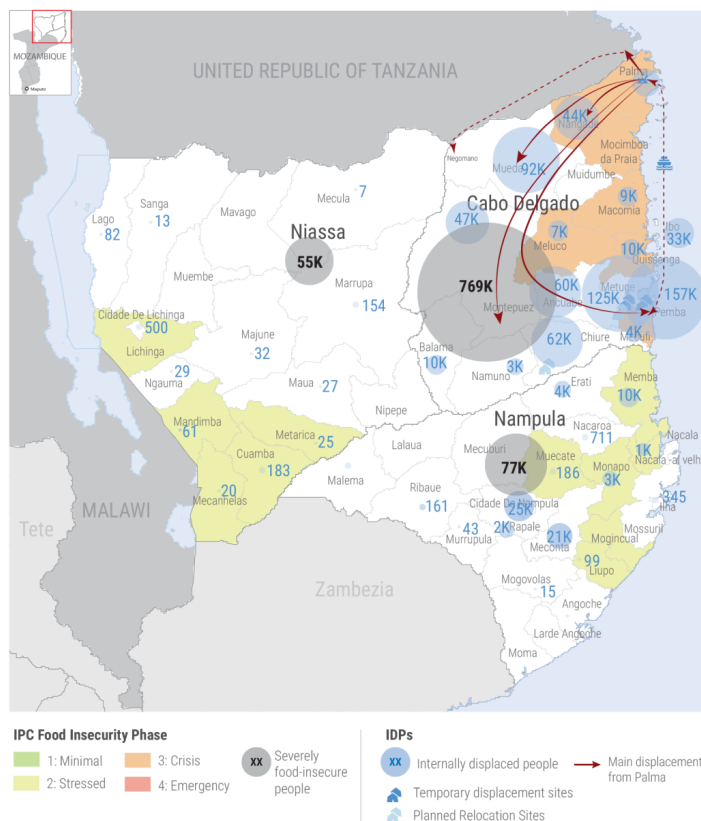


HIGHLIGHTS (15 Jun 2021)

- Violence and conflict in northern Mozambique continued to drive massive displacement, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance in the region.
- The number of people internally displaced due to attacks and 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.
- Repeated displacement & the destruction of livelihoods are exhausting families' scarce resources, leading to a severe hunger crisis amidst multiple health & protection emergencies.
- Humanitarians are working to scale-up the response and assisted over 710,000 people in the first four months of 2021. However, the severe lack of funding is hampering the response.

FOOD INSECURITY/ DISPLACEMENT



KEY FIGURES

1.3M

people in need

1.1M

people targeted

732K

people displaced (as of April 2021)

FUNDING (2021)

\$254.1M

Required

\$22.3M

Received



9%

Progress

FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1040/summary>

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BACKGROUND (15 Jun 2021)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The armed conflict in northern Mozambique continued to escalate in the first half of 2021, driving widespread displacement and a rapidly growing humanitarian crisis. The number of people internally displaced by the violence 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 2021 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, and the new wave of displacement from Palma since March has uprooted thousands of people who sought refuge in the district after being displaced from other parts of Cabo Delgado. Most people left with no more than the clothes on their back, and arrived at their destinations exhausted, traumatized, injured and in need of urgent medical attention and psychosocial support. In addition to those who fled through dangerous and difficult routes inside Mozambique—both by road and sea—in search of safety, almost 3,800 people tried to seek asylum in Tanzania but were forcibly returned to Mozambique through the Negomano border point in May, according to Mozambican border authorities and UNHCR. **Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods are exhausting families' already scarce resources, increasing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, including child marriage.** At least 51 children, most of them girls, were abducted by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado over the past 12 months, according to new analysis by Save the Children. There were also reports in May of women and girls being abducted, forced into marriage, and subjected to sexual violence, as well as of children being forcibly recruited into armed groups, according to UNHCR. **More than 900,000 people are severely food insecure and displaced people and host communities are also in urgent need of shelter, protection and other services.** Hunger is not only increasing in rural zones but also in urban centres, including Cabo Delgado's capital, Pemba, which hosts the highest number of displaced people in the province (157,000) and where 40 per cent of people are facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. The massive displacement is also straining meagre resources of host communities, as more than 80 per cent of people who fled the conflict are staying with family and friends.



