

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

MOZAMBIQUE

ABRIDGED VERSION

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2021

ISSUED DECEMBER 2020



Overview of Severity, People in Need & Targeted

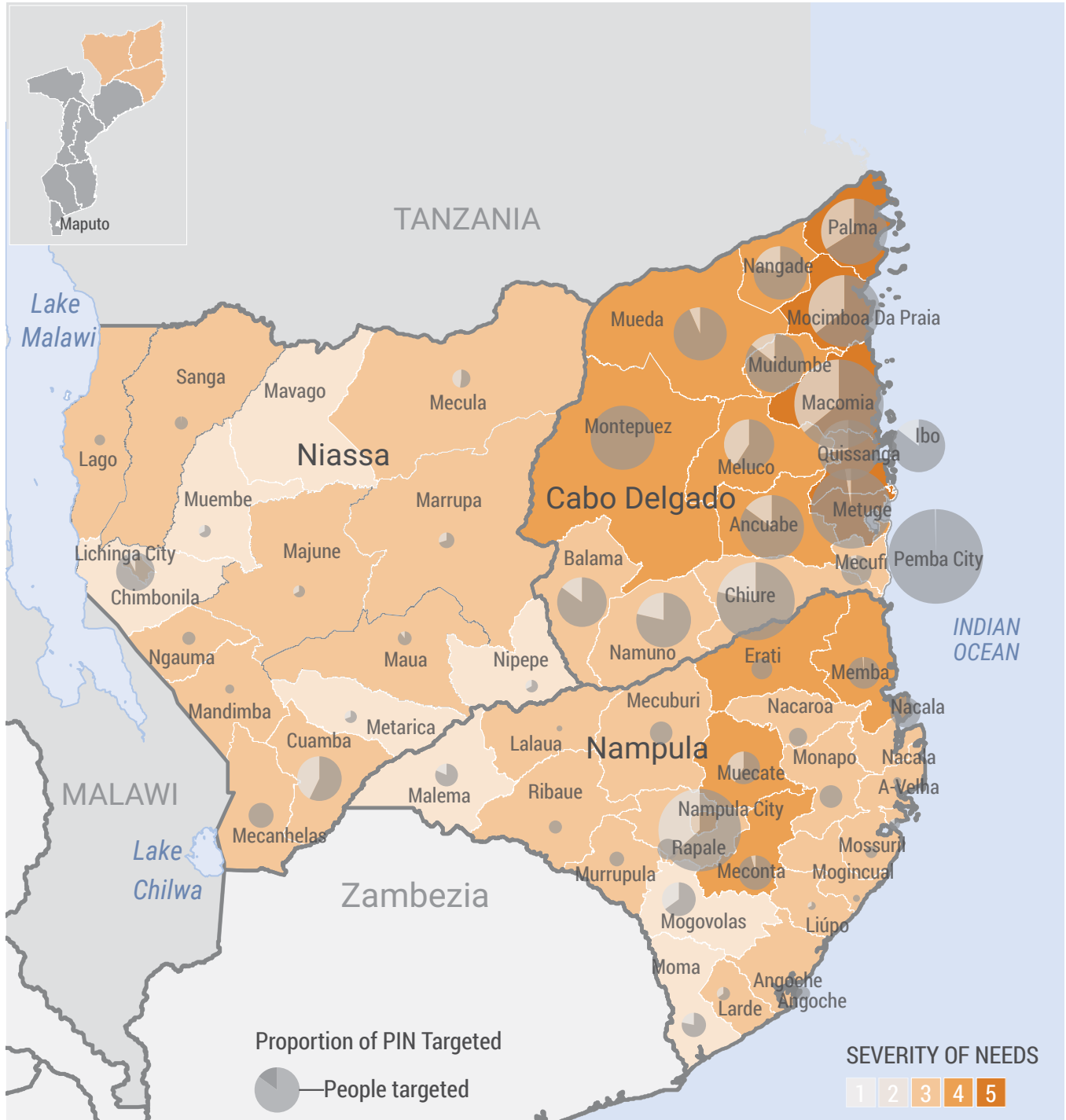


PHOTO ON COVER: MONTEPUEZ DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

A mother and her child are pictured after collecting a WFP monthly voucher. The vouchers, worth 2,670 Mozambique meticals (about US\$ 44), can be redeemed at seven different shops in Montepuez District. With the vouchers, families can purchase food, hygiene and household items. Photo: ©UN/Cardoso

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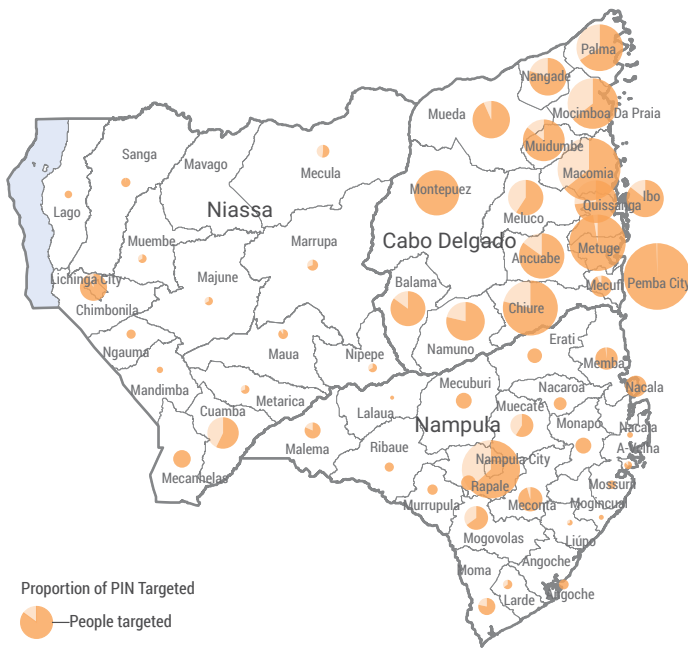
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This document provides an abridged overview of the Mozambique 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan. The full Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for Mozambique for 2021 will be made available online in due course.

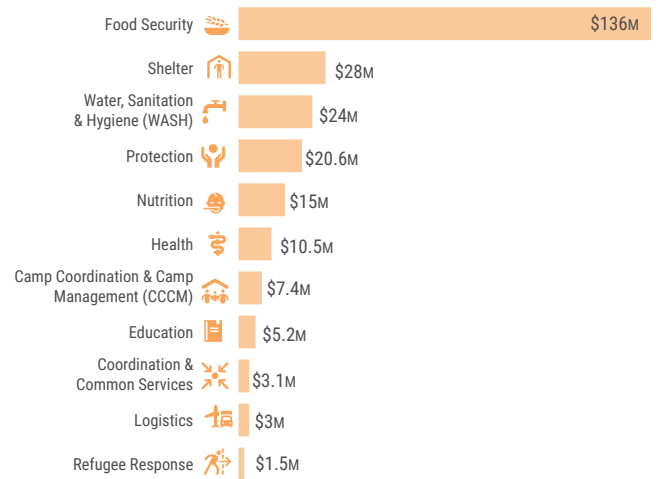
Response Plan At a Glance

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	
1.3M	1.1M	\$254M	58	
WOMEN & GIRLS	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY	WITH HIV	IDPS
51%	59%	15%	468K	527K

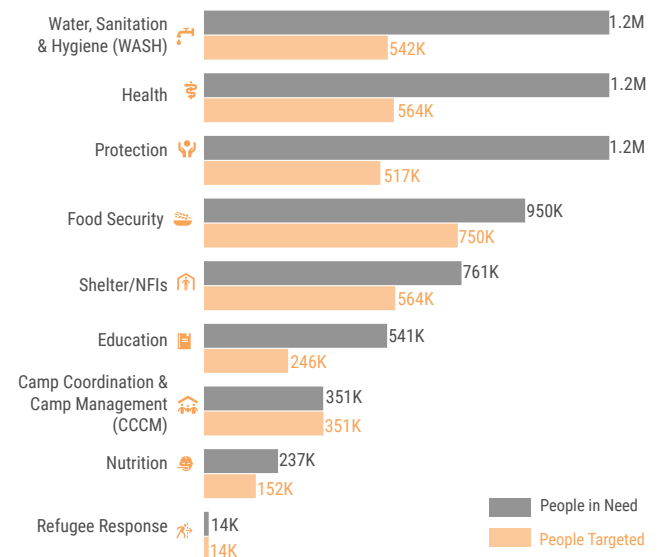
Proportion of People in Need Targeted by District



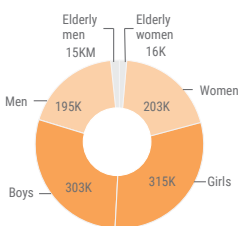
Financial Requirements by Cluster (in millions US\$)



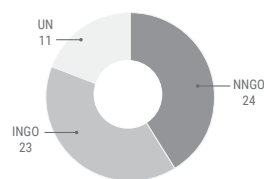
People in Need and Targeted by Clusters



People Targeted by Gender and Age



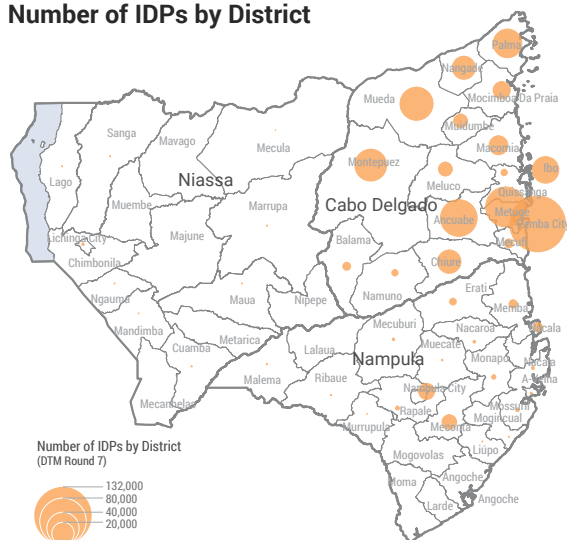
Operational Partners by Type



Crisis Overview

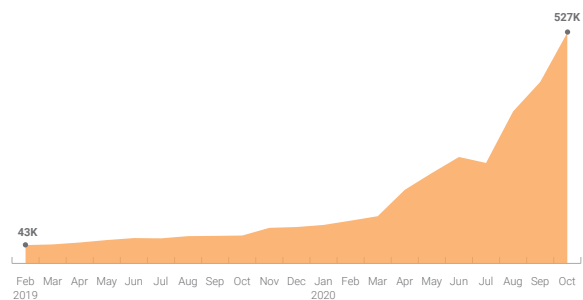
The crisis in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, has rapidly escalated as a result of conflict, insecurity and violence, leaving an estimated 1.3 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and protection in 2021. Attacks by non-state armed groups expanded geographically and increased in intensity in 2020, significantly heightening protection risks, especially for women and girls, people with disabilities, older persons and people living with HIV/AIDS. Reports of violations against civilians, including killings, beheadings and kidnappings, increased in 2020. The number of people displaced by the crisis more than quadrupled from March (over 110,400) to November 2020 (nearly 530,000), with children accounting for an estimated 45 per cent of people displaced. More than 90 per cent of displaced people are staying with family and friends in host communities' whose already meagre resources are being strained by the growing influxes: in Ibo district, there are now more IDPs than host community members; in Pemba city, more than 100,000 displaced people have arrived over the past year, on top of the original population of around 224,000 people. Meanwhile, 10 per cent of displaced people are staying in collective sites which are overcrowded, lack privacy, and have limited access to safe shelter, water and sanitation. This is contributing to protection risks, including gender-based violence, rising numbers of child and teen pregnancies, and increased exposure to exploitation and negative coping mechanisms, including transactional sex.

Number of IDPs by District



Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Education services across Cabo Delgado—which were already stretched—have been significantly impacted by the escalating violence. Insecurity has damaged or destroyed 36 per cent of health facilities across Cabo Delgado province and there are no functional health facilities in the districts hardest-hit by conflict (Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia, Muidumbe and Quissanga). This has reduced capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks, including cholera, measles and COVID-19, and to provide critical care, such as sexual and reproductive healthcare, immunization activities, access to anti-retrovirals (ARVs) and treatment for tuberculosis (TB). At the same time, an estimated 176,000 people have lost access to their primary water source due to disruption of services from centralized water supply networks as a result of conflict. Lack of access to safe water and hygiene facilities is a major concern and heightens the risk of disease outbreaks: 45 per cent of health facilities in Cabo Delgado lack access to water and 85 per cent of schools lack adequate hygiene facilities.

Displacement Trend (Jan 2019 - Oct 2020)



Food insecurity is rising as conflict and repeated displacement, compounded by climatic shocks, have disrupted communities' agricultural activities and livelihoods. More than 900,000 people in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula are now facing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and 4), while disruption of markets due to insecurity has driven up the cost of food and household items.

Part 1:

Strategic Response Approach & Priorities

METUGE DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

Children wash their hands at the 25 de Junho Temporary Site. Following attacks in Bilibiza, Quissanga District, in September 2020, over 2,800 families were displaced and accommodated in the temporary site. New displaced people have continued to arrive since then.

Photo: ©UNICEF/Franco



1.1 Overview

In 2021, humanitarian partners will require \$254.4 million to assist nearly 1.1 million people out of an estimated 1.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Cabo Delgado and neighbouring provinces in Mozambique. This represents a significant increase from the \$35.5 million requested under the Rapid Response Plan developed for Cabo Delgado in May 2020, which is commensurate with the manifold increase in humanitarian needs from the beginning to the end of 2020.

In order to galvanize targeted resources and action to respond to the most severe needs in the country, the 2021 Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) focuses solely on the three northern provinces affected by conflict, violence, insecurity and displacement: Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula. Within these provinces, humanitarian partners will implement multi-sectoral responses for people displaced by the violence and vulnerable host communities in need of protection, food security, nutritional support and access to safe water, health care, education and shelter.

Humanitarian partners have jointly agreed on three Strategic Objectives that will guide the humanitarian response in Mozambique throughout 2021:

Strategic Objective 1: Life-saving - Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe, equitable, gender-sensitive and principled intersectoral assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including those displaced, directly impacted host communities and non-displaced populations.

Strategic Objective 2: Life-sustaining - Enhance timely and adapted access to essential services, including basic services, livelihoods and assistance that will strength the resilience of people impacted by the crisis.

Strategic Objective 3: Protection (Cross-cutting) - Address the protection risks and needs of affected people—including gender-based violence and child rights violations—and strengthen the protection environment in northern Mozambique through collective and intersectoral action to protect women and girls, men and boys.

1.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

The Mozambique 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan recognizes that women, men and children experience crises differently, framed by the social norms, customs and economic expectations of their respective gender roles. Gender considerations have been mainstreamed across all sectors and response activities and gender advisors will work with the sectors to integrate gender considerations in needs assessments, planning, implementation and monitoring. Support will be provided to scale-up integration of gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) across all humanitarian response sectors, including providing technical guidance to frontline responders across clusters to establish measures for GBV risk mitigation as well as PSEA reporting mechanisms.

The inter-sectoral response will ensure that those who are already socially vulnerable, marginalized or excluded -including people with disabilities- will be prioritized. The plan includes emphasis on adapting

facilities, services and response activities for people with disabilities, based on consultation.

Given the highly complex operating environment, the HRP includes a strong common services component, including for logistics, coordination, security and community engagement. As the context is rapidly evolving, humanitarian partners will continue to identify adaptable, appropriate and effective approaches to access the most vulnerable in 'hard-to-reach' locations, including through rapid and mobile response to ensure assistance in areas where humanitarians are unable to maintain a consistent presence.

The response plan also promotes environmental responsibility, including through the preferred use of sustainable building materials, reducing the use of wood and promoting appropriate techniques for the management, reuse and recycling of solid waste. Through appropriate site planning, the strategy aims to reduce environmental damage in locations where displaced people will be hosted.



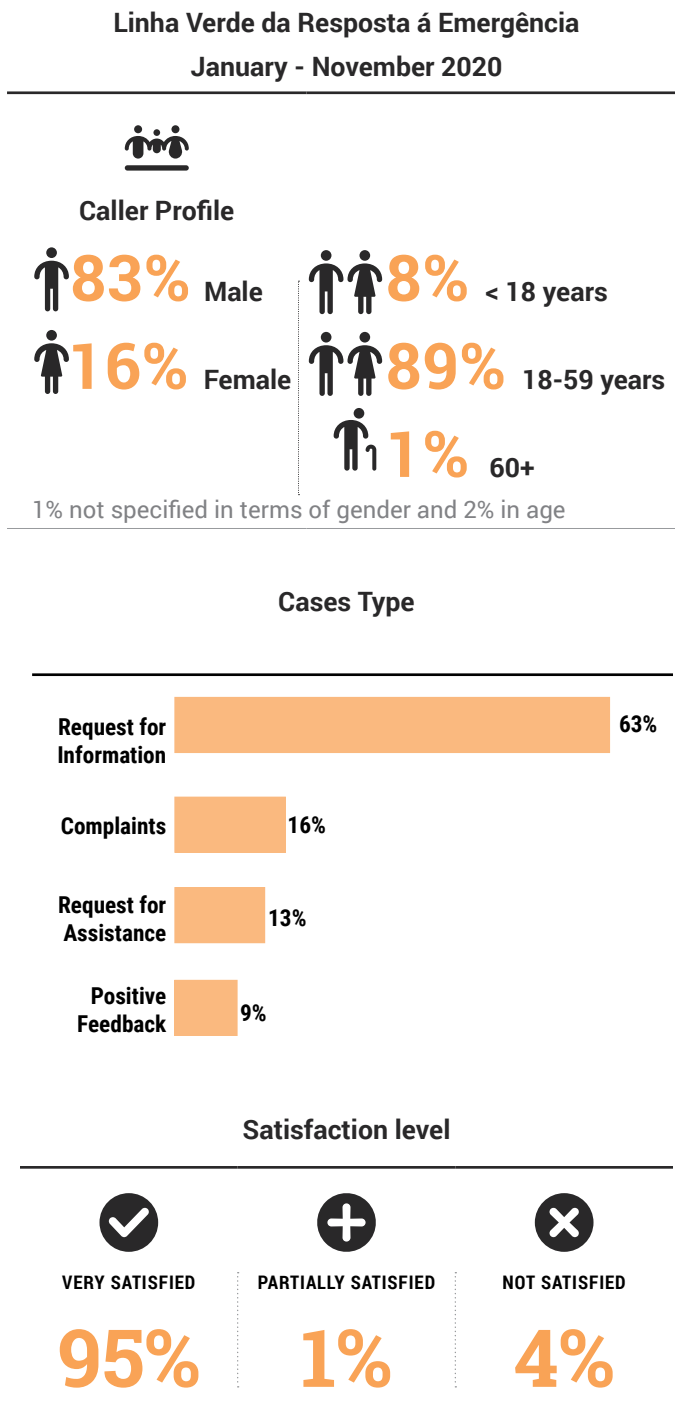
METUGE DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

Displaced people in the 25 de Junho Temporary Site look at a poster on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, which says in Portuguese "It is a crime to ask for sex or favours in exchange for humanitarian assistance". Photo: ©UN/Cardoso

1.3 Accountability to Affected People

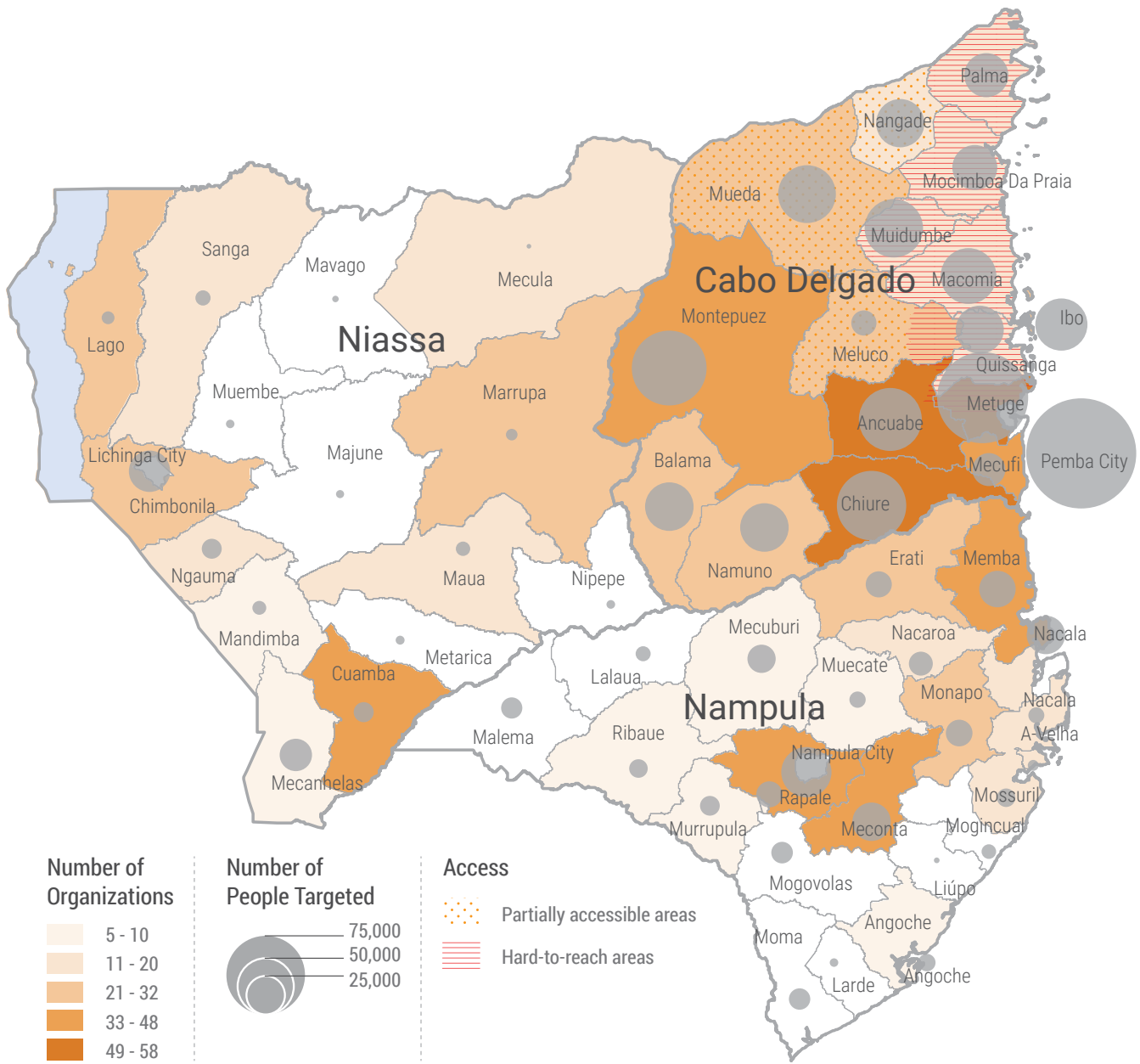
Listening, and responding, to the voices of affected communities will be a core tenet of the Mozambique humanitarian response. An Accountability to Affected Population/Community Engagement working group has been established in December 20020 at Pemba level. The main objective of the working group will be to advocate for, provide technical leadership in and facilitate the establishment of accessible complaint and feedback mechanisms that ensure accountability and the information flow between the affected population and the humanitarian community. In Mozambique, the Linha Verde hotline—a free call centre with a nation-wide coverage—plays a critical role in ensuring that the humanitarian community receives and responds to feedback from communities impacted by the crises. As of October 2020, there has been an increase in the number of calls to Linha Verde from Cabo Delgado. The majority of the callers request humanitarian assistance, ask for information on ongoing responses, express complaints and provide feedback. The call centre is also used to report gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure these are referred for follow-up and assistance.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse is at the core of the response and the Mozambique Humanitarian Country Team is committed to a zero-tolerance policy. PSEA networks are in place in both Maputo and Pemba to support prevention and response to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. The network is composed of a focal point per agency (UN and INGO) under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The networks will also work with the Protection Cluster, including child protection and gender-based violence, to ensure that victims/survivors, including children and adolescent boys and girls, are provided with an appropriate and holistic response.



1.4 Operational Capacity & Access

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS	SECURITY INCIDENTS (JAN - DEC 2020)
58	230k	630
		(Source: ACLED)



1.5 Strategic Objectives & Intended Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1 - Life-Saving

 **Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe, equitable, gender-sensitive and principled intersectoral assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including those displaced, directly impacted host communities and non-displaced populations.**

This Strategic Objective aims to reduce excess death and disease in Mozambique through strictly prioritized multisectoral response in areas where needs are most severe. urban centres, by the end of 2020.





need of urgent life-saving assistance to respond to life-threatening physical and mental well-being issues. The most life-threatening consequences of the crisis include: widespread displacement and protection threats; severe food insecurity; acute malnutrition; heightened exposure to deadly communicable disease outbreaks; and increased risk of maternal mortality.

Under this Strategic Objective, humanitarian partners aim to reduce excess mortality and morbidity in Mozambique through strictly prioritized, protection-centred, multisectoral assistance for more than 262,400 people in areas where needs are most severe, with special emphasis on people displaced by the crisis. To this end, partners will work to: stabilize the situation of communities experiencing severe food insecurity; improve the status of acutely malnourished children; strengthen response to communicable disease outbreaks, especially cholera; and lower the risk of maternal mortality.

