

HUMANITARIAN **NEEDS** AND **RESPONSE PLAN** MOZAMBIQUE

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024
DECEMBER 2023



People in Need, Targeted and Severity of Needs Map

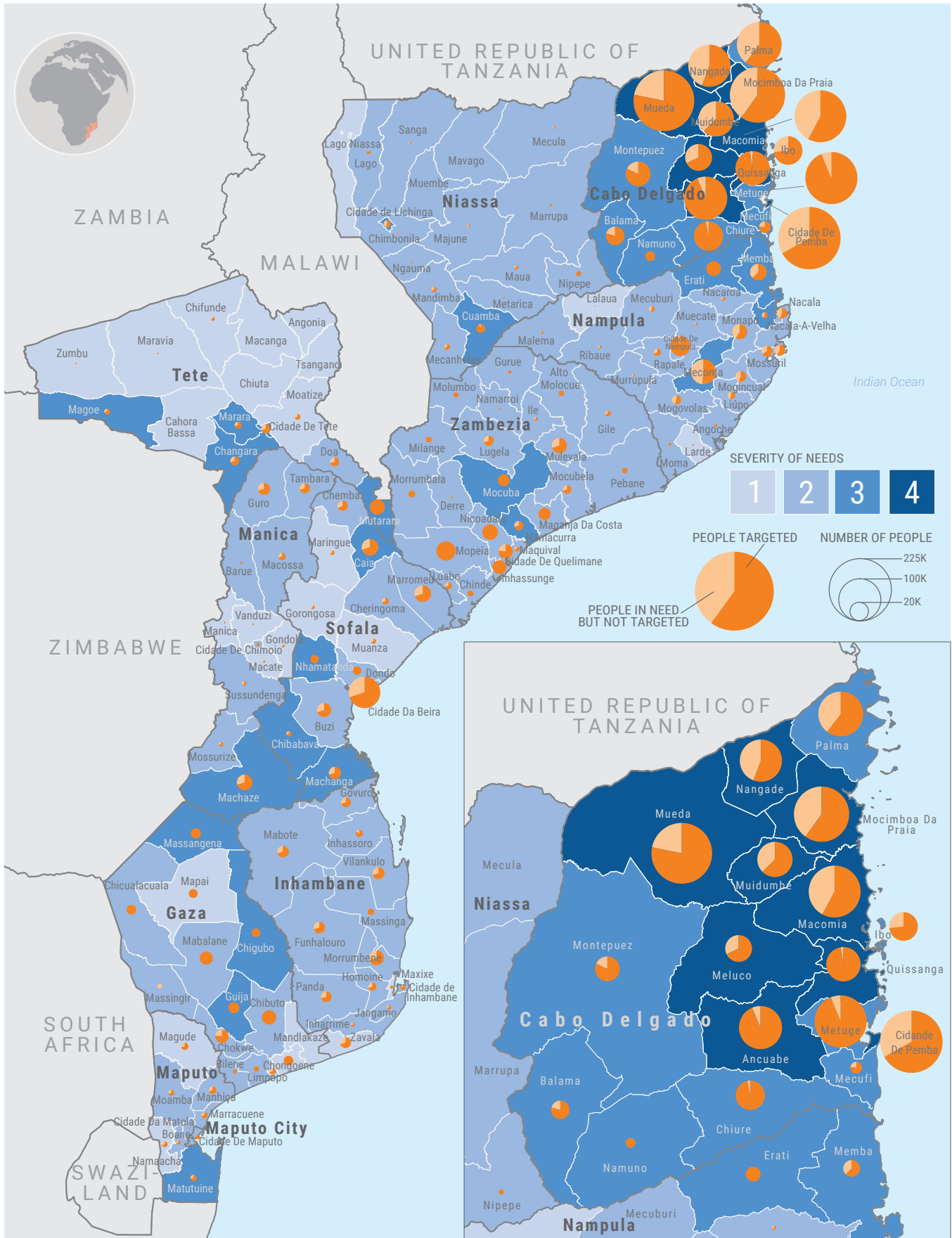


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Foreword by President of the National Institute for Disaster Management & Disaster Risk Reduction (INGD)

The National Institute for Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction (Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres, INGD), as the disaster preparedness and response agency within the Government of Mozambique, has been working tirelessly to assist vulnerable communities across Mozambique, whether they are affected by conflict or natural disaster, be they internally displaced people, returnees or host communities.

As humanitarian needs in Mozambique continue to be significant due to the presence of people displaced by the conflict and the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, INGD praises the efforts of humanitarian actors in addressing the challenges faced on a daily basis by the people of Mozambique and is grateful for the steady support of the United Nations and its partners.

The 2024 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan represents the framework for collaboration between INGD, the United Nations and the whole international community. In the face of dwindling resources and persistent humanitarian needs, INGD remains steadfast in its commitment to collaborate closely with the international community. Together, they strive to ensure that the most vulnerable among the affected population receive the assistance they rightfully deserve. The focus extends beyond immediate relief, encompassing the coordination and fortification of preparedness efforts.

I appeal to the international community to urgently support the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Mozambique.

Luísa Celma Caetano Meque

President of the National Institute for Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

Government of the Republic of Mozambique

Foreword by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

The Government of Mozambique expresses its appreciation to the United Nations and the international community, for being united under this Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, that aims to provide urgent humanitarian assistance, save, and sustain the lives of 1.3 million people, most of whom are women and children who left everything they had and whose lives were interrupted by the violence and brutality.

In the past years, the whole Mozambican society has mobilized to support displaced people in Cabo Delgado, in a great show of solidarity, and this is to be appreciated and praised. The Government of Mozambique continues doing everything in its power to assist the most vulnerable people and protect to those in need, restore peace and security in northern Mozambique and prepare to face natural hazards.

The 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Mozambique defines the framework for to save and sustain the lives of the most vulnerable during a

transition phase while the Government implements long-term interventions to firmly establish stability.

The plan aims to save lives and alleviate suffering through safe, equitable, inclusive, gender-responsive and principled assistance and to enhance inclusive, including assistance that will strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of people impacted by or at risk of crisis.

The plan will address the protection risks and needs of affected people with the aim of safeguarding their dignity while strengthening the protection environment in Mozambique. Special attention is given to women and girls, to respond to their specific humanitarian needs and help them in the most appropriate way.

We are confident that, working together through this plan, the Government in partnership with the international community will support the most vulnerable people in Mozambique in a timely and generous manner.

Verónica Macamo

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Government of the Republic of Mozambique

Foreword by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

In 2023, Cabo Delgado experienced a significant shift in the humanitarian landscape. For the first time since the conflict began in 2017, over 570,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) returned home, driven by factors like improved security and the desire for family reunification and the need to secure land and cultivate crops.

However, the return of IDPs didn't mark the end of vulnerability. Many returnees, away for over two years and having faced loss and trauma, returned to areas where basic social services had not fully resumed. As such, they will continue require humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs until they can fully rebuild their livelihoods.

Vulnerability persisted as more than 670,000 people remained displaced. IDPs have endured violence and multiple waves of displacement over the last years and continue to rely on humanitarian assistance for survival as the majority do not have land tenure security. Women and girls, who constitute the majority of the displaced, continue to bear the brunt of the crisis, facing heightened gender inequalities and increased incidents of sexual and gender-based violence.

In 2023, approximately 1.6 million people in northern Mozambique received humanitarian assistance,

including food aid. I thank the national authorities, donors and our implementing partners for creating the enabling environment for the delivery of assistance which helped to alleviate the suffering of the most affected people.

In 2024, a total of 1.7 million people are targeted including 1.3 million people in conflict affected areas and another 429,623 for support in terms of early action and anticipatory action to mitigate against natural disasters that we anticipate will affect the country given its high vulnerability to floods, cyclones and drought.

Much of what needs to be done in Mozambique is beyond the scope of the humanitarian community. In 2024,

I will continue to lead the efforts to work together across the humanitarian and development pillars to bring synergy between short-term assistance, medium-term outcomes, and longer-term impact.

I urge the whole international community to urgently and positively respond to the 2024 Humanitarian needs and Response Plan for Mozambique to build on the good work done in the past years in delivering assistance to people in need.

Dr. Catherine Sozi

United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
Mozambique

Executive Summary

In 2023, the humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique was marked by the steady return of IDPs to their home districts. People returned as a result of improved security situation, the desire to reunite with their families and secure their land and cultivate crops. Some have also returned as assistance levels in displacement areas has become insufficient as funding is reducing. By August, the number of returnees stood at more than 570,000 people while the number of IDPs was approximately 670,000 people.

