and other services. Many people fled the attacks and clashes in Palma with nothing more than the clothes on their backs and arrived into surrounding areas in urgent need of assistance and protection.

People in Cabo Delgado faced multiple health emergencies, increasing pressure on the health system. Nearly 293,000 cases of malaria and around 30 deaths were reported between January and April 2021, over 100,000 cases more than during the same period in 2020. Febrile syndrome affected over 57,000 people, acute watery north of Pemba. Humanitarians were, however, able to assist people fleeing Palma in the areas where they arrived. This included an inter-agency mission to Mueda and Nampula in the third week of April, as well as response by local partners in Montepuez and Pemba. April also saw the first inter-agency humanitarian mission to Maconia in nearly one year.

Under-funding compounded other challenges for the humanitarian response. By the end of April, humanitarians had received only US$12.5 million—about 5 per cent—of the $254 million required to provide life-saving assistance and protection.

Despite the obstacles, humanitarian agencies were able to assist more than 710,000 people in northern Mozambique in the first four months of 2021: at least 570,000 people received food assistance; almost 269,000 received health services; nearly 83,000 people received emergency shelter and/or critical household items; nearly 50,000 people gained access to safe water; and 40,000 displaced children had access to education. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remained a top priority with training undertaken for affected communities, displaced people and service providers.

**KEY FIGURES**

- **9.5M** population
- **1.3M** people in need (14% of population)
- **1.1M** people targeted
- **710k** people reached
- **49** organizations responding
  - 26 INGOs (53%)
  - 15 NGOOs (31%)
  - 8 UN (1%)

**2021 HRP FUNDING** (30 April 2021)

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<th>Unmet*</th>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Not specified funding: $8.7m

**PEOPLE REACHED**

- **1.1M** targeted
- **710K** reached
- **340K** male
- **370K** female

**Cluster**

- **CC/CM**: 24%
- **Education**: 17%
- **FSL**: 76%
- **Health**: 48%
- **Nutrition**: 3%
- **Protection**: 2%
- **ESN / NFI**: 13%
- **WASH**: 15%
- **Refugee Response**: 0%
- **Coordination & Operations Services**: 0%
- **Logistics**: 11%

Reach: 85.4k, 40.6k, 44.8k, 351k
Male: 40.6k, 19.6k, 20.9k, 246k
Female: 569.6k, 273.4k, 296.2k, 750k

**Download the Dashboard here.**
MOZAMBIQUE
Situation Report
Last updated: 1 Jun 2021

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)
Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 - Abridged version

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN
MOZAMBIQUE
ABRIDGED VERSION

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE
2021
ISSUED DECEMBER 2020
OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

https://www.unocha.org/southern-and-eastern-africa-rosea/mozambique
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique