

# MOZAMBIQUE

## THE COST OF INACTION

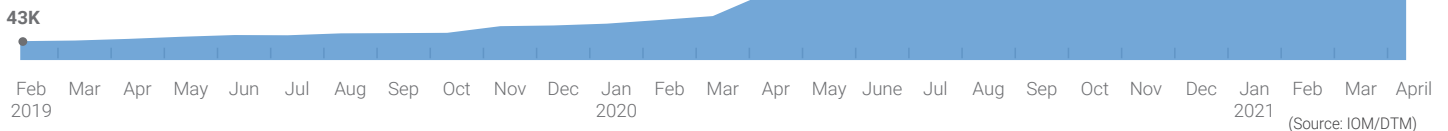
as of June 2021



Photo: UN RCO

### 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 scarce 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

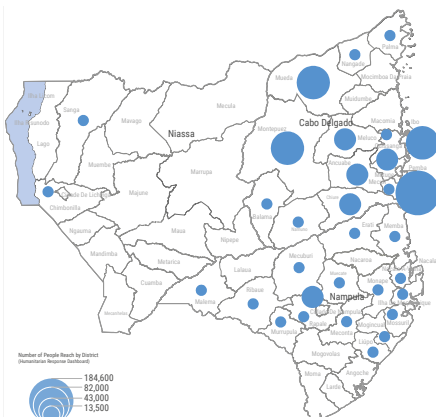
**66%**

of girls in Cabo Delgado give birth before turning 18

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS VITAL

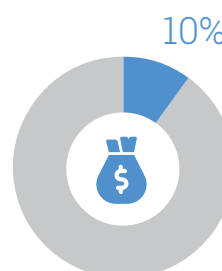
**1.1M** people targeted in 2021

Already in 2021, humanitarians have reached more than 700,000 people with life-saving assistance and protection. However, the humanitarian response is falling short of the needs due to insecurity, access challenges and under-funding.



### 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 (CERF) 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)

## WHAT IF WE FAIL TO RESPOND?



**Camp Coordination and Management:** For the next three months, \$4 million is urgently required to support improvement of existing displacement sites as well as the preparation and establishment of new ones to accommodate the increasing number of people displaced. Without this funding, humanitarian partners will be unable to improve living conditions in 35 displacement sites across the region, leaving 60,000 people in overcrowded and unplanned sites, exposing them to heightened diseases and protection risks. People living in transit centres or with host families, awaiting relocation, will not be able to move to a resettlement area.



**Education:** For the next three months, \$11.8 million is urgently required to establish and equip 2,000 temporary learning spaces and ensure that newly displaced children can resume their education as quickly as possible in a safe and COVID-19 free environment. The funding will also enable the rehabilitation of over 100 damaged classrooms, affecting around 4,000 children in northern Mozambique. Without this funding, most newly displaced children will face huge obstacles to access education, and many will remain out of school for a prolonged period, increasing the likelihood of drop-outs and exposing them to a heightened risk of abuse and neglect. In addition, partners will be unable to ensure learning spaces are safe and protective for children and have adequate water and sanitation facilities.



**Food Security and Livelihoods:** For the next three months, \$68 million is urgently required to provide critical food assistance to people facing hunger and support livelihood activities, particularly through the distribution of seeds and agricultural inputs ahead of the main planting season, which starts in October. Without this funding, at least 900,000 people in northern Mozambique will go to bed hungry every day. In addition, humanitarian partners will not be able to help 250,000 people to restore their livelihoods, missing the opportunity to reduce food insecurity and the dependency on humanitarian assistance in the region.



**Health:** For the next three months, \$8 million is urgently required to provide health services in existing and new resettlement sites hosting an increasing number of people displaced, as well as host communities. The funding will enable the resumption of services in districts where destruction of facilities and withdrawal of health works left hundreds of thousands—including pregnant women—without adequate attention amidst several emergencies such as malaria, cholera and COVID-19. Without this funding, humanitarians will not be able to prevent rising rates of illness for 1.2 million people that are cut off health assistance in the region, increasing the risk of communicable diseases and preventable deaths. Pregnant women will be left without access to essential maternal healthcare.



**Nutrition:** For the next three months, \$5 million is urgently required to rapidly scale up critical treatment for children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition. The funding will also support increased screening and outreach of nutrition services through community health workers and mobile brigades. Without this funding, more than 34,500 children under age 5 and 22,000 pregnant and lactating women suffering from severe acute malnutrition will not receive the nutrition services they need to recover, posing an imminent risk to their lives.



**Protection:** For the next three months, \$19.3 million is urgently required to provide life-saving protection services to hundreds of thousands of people fleeing conflict and violence, including over 68,000 people recently displaced by the attacks and clashes in Palma District, since late March. This includes programmes to protect women and children in an area with a high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, children abuse, including early marriages and forced recruitments. Without this funding, over 330,000 women and girls, including survivors of gender-based violence, will not have access to life-saving multisectoral support services. In addition, more than 120,000 children in need of psychosocial support and other protection services, including nearly 2,800 who were separated or lost their families, will not receive the assistance they need to survive and thrive.



**Shelter and Non-Food Items:** For the next three months, \$5.8 million is urgently required to distribute emergency shelter in areas receiving a high number of displaced people and increase shelter capacity in new displacement sites. More than 540,000 displaced people in northern Mozambique still require basic shelter assistance and lack the most critical household items, including utensils to cook. Without this funding, humanitarian partners will not be able to buy and distribute 38,000 tents and household kits, leaving nearly 200,000 people without minimum shelter support. They will not be able to procure the materials needed for 10,000 survival kits, which provide life-saving supplies for people who are on the move after fleeing violence.



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** For the next three months, \$6 million is urgently required to increase access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene services to people displaced and their host communities, particularly in locations receiving a high influx of displaced people. Partners will procure and distribute hygiene kits, including female items and mosquito nets, amidst a severe malaria outbreak already affecting more than 450,000 people. Without this funding, nearly 83 per cent of people from rural areas will continue to live in a very unsafe environment, without access to clean water and safe sanitation, increasing disease outbreaks.

**Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse:** Underfunding for the humanitarian response could have a direct impact on aid organizations' ability to implement actions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). It is vital that PSEA is mainstreamed throughout the response, and humanitarian actors are firmly committed to this. Trainings are regularly organized for affected communities and service providers, and a hotline receives and refers allegations of abuses. However, without additional funding, humanitarian agencies may face challenges to monitor distributions and verify beneficiary lists; communities may receive less information on their rights to free humanitarian assistance; and community-based mechanisms to report cases may be weakened. Full funding of the humanitarian response is therefore critical and will directly contribute to PSEA.

## WHAT IS REQUIRED?

1

### IMMEDIATE FUNDING

Without immediate additional funding, humanitarian partners will be forced to make impossible choices, and hundreds of thousands of people may not receive the assistance they need to survive.

2

### URGENT HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Without increased capacity, humanitarian organizations will be unable to respond to the rapidly rising needs. Free, safe and unhindered access and rapid issuance of visas and customs clearance are vital to ensure that humanitarians can save lives and alleviate suffering.

3

### PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS & AN END TO THE VIOLENCE

Without an end to the violence against civilians, the crisis in Cabo Delgado will deepen while humanitarian operations will become increasingly difficult. Urgent action is required to address the drivers of the crisis and to bring an end to the conflict.