People returned to areas of origin in northeastern Cabo Delgado mainly to Mocimboa da Praia, Palma and Muidumbe while the bulk of IDPs remained concentrated in the southwestern districts of Pemba, Metuge and Mueda. Over half of those who are displaced live in host communities, including 137,000 in Pemba City and an estimated 220,000 people in displacement sites. Both IDPs in displacement areas and people who have returned to their localities of origin will require protection and humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs until they can fully rebuild their livelihoods. Assessments show also that host communities are sliding further into poverty further increasing tensions between IDPs and host communities.

The return of IDPs did not mark the end of vulnerability. Many returnees, away for over two years and having faced loss and trauma, returned to areas where basic social services had not fully resumed. Both IDPs in displacement areas and people who have returned to their localities of origin will require protection and humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs until they can fully rebuild their livelihoods.

Violence against civilians continued in 2023. Non-State armed group maintained the ability to launch localized attacks. In the course of 2023, more than 109,000 people were displaced as a result of localized attacks by non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs).

Mozambique is one of the countries in Africa most exposed to extreme climate shocks. It faces an array of natural hazards, the most prominent are flooding, droughts, and cyclones. The frequency and intensity of disasters is increasing due to the global climate crisis, with major consequences for rural communities. With more than 2,700 km of coastline, nine international river basins, high dependence on agricultural yields, high level of poverty, and inadequate infrastructures, Mozambicans are sensitive to climatic shocks. Mozambique has suffered at least one cyclone a year for each of the past five years with the exception of 2020 affecting between 750,000 and 1.5 million people.

Due to El Niño Southern Oscillation and a positive phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole, Mozambique is at risk of drought and cyclones. Projections estimate that from October 2023 to March 2024, about 3.1 million people in Mozambique will be in IPC 3 and 220,000 people in IPC4. According to the Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD), approximately 2.5 million people are projected to be at risk of cyclones, floods and drought in the 2023/2024 rainy/cyclonic season.

The humanitarian community in Mozambique estimate that a total of 2,250,000 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. This includes 1,700,000 people in need as a result of conflict in northern Mozambique and 554,000 people in need due to natural hazards in the rainy/cyclonic season that runs from October to April.

In 2023, 1.6 million people were reached with some form of assistance in northern Mozambique (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa). Of these, 1.4 million people were reached with food assistance. Declining funding levels meant that the food ration was halved and beneficiaries' caseload had to be prioritized to continue to meet the needs of most vulnerable people. Some 623,000

people were reached with water, sanitation and hygiene services and 697,000 people benefitted from protection services. Funding shortfalls limited the ability to provide a full package of multisectoral assistance to IDPs. This means that even people who have been reached have significant unmet needs in critical services including nutrition, education, and protection. This will have longer-term consequences, if more quality and holistic response is not delivered.

In response to the crisis brought by the compounding effects of Cyclone Freddy, floods and cholera outbreak, humanitarian organizations assisted 668,000 people with direct assistance. This includes 666,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene services, 223,000 with health services and 574,000 people with food assistance and livelihoods support.

In 2024, a total of 1.7 million people are targeted in Mozambique including 1.3 million people in conflict-affected areas and another 429,623 people across the country to mitigate the risks and impacts of natural disasters. The response will cover areas seeing the highest returns, it will also support IDPs who are landless or people that face the threat of eviction and areas that have seen the most significant infrastructure damage as a result of the conflict.

Humanitarian partners will prioritise the areas in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa with the most acute needs while advocating for the creation of conditions that favor livelihoods and the re-establishment of

essential services and livelihoods. Humanitarian efforts will be coordinated with the Government of Mozambique, development actors and the private sector, who are working to rebuild infrastructure and re-establish essential services impacted by the conflict. In 2024, humanitarian partners will regularly review the operational environment, monitoring security, people's ability to resume agricultural production, markets functioning and the rehabilitation of public services, such as health and education facilities, adapting the response accordingly.