Rationale and intended outcome

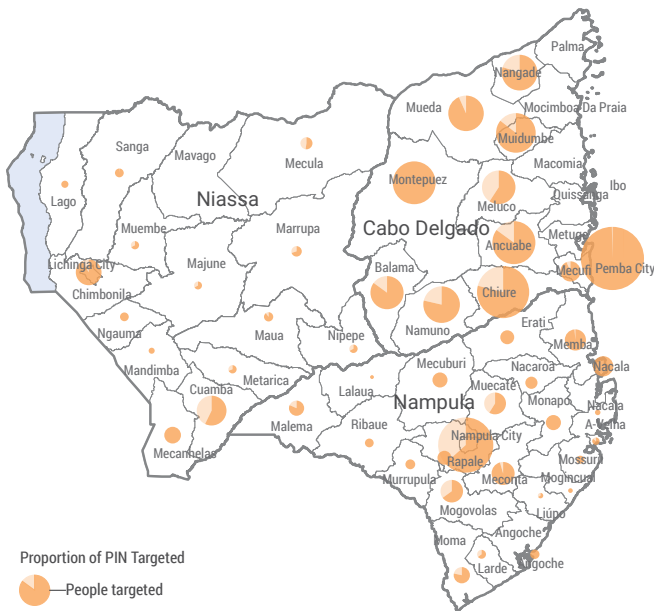
Violence, conflict and insecurity in Cabo Delgado province has taken a heavy toll on families and communities, leaving more than 397,000 people in

Strategic Objective 2 - Life-Sustaining

 Enhance timely and adapted access to essential services, including basic services, livelihoods and assistance that will  strength the resilience of people impacted by the crisis.

This Strategic Objective aims to sustain the lives and livelihoods of those hardest hit by the crisis by ensuring access to vital basic services. urban centres, by the end of 2020.

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
941K	798K	51%	59%	15%



people and host communities are still dealing with the impact of Cyclone Kenneth in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces. In Cyclone Kenneth-impacted areas, smallholder farmers—the majority of whom are headed by women—endured significant crop loss (an estimated 55,000 hectares), damage to infrastructure, and loss of access to livelihoods, which further heightened their vulnerabilities and exposure to protection risks.

Under this Strategic Objective, humanitarian partners aim to sustain the lives and livelihoods of more than 798,000 by ensuring safe, equitable, gender-sensitive and dignified access to vital basic services for people hardest-hit by the crisis by the end of 2020. To this end, partners will work to: ensure access to essential basic services for the most vulnerable, leveraging cross-sectoral synergies; improve the food security and nutrition status of Crisis (IPC phase 3) households, considering the specific needs of women-headed households, children, elderly and people with disabilities; and ensure that emergency livelihoods and resilience-building are integrated into emergency response activities.

Rationale and intended outcome

Conflict, climatic shocks and economic turndown have left more than 940,800 internally displaced people and host communities in the three northern provinces of Mozambique in urgent need of life-sustaining support to address critical living standards issues. In addition to the conflict, internally displaced

Strategic Objective 3 - Protection (Cross-Cutting)

Address the protection risks and needs of affected people—including gender-based violence and child rights violations—and strengthen the protection environment in northern Mozambique through collective and intersectoral action to protect women and girls, men and boys.

This Strategic Objective aims to minimize protection risks and ensure availability of services for victims/survivors of protection violations in communities impacted by conflict, violence and insecurity, including internally displaced people and host communities, where needs are most severe.

PEOPLE IN NEED

1.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.1M

WOMEN & GIRLS

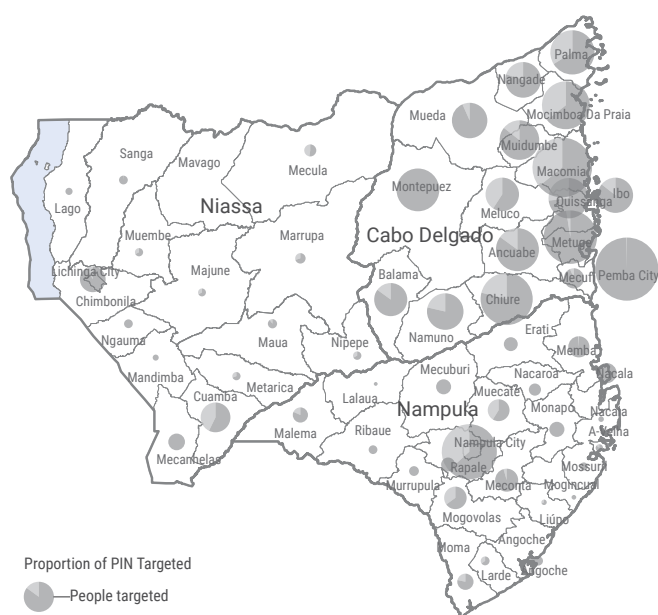
51%

CHILDREN

59%

WITH DISABILITY

15%



Rationale and intended outcome

The crisis in Cabo Delgado is first and foremost a protection crisis, with civilians exposed to horrific violations, including killing, abductions and gender-based violence. Children represent 45 per cent of the people affected by violence in Cabo Delgado. An estimated 90 per cent of internally displaced people live in host communities, while the remaining 10 per cent are living in temporary or collective sites. Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence and exploitation, such as rape, forced marriage, forced

prostitution and kidnapping, while men and boys are at risk of being killed or recruited by armed actors. At the same time, heightened pressure on meagre resources significantly increases protection risks, especially for women and girls, as families adopt negative coping mechanisms, including child labour and transactional sex, while gender-based violence rises in times of crisis. All 1.3 million people identified to be in need of assistance under this Humanitarian Response Plan are therefore in need of protection.

Under this Strategic Objective, humanitarian partners aim to ensure the Centrality of Protection across the response for all 1.1 million people targeted under the HRP through strictly prioritized, protection-centred, multisectoral assistance for people in areas where needs are most severe, with special emphasis on people displaced by the crisis. To this end, partners will work to: strengthen the protection environment, especially for people affected by violence/insecurity and displacement; provide integrated and gender-appropriate response and services to prevent, mitigate, and address protection risks across sectors and achieve protective outcomes; and foster a safe, accountable and inclusive humanitarian response to avoid causing harm, ensuring inclusion of people who are often marginalized and excluded, and meaningful access to essential services.

1.6

Response Prioritization & Costing Methodology

The Mozambique 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan has been robustly prioritized: each sector has reviewed all of the projects proposed by their partners to ensure that they are aligned with the cluster and overarching response priorities, provide value-for-money, and tackle cross-cutting issues, including gender, protection, accountability to affected people and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, an inter-cluster review was held to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and promote multi-cluster action to address issues which require more than a single cluster response.

The response plan is project-based, with each cluster having conducted a thorough vetting of their partners' project through the establishment of a multi-partner review panel. The following pre-defined criteria were used to assess project proposals: project alignment with cluster's strategic objectives; prioritized activities and geographical location for interventions; inclusion of cross-cutting issues (protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected people, gender, disability inclusion and environment); and the response capacity of partners, including considering access issues.

