

Mozambique – Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone Recovery

FEBRUARY 8, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

32.2 MILLION	1.5 MILLION	900,000	442,000	735,000
Estimated Population of Mozambique	Estimated Number of People in Need in Mozambique	Estimated Number of People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity in Northern Mozambique	Estimated Number of People Affected by Tropical Cyclone Eloise in Mozambique	Estimated Number of IDPs in Cabo Delgado and Surrounding Areas
<i>UN – December 2021</i>	<i>UN – December 2021</i>	<i>UN – December 2021</i>	<i>GRM – February 2021</i>	<i>IOM – November 2021</i>

- Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) expanded operations into Niassa Province beginning in late November, causing additional displacement and protection violations in affected areas. NSAG actors have abducted more than 600 women and girls in northern Mozambique since 2018.
- Tropical Cyclone Ana made landfall on January 24, generating heavy rains and subsequent flooding across much of central and northern Mozambique. The GRM reported at least 25 related deaths and 220 injuries, and more than 141,000 people adversely affected as of February 4.
- An estimated 1.9 million people in Mozambique will continue to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse acute food insecurity through March 2022, according to a December IPC analysis.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Mozambique Response in FYs 2021–2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$84,388,493
	State/PRM ²	\$7,200,000
	Total	\$91,588,493

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 Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Increasing Attacks Cause Civilian Deaths, Displacement in Cabo Delgado

NSAG actors intensified attacks on civilian populations in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province in recent months, resulting in civilian casualties and damage to property in Cabo Delgado's Macomia, Meluco, Mueda, and Nangade districts. In mid-November, NSAG actors burned houses in the three villages comprising Mueda's Ngapa administrative post, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED). Moreover, between December 15 and January 15, repeated NSAG attacks in and around Macomia's Nova Zambezia village resulted in at least 12 civilian deaths, the destruction of houses, and widespread looting of food commodities—including previously distributed emergency food assistance. Separately, an attack on Nangade's Nimwalamwala village on January 16 resulted in at least five civilian fatalities and the destruction of approximately 200 houses, according to international media. NSAG attacks resulted in at least 21 civilian fatalities in Cabo Delgado during the second half of January, reports ACLED; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported nearly 2,300 newly displaced persons between January 12 and 25, primarily from and within Meluco and Nangade.

In Cabo Delgado's Palma District, protracted conflict and resultant civilian displacement have continued to limit access to basic services and humanitarian assistance, straining relations between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, according to the Protection Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. During recent assessments, host community members expressed a desire for IDPs to return to their areas of origin, while many IDPs maintained they had been excluded from assistance distribution lists and denied access to services, including maternity services, relief actors report.

NSAG Violence Displaces Populations in Niassa Province

NSAG elements expanded operations into northern Mozambique's Niassa Province between mid-November and late December, conducting a series of attacks on several villages in Niassa's Mecula District that resulted in civilian deaths, displacement, and the destruction and looting of civilian property, ACLED reports. A prior attack on Mecula's Lichengue village in early December resulted in the death of one civilian and the destruction of more than 80 buildings, prompting the entire population of the village—nearly 1,000 individuals—to flee the area, with the majority relocating to Mecula town, according to the UN. Overall, NSAG attacks and associated threats have prompted the displacement of more than 3,700 people to Mecula town since in mid-November, according to IOM.

The majority of IDPs in Mecula are residing at two temporary sites in the town and face ongoing needs for adequate shelter and safe drinking water. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique's (GRM's) National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD) is providing emergency food assistance to displaced populations in Mecula town. Moreover, IOM, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached Mecula during the week of January 16 and provided food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to IDPs in the town. However, additional food assistance is urgently needed, according to relief actors. In addition, NSAG operations in Niassa have drawn closer to Mecula town in recent weeks, prompting large segments of the town's population to flee south due to fears of impending NSAG attack despite the presence of GRM Armed Defense Forces, ACLED reports.

NSAG Actors Abduct More Than 600 Women in Northern Mozambique Since 2018

Armed conflict and insecurity in northern Mozambique continue to contribute to widespread protection violations, including abduction and gender-based violence (GBV). Since the insurgency in Cabo Delgado began in

2018, NSAG actors have abducted more than 600 women and girls across northern Mozambique, according to a December 2021 Human Rights Watch (HRW) report. NSAG elements routinely coerced abductees into early marriage, forced labor, and other forms of GBV, often trafficking abductees between NSAG cells. A separate report from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine corroborated the findings in the HRW report, emphasizing the heightened threat of GBV faced by displaced populations who lack access to essential support services, including health care, safety support, and other social services. The report also highlighted that people displaced or previously abducted by NSAG actors face additional protection risks, including an elevated risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Moreover, the report also emphasized the pervasive SEA of IDPs by armed forces, GRM officials, and host community members with power to control access to humanitarian assistance.

Flooding Impacts At Least 126,000 People Following Tropical Cyclone Ana

Tropical Cyclone Ana made landfall over Mozambique on January 24, generating heavy rains and subsequent flooding across much of Nampula, Tete, and Zambezia provinces, and in parts of Cabo Delgado, Manica, Niassa, and Sofala provinces. The storm caused riverine and flash flooding, resulting in extensive damage to residential buildings, bridges, and road networks, and the displacement of an undetermined number of people, many of whom require urgent food, shelter, and WASH assistance. As of February 4, the storm had adversely affected more than 141,000 people, damaged or destroyed an estimated 10,000 houses, and resulted in at least 25 deaths and 220 injuries, according to INGD; relief actors anticipate affected population estimates will likely increase following more comprehensive assessments across affected areas. In addition, storm-related flooding resulted in significant crop losses that could drive increased emergency food assistance needs in the coming months.