It is estimated that 2.5 million people will be vulnerable to natural disasters, namely heavy rains, strong winds, cyclones, floods and drought. Based on trend analysis, Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces are at risk of drought with anticipatory action having already been triggered in some districts of the three provinces. Similarly, cyclones have historically affected the coastal provinces of Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia, with devastating outcomes for communities and infrastructures. In 2024, anticipatory action system-building initiatives on drought, cyclones, floods and cholera will be strengthened to facilitate the expansion of anticipatory actions to save lives and reduce the impact on people. Similarly, the humanitarian community will be strengthening the prepositioning of key life-saving supplies and have pre-agreements with service providers to allow the rapid start of operations.

PHOTO ON COVER: METUGE DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

21-years-old Sofia Adolfo house was attacked by armed groups in Quissanga, Cabo Delgado. Sofia and her family living at the 25 de Junho accommodation centre in Metuge district.

Photo Credit: © UNICEF/ Franco

HNRP at a Glance



2.3M
Total People in Need



1.7M
Total People Targeted



413M
Total Requirements (US\$)

CONFLICT



1.7M
People in need



1.3M
People in targeted

BY POPULATION GROUPS

PEOPLE IN NEED

595K

Internally displaced people

564K

Returnees

541k

Host community



PEOPLE TARGETED

479K

Internally displaced people

390K

Returnees

418k

Host community

NATURAL DISASTER

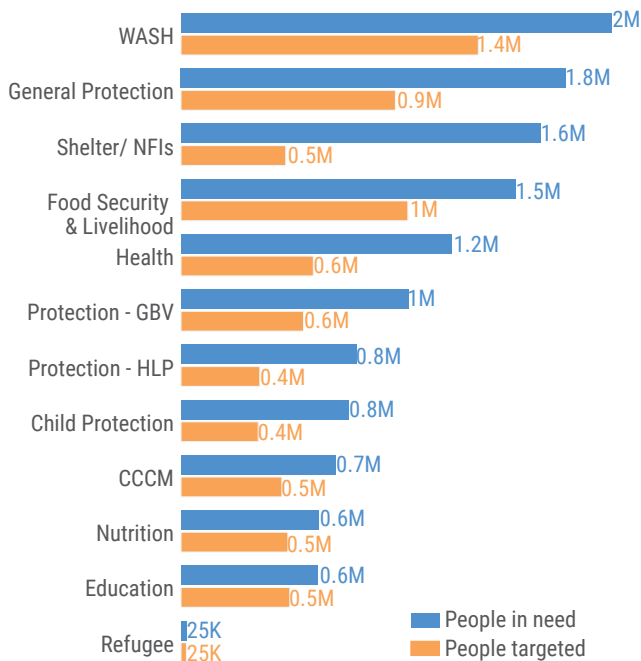


554K
People in need

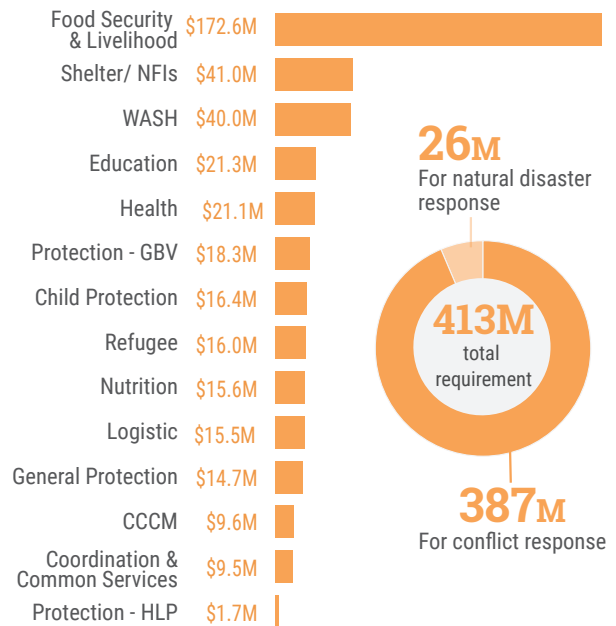


429K
People targeted

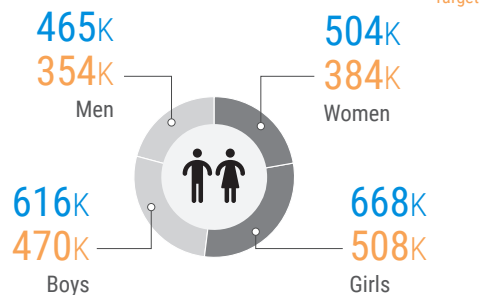
PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY CLUSTER



