

# MOZAMBIQUE

## THE COST OF INACTION

as of August 2021



Photo: UN RCO

### THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

Violence and armed 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 in Cabo Delgado increased from 172,000 in April 2020 to over 732,000 people by May 2021. In Cabo Delgado, nearly 1 in every 3 people are now internally displaced and many have had to flee multiple times. Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of people's livelihoods are exhausting families' already scarce resources and causing food insecurity and malnutrition to rise. In the three northern provinces, more than 900,000 people are severely food insecure, and a recent analysis highlighted the impact of the crisis on both displaced people and host communities, who have shown incredible solidarity but have had their own resources depleted after opening their homes to people fleeing the violence. Multiple health emergencies - including COVID-19, malaria and cholera—are increasing pressure on the fragile health system, and there is an urgent need for increased access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services. Displaced people—many of whom fled their homes with nothing but the clothes on their backs—desperately require shelter and non-food items, and protection services are a critical priority, including comprehensive support for survivors of gender-based violence, as well as dedicated attention to the needs of unaccompanied and separated children and people with disabilities. Many children have had their education disrupted and urgently need to return to school, which will help protect them against abuse, exploitation, early marriage and teenage pregnancy.

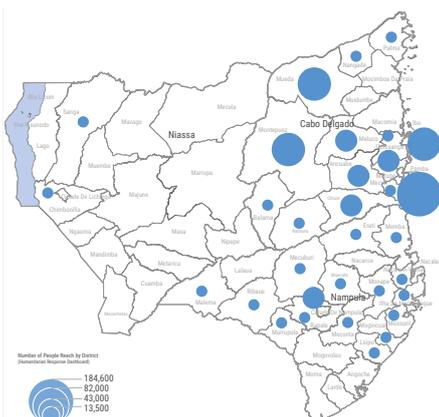


- 1.3M** people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2021
- 732K** people have been displaced due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado
- 900K** people face severe food insecurity between April and September (IPC 3 and 4)
- 537K** people living with HIV
- 66%** of girls in Cabo Delgado give birth before turning 18

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS VITAL

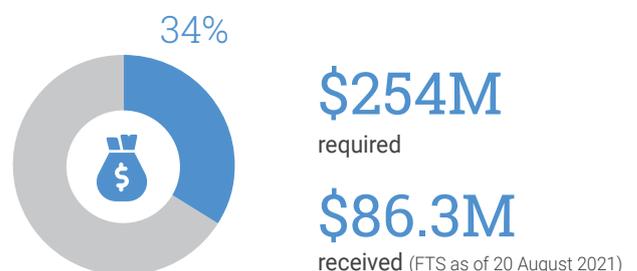
**1.1M** people targeted in 2021

Already in 2021, humanitarians have reached more than 900,000 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 underfunded, with just 34 per cent of the required amount received to date, according to Financial Tracking Service (FTS). The United States, with a contribution of US\$31.8 million, and the European Union, which allocated \$12 million for the response, are the current top donors. Other Member States are stepping-up and additional contributions have been made over the last months. However, more funding is needed now to ensure that humanitarians can scale-up their response to the rapidly rising needs.



## 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 ahead of the upcoming raining season, as well as the preparation and establishment of new ones to accommodate the increasing number of displaced people, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. **Without this funding,** humanitarian partners will be unable to finalize at least 13 displacement sites that are currently under development, impacting 50,000 people waiting for relocation, and exposing thousands of others in the existing sites to vulnerabilities associated with the upcoming rains.



**Education:** For the next three months, \$15.6 million is urgently required to establish and equip 2,000 temporary learning spaces, including emergency latrines, and ensure that newly displaced children can resume their education as quickly as possible. The funding will also enable the rehabilitation of 249 damaged classrooms, affecting around 123,000 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 with trained teachers and adequate water and sanitation facilities.



**Food Security and Livelihoods:** For the remaining months of 2021, \$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 4,000,000 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 displaced people, as well as host communities. **Without this funding,** humanitarians will not be able to prevent rising rates of illness for 1.2 million people that are cut off from health assistance, increasing the risk of communicable diseases and preventable deaths. Pregnant women will be left without access to maternal care, while displaced people living with HIV or tuberculosis will continue to miss their treatment due to inadequate services. Displaced people will face challenges accessing health care due to lack of services at relocation and temporary sites, which also congest and affect health facilities within the host communities.



**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 those 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 and child 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, \$7.1 million is urgently required to distribute emergency shelter and non-food items in areas receiving a high number of displaced people, and increase shelter assistance 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,** nearly 100,000 people will be left without minimum shelter support and household items support. Humanitarians will not be able to procure the materials needed for 8,000 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, sanitation and hygiene services to people displaced and their host communities. With these funds, partners would establish new water points, support families to build their toilets, distribute hygiene and menstruation management kits and ensure water supply and sanitation in public institutions, including schools. **Without this funding,** 150,000 displaced people and their host families will continue to live without access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks. Inadequate access to WASH services has a negative impact on children's nutritional status.

**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.