Humanitarians in Mozambique are assisting people fleeing violence in Palma District in the areas where they arrived, including through inter-agency missions to Mueda and Negomano in April and May, as well as response by partners in Montepuez and Pemba. Photo: OCHA

People in Cabo Delgado are also facing multiple health emergencies, increasing the pressure on the fragile health system. Malaria cases were well above the level in 2020, with nearly 343,000 cases and 30 deaths reported between January and May 2021, compared to around 205,000 cases and 15 deaths in the same period of 2020. Febrile syndrome affected more than 67,200 people from January to May, while at least 10 cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in the same period. While no new cases of the plague were reported in May, some 85 people were affected earlier in the year. The cholera situation, on the other hand, significantly improved in May, with no new cases identified in Cabo Delgado and 65 in Nampula, where only 5 people contracted the disease in the last week of the month. **Humanitarian organizations are working to scale-up the response and have assisted more than 710,000 people in the first four months of 2021.** However, the severe lack of funding is hampering the response. Aid agencies in Mozambique have received only US\$22.3 million—about 9 per cent—of the \$254 million required to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 1.1 million people in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula, according to the Financial Tracking Service. While further funding is under discussion, more is needed immediately to ensure that humanitarian organizations can save lives and alleviate suffering. Without additional funding, humanitarian partners will be forced to stop essential programmes, and hundreds of thousands of people will not receive the assistance they need to survive.

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Humanitarian Snapshot (May 2021)



MOZAMBIQUE

Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Humanitarian Snapshot

May 2021

OVERVIEW



Thousands of people continued to flee Palma each week in May 2021, with displacement from the district nearly doubling from the end of April (31,400 people) to the end of May (nearly 64,000 people), according to the latest figures from IOM/DTM. In addition to those who fled through dangerous and difficult routes inside Mozambique -both by road and sea- in search of safety, almost 3,800 people tried to seek asylum in Tanzania but were forcibly returned to Mozambique through the Negomano border point in May, according to Mozambican border authorities and UNHCR.

The overall number of people displaced by the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado rose to more than 732,200, and at least 30 per cent of these people have been forced to flee more than once, according to the latest data from IOM/DTM. Most displaced people -nearly 663,000- were seeking refuge within Cabo Delgado Province, while almost 67,000 had fled to Nampula, 1,200 were in Zambezia, over 1,130 in Niassa, and 153 in Sofala. Some 77 per cent of people displaced in northern Mozambique were women and children at the end of April, while there were 2,733 unaccompanied minors, 2,912 pregnant women, 9,541 elderly people, and 806 people with disabilities.

Protection violations remained a major concern. At least 51 children, most of them girls, were abducted by non-state armed groups in Cabo Delgado over the past 12 months, according to new analysis by Save the Children. There were also reports in May of women and girls being abducted, forced into marriage, and subjected to sexual violence, as well as of children being forcibly recruited into armed groups, according to UNHCR.

Although the ongoing harvest is expected to improve food security in other parts of Mozambique, the conflict in Cabo Delgado has disrupted livelihoods and people hiding in the bush are thought to be facing the most severe food insecurity, according to FEWSNET. Hunger is not only increasing in rural zones but also in urban centres, including Cabo Delgado's capital, Pemba, which hosts the highest number of displaced people in the province (157,000) and where 40 per cent of people are facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis.

In addition to COVID-19, Cabo Delgado faced multiple other disease outbreaks. Malaria cases were well above the level in 2020, with nearly 343,000 cases and 30 deaths reported between January and May 2021, compared to around 205,000 cases and 15 deaths in the same period of 2020. Febrile syndrome affected more than 67,200 people from January to May, while at least 10 cases of acute flaccid paralysis were reported in the same period. While no new cases of the plague were reported in May, some 85 people were affected earlier in the year. The cholera situation, on the other hand, significantly improved in May, with no new cases identified in Cabo Delgado and 65 in Nampula, where only 5 people contracted the disease in the last week of the month.

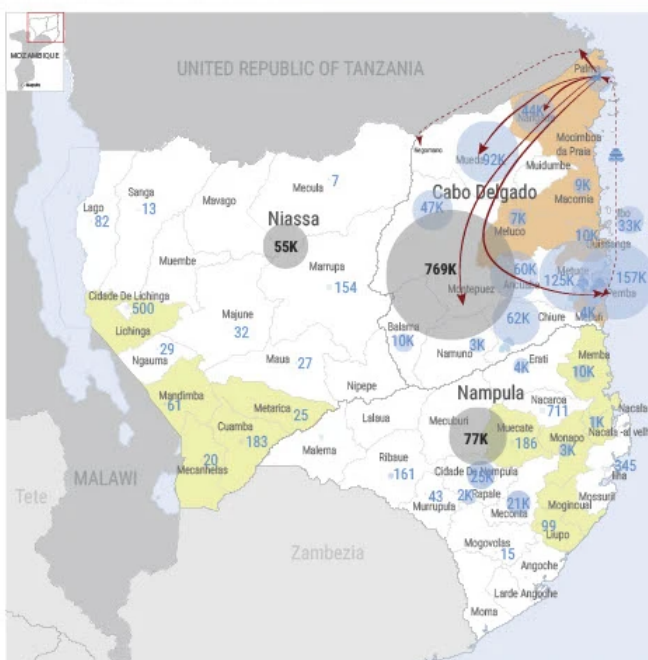
DISPLACEMENT TREND (Feb 2019 - Apr 2021)