Many households in affected areas are still recovering from previous tropical cyclones between 2019 and 2021, and the region remains vulnerable to future storms during the remainder of the 2021/2022 South Indian Ocean cyclone season. USAID/BHA continues to participate in damage assessments and relief efforts in coordination with the INGD and humanitarian partners.

IPC Status November 2021–March 2022 ³	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	39,000 people in Emergency
Phase 3	1,818,000 people in Crisis
Phase 2	6,146,000 people in Stressed
Phase 1	6,516,000 people Minimally Food-Insecure

Widespread Food Insecurity Likely to Persist in Early 2022

Climatic shocks, prolonged insecurity, and the socioeconomic effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related mitigation efforts continue to drive acute food insecurity in Mozambique, according to a December IPC analysis.⁴ An estimated 1.9 million people will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between November 2021 and March 2022, including more than 1.3 million people in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, and Zambézia provinces, the IPC reports. Furthermore, the delayed onset of the October-to-March rainy season in central and northern Mozambique, as well as erratic rains and dry spells in southern parts of the country, will likely have an adverse impact on agricultural production for the 2021/2022 growing season, exacerbating food insecurity throughout the country, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Northern Mozambique will likely face the most serious impacts on agricultural production, having received less than 45 percent of average rainfall from October through early January. In southern Mozambique, moderate rainfall during late December has enabled crops to

³ Estimates based on the December 2021 IPC analysis.
⁴ 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.

recover following dry spells in late November and early December. Most populations in southern Mozambique will likely face Minimal—IPC 1—or Stressed—IPC 2—acute food insecurity conditions by April, reports FEWS NET.

Food insecurity is particularly widespread in northern Mozambique, where armed conflict and related insecurity continue to restrict access to food sources and prevent agricultural activity throughout much of Cabo Delgado. Protracted violence in Cabo Delgado will likely result in continued Crisis levels of acute food insecurity in the coming months. In mid-December, INGD authorities called on populations displaced by violence in Cabo Delgado to resume subsistence agriculture to decrease food assistance dependency, according to the UN. However, more than 80 percent of the population displaced by the conflict in the province is sheltering with host families, with limited access to livelihood opportunities, including land for agriculture. IDPs dwelling in displacement sites face similar challenges. As of November, approximately 34 percent of the more than 55,500 households residing at 84 displacement sites in northern Mozambique managed by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster—the coordination mechanism for equitable access to assistance and protection for IDPs living in displacement sites—had reportedly received a demarcated plot of land for permanent or temporary shelter, according to CCCM cluster data.

KEY FIGURES



\$53.6 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for agriculture, food and nutrition assistance in FYs 2021–2022



\$8.2 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for WASH programming in FY 2021

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

With nearly \$54 million in FY 2021 and 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 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 Save the Children Federation (SCF), UNICEF, and WFP to combat malnutrition in northern Mozambique through screening, the provision of therapeutic foods, and social and behavior change communication.

WASH

With nearly \$8.2 million in FY 2021 funding, USAID/BHA supports UNICEF and four NGOs to improve hygiene, 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.



\$5.6 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for protection programming
FYs 2021–2022

PROTECTION

The USG supports ten partners to address protection concerns among conflict- and cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique. USAID/BHA works with IOM, UNICEF, and four NGOs to provide mental health and psychological 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 case management services, family reunification services for unaccompanied children, safe healing and learning spaces for youth, and referrals for health and legal assistance for survivors of GBV. In addition, USAID/BHA partners provide coordination and training on preventing SEA 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. Among UNHCR’s activities, the State/PRM partner operates six mobile safe spaces in northern Mozambique to provide integrated GBV, mental health, and psychosocial support services to GBV survivors; provides legal assistance to displaced and host community households; and provides training on GBV prevention and response to community volunteers, humanitarian partners, and government staff.



\$5.4 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA logistics support and provision of relief commodities
FYs 2021–2022

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

With approximately \$5.4 million in FY 2021 and FY 2022 funding, USG partners provided 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 at least 53,000 recently displaced people in northern Mozambique during FY 2021.

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 2022

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection	Cabo Delgado, Nampula	\$2,000,000
International Development Enterprises	Agriculture, Monitoring and Evaluation	Cabo Delgado	\$3,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Food Vouchers; Nutrition	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$19,200,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities		\$201,969
	Program Support		\$98,537
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$24,500,506
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$24,500,506

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2021

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture, Shelter and Settlements	Zambézia	\$100,000
FHI 360	Health, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$4,131,881
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture, ERMS, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Nampula	\$4,500,250
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Protection; Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Zambézia	\$6,850,000
Mentor	Health, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$1,841,705
SCF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$3,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$3,750,219
WFP	HCIMA, Logistics Support (UNHAS)	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
	Food Assistance—LRIP, Nutrition	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambézia	\$28,550,000
World Vision	Agriculture, Protection, WASH	Sofala	\$1,100,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities		\$1,992,932
	Program Support		\$71,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$59,887,987
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$7,200,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2021	\$67,087,987
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FYs 2021–2022	\$91,588,493

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 8, 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](https://www.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](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.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)