Response Plan by Cluster

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	351K	351K	7.4M
Education	541K	246K	5.2M
Food Security & Livelihoods	950K	750K	136M
Health	1.2M	564K	10M
Nutrition	237K	152K	15M
Protection	1.2M	517K	20M
Child-Protection	544K	278K	6.6M
Gender-Based Violence	824K	255K	5.1M
Shelter & NFIs	761K	564K	28M
WASH	1.2M	541M	24M
Total	1.3M	1.1M	254.4M

Part 2:

Cluster/Sector Objectives and Response

METUGE DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

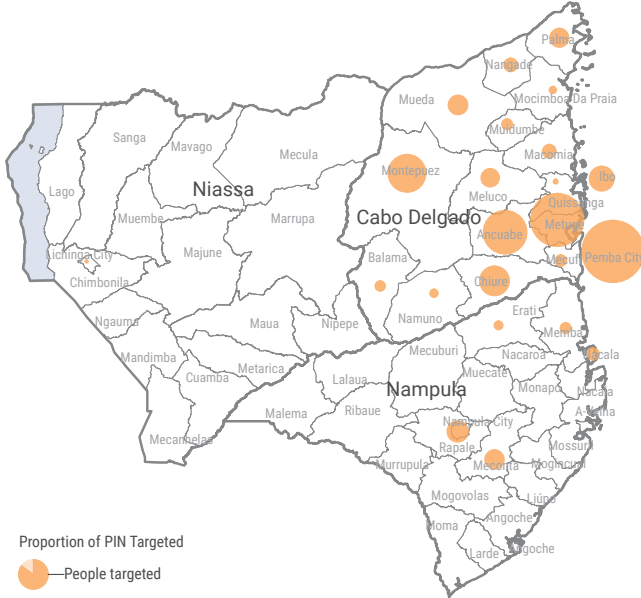
"I was fetching water at the well when I heard gunshots and I had to run. Later I came back to my house but everything was burnt and destroyed, I was left with only the clothes on my body. My family and I had to walk for four days until I got here, the children were crying with pain on their feet from walking so much," said 19-year-old Anchar Bacar, at the 25 de Junho Temporary Site.

Photo: ©UNICEF/Franco



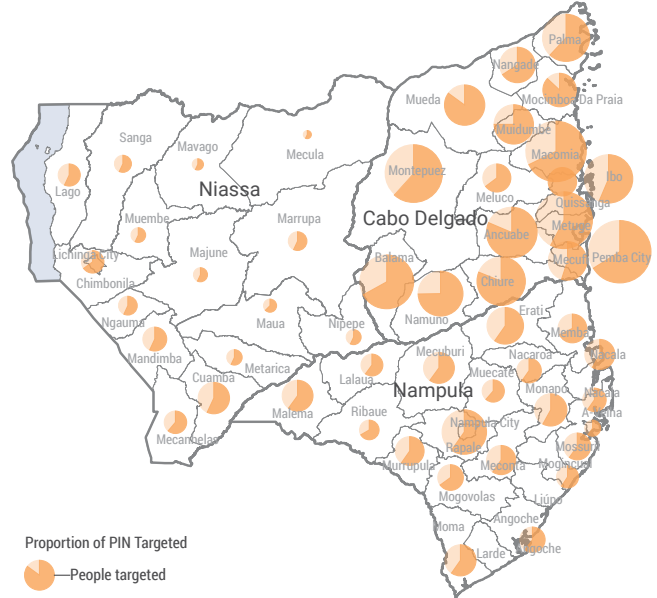
2.1 CCCM

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
351k	351k	\$7.4M



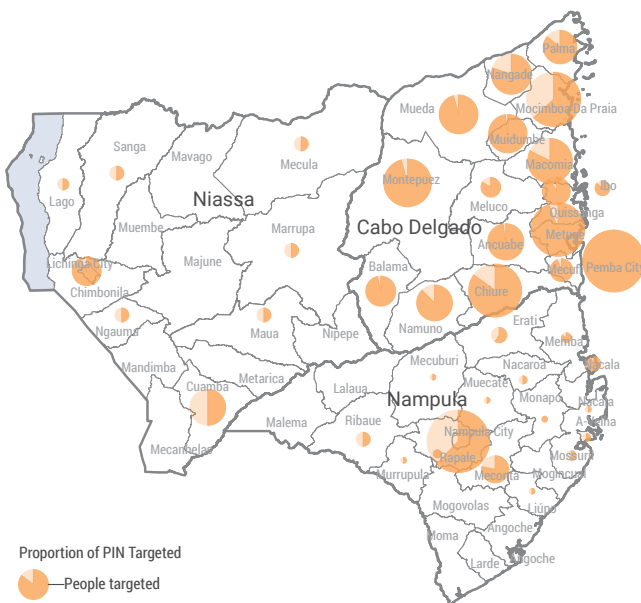
2.2 EDUCATION

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
541k	246k	\$5.2M



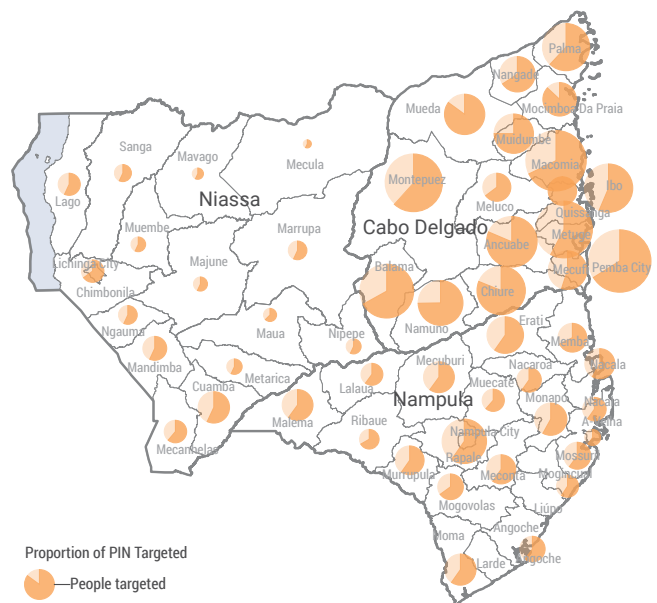
2.3 FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
950k	750k	\$136M