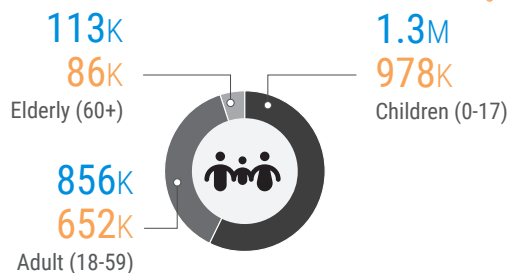
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER



BY GENDER



BY AGE



BY DISABILITY



Part 1: Humanitarian Needs

MONTEPUEZ DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

A man builds a shelter in Montepuez District.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso

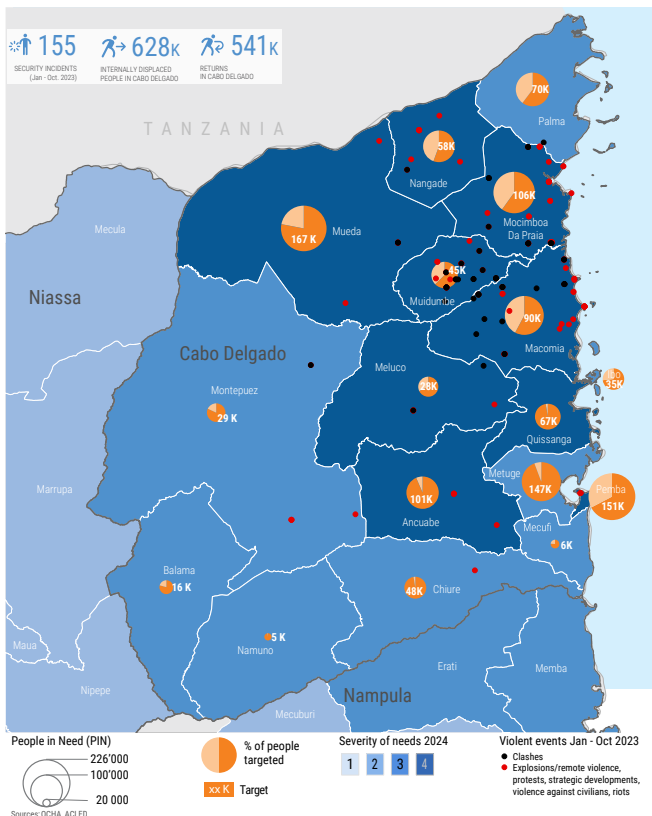


1.1 Context of the Crisis

Conflict evolution

In the course of 2023, the conflict in Cabo Delgado underwent a transformative shift. In 2021, the Government, bolstered by international forces, regained control of the northeastern districts that had previously been under the sway of non-State armed groups (NSAGs). Gradually, fewer attacks against civilians were recorded and previously inaccessible areas, particularly district headquarters in Cabo Delgado, became reachable for humanitarian partners with intermittent closing/opening of roads depending on the security situation on the day. The road to Pundandar opened for the first time since 2020. The improved context enabled return of displaced population. Civil servants also returned but the basic services have not fully resumed.

Cabo Delgado access constraints Jan - Oct 2024



Pockets of volatility persisted in some regions and the security situation remain dynamic. NSAGs retained the

capacity to launch simultaneous attacks across northern, central, and southern Cabo Delgado, displacing people including to areas with limited national and international armed forces presence. The nature of displacement evolved, characterized by shorter distances and durations compared to the earlier years of the conflict when NSAGs controlled territory and people.

NSAGs shifted their tactics, increasingly targeting security forces while attempting to gain community's acceptance through trade and commercial exchanges. In the first quarter of the year, a discernible decrease in violence was observed. This coincided with the rainy season associated with lower levels of fighting. There was a strategic shift by NSAGs toward a "winning hearts and minds" approach rather than resorting to violence or seeking to hold territory under their control.