The administrative boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 10 June 2021 Sources: 1- IPC, 2- International Organization for Migration, April 2021, Displacement Tracking Matrix, This figure reflects only people displaced inside of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces. The overall number of people due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado, including in Sofala and Zambezia, is about 732,200 per the DTM Round 12 Report, 3- UNICEF - This total includes all children under age 5 facing moderate acute malnutrition (331,077 children) and severe acute malnutrition (139,373 children), 4- UNAIDS, 5- WHO, DPS Feedback: cchardson@un.org Twitter: @unocha_rosa www.unocha.org/roses www.reliefweb.int

FOOD INSECURITY/ DISPLACEMENT



[Download the Snapshot here.](#)

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response Dashboard (January - April 2021)



MOZAMBIQUE

Humanitarian Response Dashboard

January - April 2021

SITUATION UPDATE

Violence and conflict in northern Mozambique continued to drive massive displacement, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance in the region. The number of people internally displaced due to attacks and insecurity increased from 668,000 in December 2020 to more than 732,200 people by April 2021. The attack on

diarrhoea more than 18,000 and dysentery nearly 4,900 people. At least 8 cases of acute flaccid paralysis and 85 cases of plague were reported from January to April, while cholera decreased in April compared to previous months.

Insecurity in Cabo Delgado continued to restrict humanitarian access in April, especially

Palma on 24 March and following clashes across the district forced over 31,000 people to leave their homes and shelters in April alone. Many of them were seeking refuge in Palma after fleeing the conflict in other parts of Cabo Delgado.

Repeated displacement and the consequent destruction of livelihoods exhausted families' already scarce resources, increasing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, including child marriage. Women and children were at heightened risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, as families were separated as they fled violence. More than 380 unaccompanied children arrived from Palma to other districts of Cabo Delgado in April.

More than 900,000 people were severely food insecure and displaced people were in urgent need of shelter, protection and other services. Many people fled the attacks and clashes in Palma with nothing more than the clothes on their backs and arrived into surrounding areas in urgent need of assistance and protection.

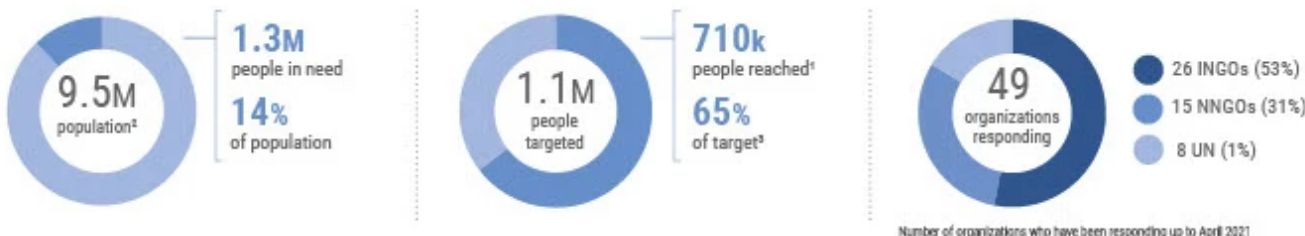
People in Cabo Delgado faced multiple health emergencies, increasing pressure on the health system. Nearly 283,000 cases of malaria and around 30 deaths were reported between January and April 2021, over 100,000 cases more than during the same period in 2020. Febrile syndrome affected over 57,000 people, acute watery

diarrhoea in Cabo Delgado continued to restrict humanitarian access in April, especially in Palma District. Civilians faced constraints to leave conflict-affected Palma District, while access to the area for humanitarian actors was curtailed through the imposition of additional administrative processes for air movements and a ban on maritime traffic north of Pemba. Humanitarians were, however, able to assist people fleeing Palma in the areas where they arrived. This included an inter-agency mission to Mueda and Negomano in the third week of April, as well as response by static partners in Montepuez and Pemba. April also saw the first inter-agency humanitarian mission to Macomia in nearly one year.

Under-funding compounded other challenges for the humanitarian response. By the end of April, humanitarians had received only US\$12.5 million—about 5 per cent—of the \$254 million required to provide life-saving assistance and protection.

