

## CONTEXT

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- A rapidly expanding humanitarian crisis in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province had displaced more than 732,000 people as of April 2021, according to the UN. Violence by non-state armed groups—including a major attack on Palma town in March and numerous other attacks targeting civilians—have forced 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 rapid population influx. Moreover, some conflict-affected populations are located in hard-to-reach or inaccessible areas.
- As one of the most natural disaster-prone countries in Africa, Mozambique is at risk from cyclones, drought, and flooding. Two consecutive weather events—Tropical Cyclones Chalane and Eloise—affected Mozambique in late 2020 and early 2021, bringing new flooding and damage to provinces still recovering from damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai, one of the deadliest storms ever recorded in the Southern Hemisphere, and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth in early 2019. Cyclical droughts can also leave many households reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic food needs.
- While areas of central and southern Mozambique are recovering from recent floods and drought, many Mozambicans still face acute food insecurity due to the impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related restrictions. A peak in new COVID-19 cases in early 2021 led to new containment measures to stop the spread of the virus; however, these measures also reduced livelihood opportunities among the most vulnerable households in urban areas, driving increased food insecurity. The ongoing conflict and poor rainfall also generated high levels of acute food insecurity in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces in mid-2021, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).



## ASSISTANCE

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- As humanitarian needs grow, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) is scaling up lifesaving assistance to conflict-affected populations in northern Mozambique. USAID/BHA supports eight non-governmental organization (NGO) and UN partners responding to the complex emergency. In April 2021, USAID/BHA announced several new shipments of critical relief items—including plastic sheeting and shelter kits—from global USAID/BHA stockpiles to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to help meet the urgent needs of approximately 20,000 displaced households in Cabo Delgado. Overall, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, USAID/BHA reached approximately 250,000 people in Mozambique with humanitarian assistance, including food assistance,

protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. USAID/BHA contributions to the UN World Food Program (WFP) for emergency food assistance, totaling nearly \$45 million in FY 2020, are critical to supporting food and nutritional needs of conflict-affected households in Cabo Delgado, as well as other vulnerable populations in Mozambique.

- In addition to internally displaced populations, Mozambique hosts more than 27,000 refugees and asylum seekers, some of whom live in Maratane Refugee Camp in Nampula. While many refugees have become partially self-sufficient by farming GRM-provided land, USAID/BHA-supported food assistance at Maratane through WFP remains a vital source of support.



A man collects USAID/BHA-supported emergency food assistance at a WFP distribution in August 2020. WFP's emergency food assistance targets the most vulnerable displaced and conflict-affected households in Cabo Delgado and neighboring provinces. Photo Credit: Falume Bachir for WFP

- USAID/BHA assistance also focuses on helping Mozambicans recover from storms and other natural disasters. Partners in Manica and Sofala provinces are responding to new needs following Tropical Cyclone Eloise in January 2021. In addition, NGO and UN partners in Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambézia provinces continue to support vulnerable households still coping with the effects of Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.
- With already vulnerable households now affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID/BHA has also supported partners to provide dedicated health, protection, and WASH assistance to mitigate the pandemic's impacts. In FY 2020, World Vision reached more than 66,000 people with COVID-19-related interventions, such as the repair of more than 20 water points, while CARE reached more than 158,000 people with assistance including the installation of more than 160 handwashing stations and distribution of critical items like soap and water containers in Cabo Delgado and Sofala. CARE also conducted COVID-19 awareness mass media campaigns reaching 1.5 million people.

USAID/BHA Funding in Mozambique <sup>1</sup>			
	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2020	\$77,894,054	–	\$77,894,054
FY 2021	\$46,713,907	–	\$46,713,907

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 16, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding for programs that integrate economic recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) activities with emergency response.