

CONTEXT

- Mozambique remains highly prone to natural disasters, with climatic shocks such as cyclones, drought, and flooding resulting in agricultural losses, destruction of infrastructure, and internal displacement. Moreover, while parts of central and southern Mozambique continue to recover from the adverse effects of recent climatic shocks, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related restrictions are limiting livelihood opportunities among vulnerable households in urban and peri-urban areas.
- An estimated 1.9 million people across Mozambique are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the country's lean season between November 2021 and March 2022 due to continued conflict in northern Mozambique, especially Cabo Delgado Province, poor and erratic rainfall, and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, according to a December IPC analysis.¹ Food security conditions are expected to improve across all provinces except for Cabo Delgado between April and September due to increased food availability following harvests according to the IPC analysis.
- Violence in and around Cabo Delgado had displaced more than 735,000 people as of late 2021, according to the International Organization for Migration. Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) expanded operations into northern Mozambique's Niassa Province in late November, carrying out attacks that resulted in civilian deaths, looting, and population displacement. Attacks by NSAGs continue to force communities to flee to safer areas of Cabo Delgado or neighboring provinces, where the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and humanitarian organizations are struggling to respond to the population influx. Furthermore, nearly 29,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were sheltering in Mozambique as of late November, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).



ASSISTANCE

- USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) is scaling up life-saving assistance for conflict-affected populations in northern Mozambique. USAID/BHA supports eight non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN partners responding to the complex emergency. Overall, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, USAID/BHA reached more than 925,000 people in Mozambique with humanitarian assistance, including emergency food assistance, protection services, shelter materials, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. USAID/BHA contributions to the

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

UN World Food Program (WFP) for emergency food and nutrition assistance, totaling more than \$28 million in FY 2021, were critical to supporting food and nutritional needs of conflict-affected households in Cabo Delgado, as well as other at-risk populations in Mozambique.

- USAID/BHA also supports WFP to provide emergency food assistance at Nampula Province’s Maratane refugee camp. While many refugees have become partially self-sufficient by farming GRM-provided land, USAID/BHA-supported food assistance at Maratane remains a vital source of support.
- USAID/BHA-supported assistance also helps households in Mozambique recover from natural disasters and improve their resilience to recurring climatic shocks. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA contributed \$4.2 million to four partners responding to residual needs following Tropical Cyclone Eloise, which caused widespread damage and flooding in central Mozambique in early 2021. Additionally, with \$3.5 million in economic recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) assistance from USAID/BHA in FY 2021, NGO partners improved household resilience to drought across Mozambique’s Gaza Province by bolstering livelihood opportunities, conducting disaster preparedness activities, improving access to markets, and promoting climate-sensitive agriculture and livestock production practices.
- In addition, USAID/BHA supported partners in FY 2021 to provide health, protection, and WASH assistance to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic for IDPs and host communities in northern Mozambique. USAID/BHA is also working with WFP to provide cash and food vouchers to support households in Mozambique's Tete and Cabo Delgado provinces who had been impacted by COVID-19.



A man receives USAID/BHA-supported emergency food assistance at a WFP distribution center. WFP assists vulnerable conflict-affected and displaced households in Cabo Delgado and neighboring provinces. *Photo Credit: Falume Bachir for WFP*

USAID/BHA Funding in Mozambique ²			
	Emergency ³	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2021	\$59,887,987	\$3,500,000	\$63,387,987
FY 2022	\$24,500,506	\$1,968,036	\$27,468,542

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 28, 2022.

³ Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.