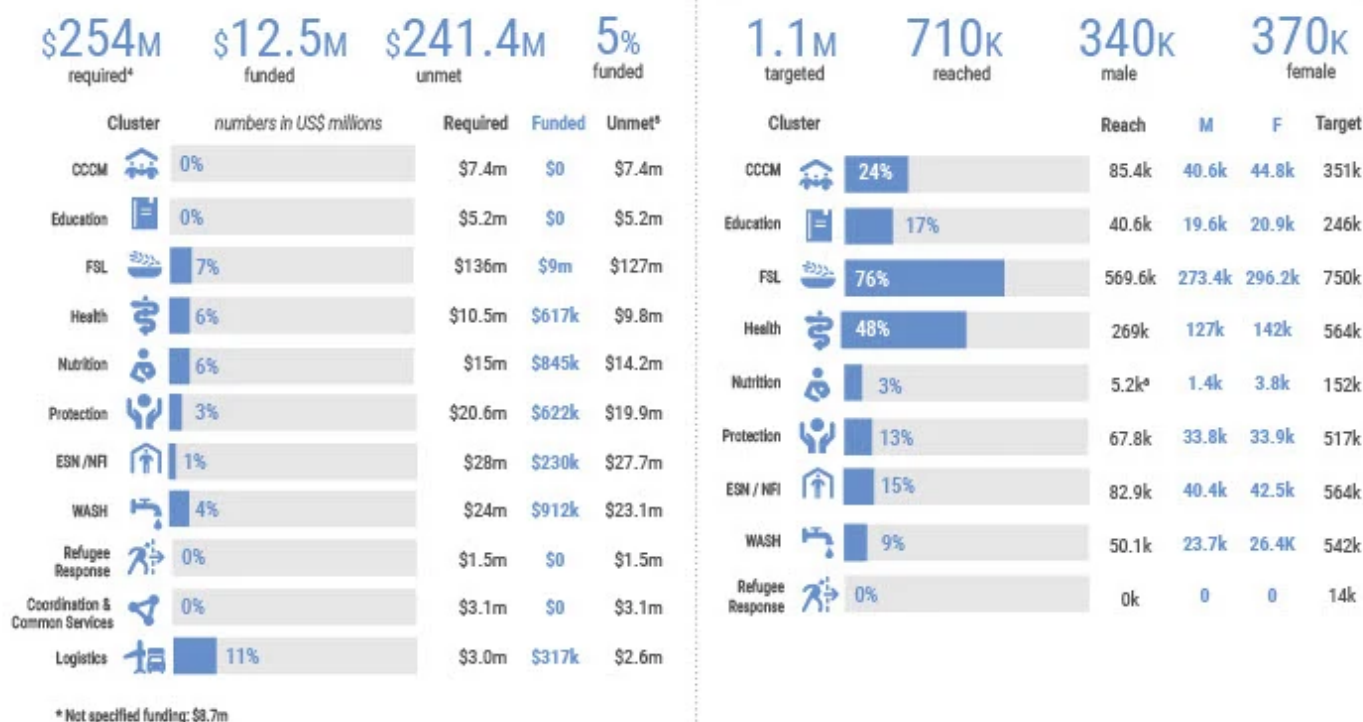
Despite the obstacles, humanitarian agencies were able to assist more than 710,000 people in northern Mozambique in the first four months of 2021: at least 570,000 people received food assistance; almost 269,000 received health services; nearly 83,000 people received emergency shelter and/or critical household items; nearly 50,000 people gained access to safe water; and 40,000 displaced children had access to education. Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) remained a top priority with training undertaken for affected communities, displaced people and service providers.

KEY FIGURES



2021 HRP FUNDING (30 April 2021)

PEOPLE REACHED



Creation date: 7 June 2021 | Feedback: ocharosea@un.org | www.unocha.org/rosea www.twitter.com/UNOCHA_ROSEA www.reliefweb.int http://fts.unocha.org. | 1. All achievements are from January to April 2021 (cumulative figures). | 2. Mozambique National Bureau of Statistics (INE). | 3. Target set for the HRP 2021. Some people reached figures are from responses funded by other mechanisms carried over from 2020. | 4. The funding figures represent the information available on the Financial Tracking Service for 2021, as of 30 April (https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1040/summary). However, in addition to the funds reported here, partners have used carryover funding from 2020 to implement programming in Q1 2021, and further fund agreements between donors and partners are currently being finalized for 2021. | 5. Requirement for the HRP (Response Plan 2021) only. | 6. In accordance with the HRP, this figure represents the number of children and pregnant and lactating treated for MAM or SAM. In addition, the Nutrition Cluster has screened at least 236,297 children and 2,377 pregnant and lactating women. Nutrition Cluster data is from January to March 2021.