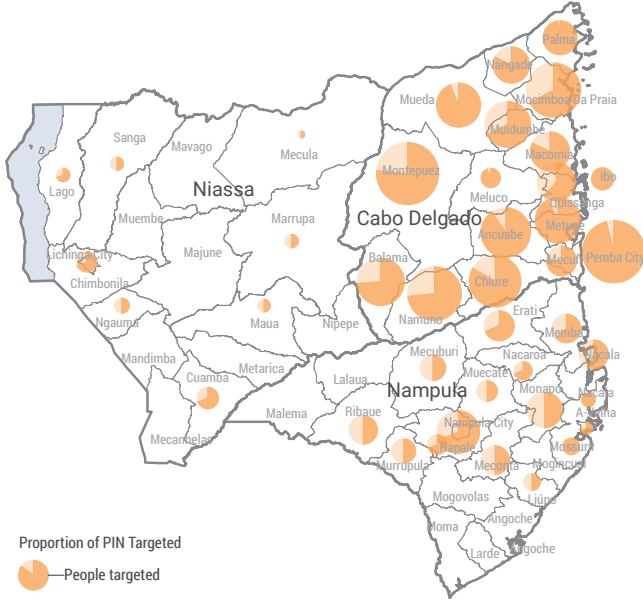
2.4 HEALTH

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.2M	564k	\$10.5M



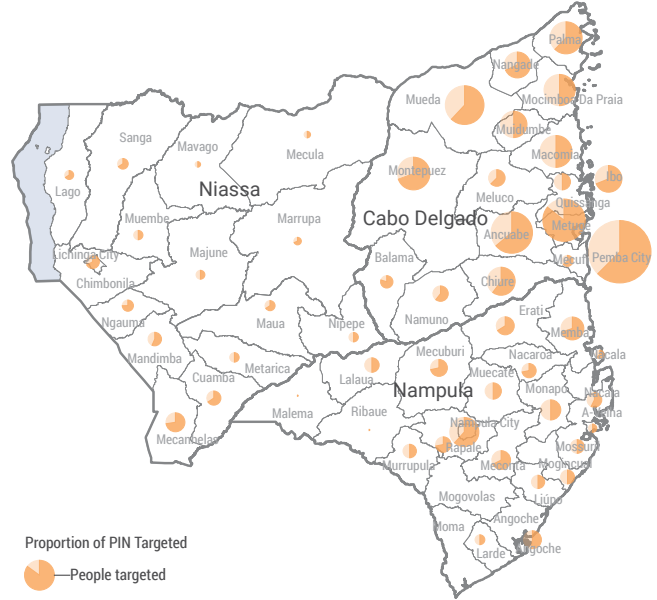
2.5 NUTRITION

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
237k	152k	\$15M



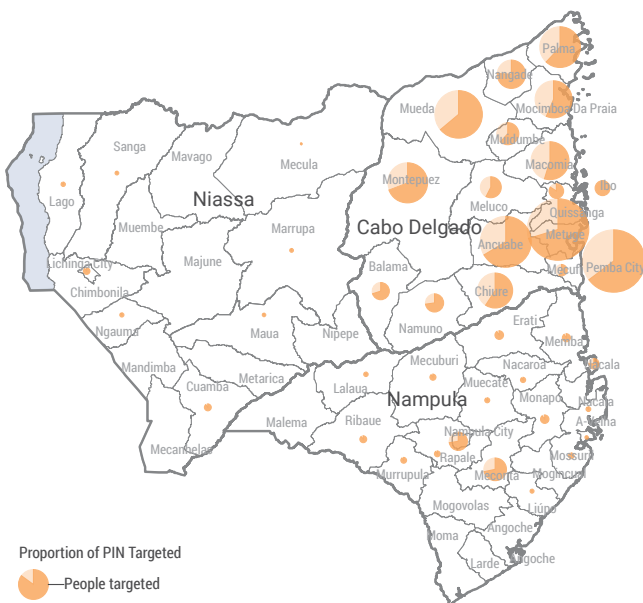
2.6 PROTECTION (includes AORs)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.2M	517k	\$20.6M



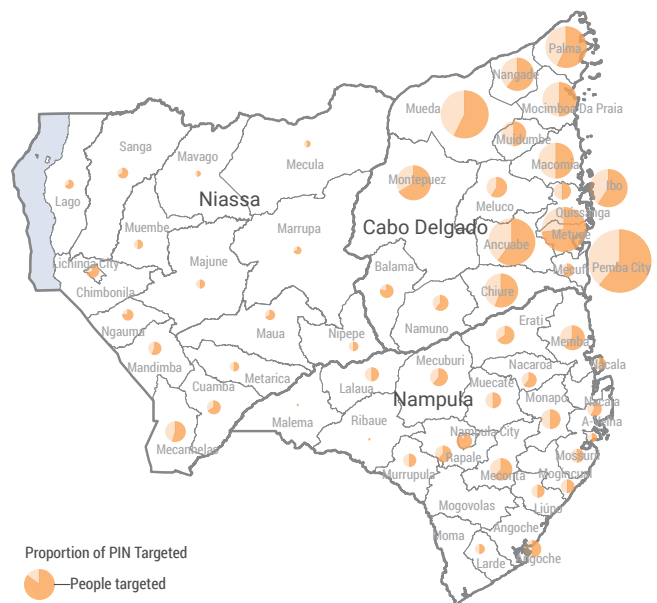
2.6.1 Child Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
544k	278k	\$6.7M



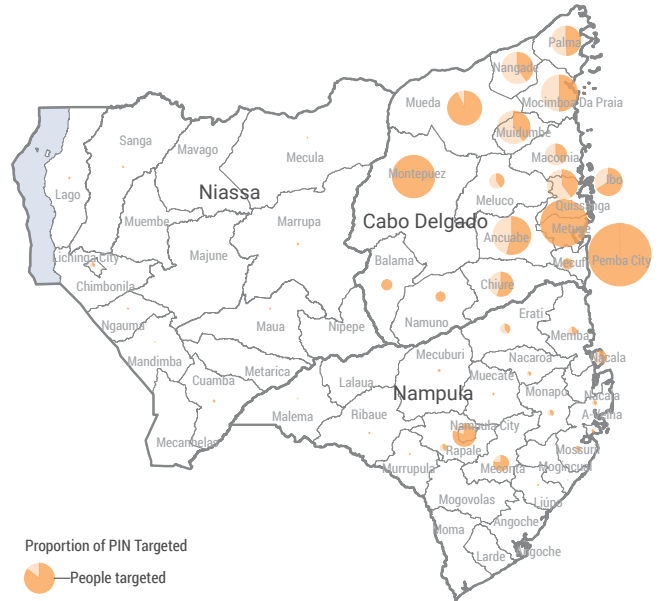
2.6.2 GBV

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
824k	255k	\$5.2M



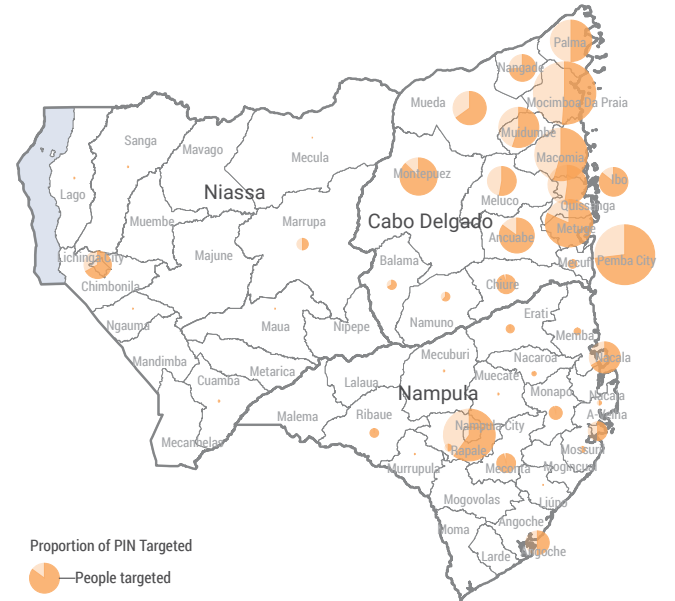
2.7 SHELTER & NFIs

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
761k	564k	\$28M



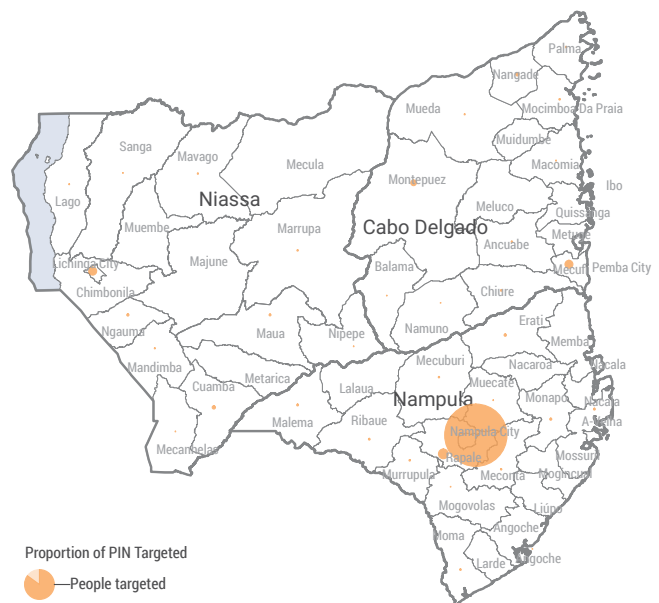
2.8 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.2M	542k	\$24M



2.9 REFUGEES

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
14k	14k	\$1.5M



Part 3:

Annexes

PEMBA DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

From 16 October to 11 November 2020, over 14,400 internally displaced people arrived at Pemba's Paquitequete beach by boat. Almost half of the newly displaced people were children. The new wave of displacement was reportedly coming mainly from Macomia, Quissanga, Ibo and Metuge districts. In many of these districts, armed attacks were reported in the previous weeks.

Photo: ©UN/Cardoso



3.1 Planning Figures by District

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED
Cabo Delgado	Ancuabe	61.8k	51k	
Cabo Delgado	Balama	36.7k	30.3k	
Cabo Delgado	Chiure	84.4k	62k	
Cabo Delgado	Cidade De Pemba	156.4k	156.2k	
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	41.9k	35k	
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	89.8k	40k	
Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	15k	14k	
Cabo Delgado	Meluco	26.1k	8.1k	
Cabo Delgado	Metuge	109.4k	106.7k	
Cabo Delgado	Mocimboa Da Praia	58k	26k	
Cabo Delgado	Montepuez	72k	72.1k	
Cabo Delgado	Mueda	46.2k	43k	
Cabo Delgado	Muidumbe	52.7k	44k	
Cabo Delgado	Namuno	41.4k	30.3k	
Cabo Delgado	Nangade	40k	30k	
Cabo Delgado	Palma	51k	25k	
Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	46.9k	29.7k	
Nampula	Angoche	3.4k	3.9k	
Nampula	Cidade De Nampula	76k	45.2k	
Nampula	Erati	7.6k	8.8k	
Nampula	Ilha De Mocambique	1.8k	1.5k	
Nampula	Lalaua	0.6k	2.9k	
Nampula	Larde	2k	0.9k	
Nampula	Liupo	0.8k		
Nampula	Malema	7.4k	5.8k	
Nampula	Meconta	19.9k	19k	
Nampula	Mecuburi	8.9k	10.3k	
Nampula	Memba	17.3k	17.1k	

Planning Figures by District

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	■ IN NEED ■ TARGETED
Nampula	Mogincual	0.9k	2.7k	
Nampula	Mogovolas	13k	6k	■
Nampula	Moma	8.1k	5.9k	■
Nampula	Monapo	9k	9.1k	■
Nampula	Mossuril	2.5k	4.4k	
Nampula	Muecate	11.1k	3.4k	■
Nampula	Murupula	3.8k	5k	
Nampula	Nacala	16k	19k	■
Nampula	Nacala-A-Velha	1.2k	3.3k	
Nampula	Nacaroa	5.8k	7.4k	■
Nampula	Rapale	7.6k	9k	■
Nampula	Ribaue	3k	4.4k	
Niassa	Chimbonila	0k		
Niassa	Cidade De Lichinga	24k	22.2k	■
Niassa	Cuamba	20k	5.2k	■
Niassa	Lago	2k	2.1k	
Niassa	Majune	1.7k	0.8k	
Niassa	Mandimba	1.4k	2.5k	
Niassa	Marrupa	3k	1.7k	
Niassa	Maua	3k	2.7k	
Niassa	Mavago	-	0.5k	
Niassa	Mecanhelas	10.9k	13.5k	■
Niassa	Mecula	3k	0.3k	
Niassa	Metarica	1.8k	1k	
Niassa	Muembe	1.8k	0.9k	
Niassa	Ngauma	3k	5.1k	
Niassa	Nipepe	1.9k	1k	
Niassa	Sanga	3k	3k	

How to Contribute

Contribute towards Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Mozambique, as identified in this Humanitarian Response Plan.

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MOZAMBIQUE

Get the latest updates



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system

www.unocha.org/rosea

twitter: @unocha_rosea

Humanitarian RESPONSE

Humanitarian Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/mozambique



Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

www.hum-insight.com



The Financial Tracking Service (fts) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

fts.org/appeals/2021

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