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Access Snapshot - Cabo Delgado Province (April 2021)



MOZAMBIQUE

Access Snapshot - Cabo Delgado Province

April 2021

OVERVIEW



In April 2021, insecurity in Cabo Delgado continued to cause displacement and restrict humanitarian access, especially in Palma District, following the attacks and clashes which began in Palma Sede on 24 March 2021. At least 23 security incidents were recorded in the province during the month, according to Cabo Ligado, with the vast majority in Palma District (18). Civilians faced constraints to leave conflict-affected Palma District, including people who attempted to flee to Tanzania and were returned across the border, according to UNHCR. Only people with financial resources were able to depart Palma by air or boat, while those who fled on foot undertook a hazardous journey to Nangade.

At the same time, access to Palma District for humanitarian actors was curtailed through the imposition of additional administrative processes for air movements and a ban on maritime movement north of Pemba. One humanitarian mission was able to proceed to Afungi on 21 April 2021. However, subsequent missions were not approved. Humanitarian actors were, however, able to access people who fled the violence in Palma in the areas where they arrived, with a focus on Nangade, Mueda, Montepuez and Pemba, given the high number of arrivals in these districts. This included an inter-agency humanitarian mission to Mueda and Negomano in the third week of April, as well as response by static partners in Montepuez and Pemba.

Elsewhere in the province, humanitarian access in April remained mostly unchanged, with better access into Chapa Subdistrict (Mueda District) as flood waters subsided and an increase in humanitarian action in Macomia District, including the first inter-agency humanitarian mission to Macomia in nearly one year, which took place in the last week of April 2021.

SECURITY INCIDENTS & DISPLACEMENT IN CABO DELGADO (Jan 2019 - April 2021)



The administrative boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

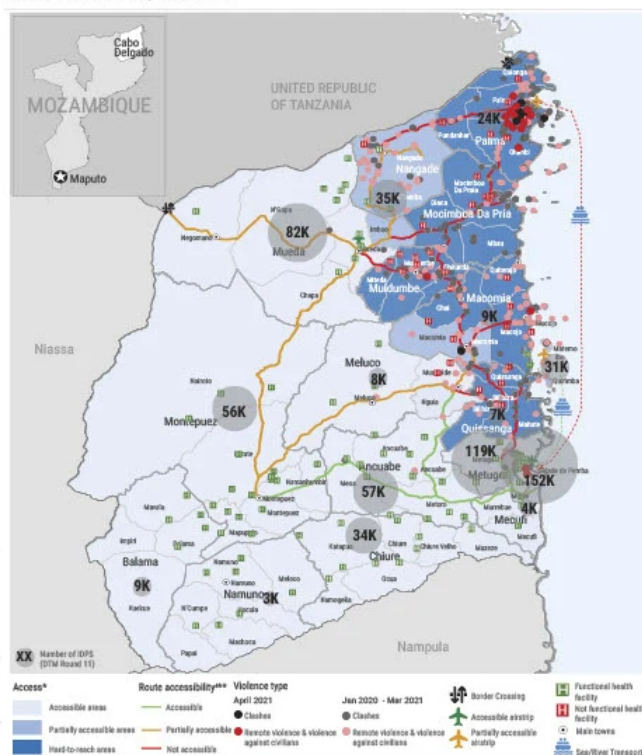
Sources: 1 - DTM - This figure reflects only people displaced inside of Cabo Delgado province. The overall number of people displaced in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Nampula provinces due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado is nearly 696,000 per the DTM Round 11 Report, 2 - IOM/DTM Emergency Tracking Tool, 3 - ACLED, 4 - WFP, OCHA, WHO.

*Partially accessible areas: physical/logistical/administrative constraints may impact operations. Security environment difficult to predict; humanitarian operations will require security planning and negotiations / Hard-to-reach areas: security situation highly volatile; humanitarian operations will require detailed security planning and intensive negotiations.

**Accessible road: No known security incident, exceptional closure only. Partially accessible road: sporadic security incidents and/or road closure. Not accessible: road seldom used by civilian traffic due to major security incidents/concerns.

Creation Date: 25 May 2021 Feedback: ocha@ocha.org Twitter: @unocha_rose www.unocha.org/rose www.reliefweb.int

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS / INSECURITY



[Download the Access Snapshot here.](#)

VISUAL (15 Jun 2021)

Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 - Abridged version

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE
2021

MOZAMBIQUE

ABRIDGED VERSION

ISSUED DECEMBER 2020



Download [here](#) the Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 - Abridged version.

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