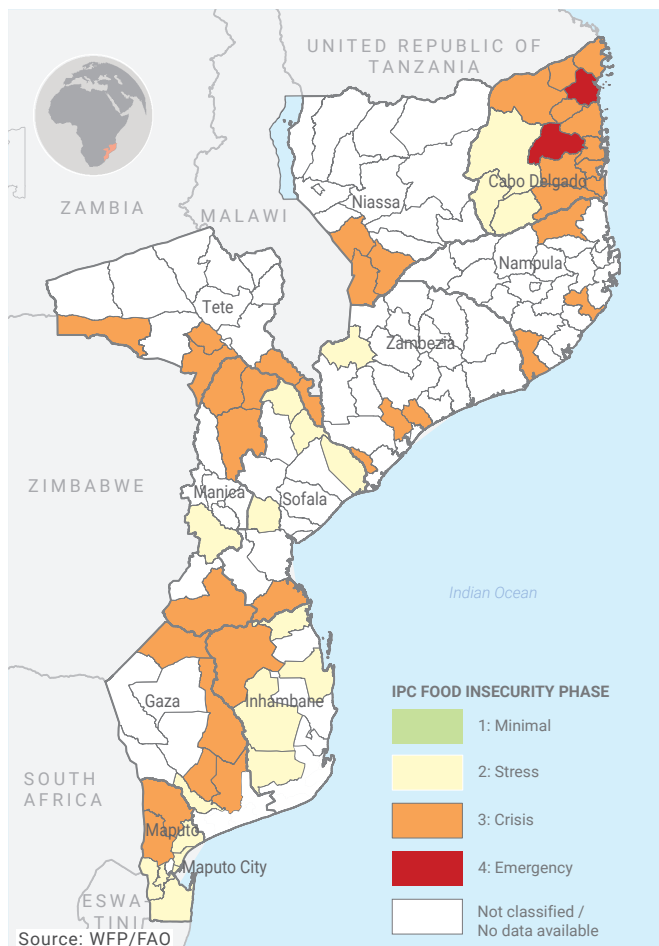
In the course of 2023, more than 109,000 people were displaced as result of violence¹. Peak of displacement coincided with military operations. Civilians bore the brunt of these attacks, with casualties reported, including eleven fatalities and the destruction of homes.

For the first time since the conflict's started in 2017, there has been a decrease in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). By August 2023, the number of returnees stood at more than 570,000 people while the number of IDPs stood at approximately 670,000 people. People returned to areas of origin or adjacent to them in northeastern Cabo Delgado mainly to Mocimboa da Praia, Palma and Muidumbe while the bulk of IDPs remained concentrated in IDPs sites and host communities in the districts of Pemba, Metuge and Mueda. Over half of those who remain displaced live in host communities, including 137,000 in urban displacement in Pemba city and about 381,000 across 191 displacement sites. There are 257,809 displaced women and 417,310 displaced children. They have endured violence, brutality and multiple waves of displacement and need humanitarian assistance for

survival as they struggle to engage in typical income generating activities.

Despite the changing context, thousands of IDPs and returnees remain vulnerable. Prompted by the search for better livelihoods opportunities, people have returned to districts that saw widespread destruction of basic services, residences, livelihoods and markets where pockets of insecurity persist. Inadequate services in areas of return have led to pendular movements with displaced families splitting between areas of return and displacement sites, as well as between urban/peri-urban locations and rural villages in order to access services and alternative livelihoods developed during displacement. In 2024, returnees will require humanitarian assistance and protection to meet their basic needs until they fully rebuild their livelihoods.

IPC map (Oct 2023 - Mar 2024)



Food insecurity further compounds the vulnerability of IDPs, host communities and returnees alike. The latest IPC report projects a rise in acute food insecurity from

2.6 million to 3.3 million people between October 2023 and March 2024. This increase includes 220,000 people in IPC Phase 4², in Mocimboa da Praia and Meluco due to the conflict. In Cabo Delgado, 57,457 people are in IPC 4, followed by Maputo province (34,424 people) and Zambézia (16,371 people). By March 2024, the number of people in IPC 4 in Cabo Delgado is expected to rise to 85,851. Additionally, four districts in Niassa and four districts in Nampula provinces will also experience people in IPC 4, with 30,668 and 24,984 people, respectively.

Limited land tenure rights for internally displaced persons (IDPs) adversely affects their food and nutrition security. The scant food production falls short of meeting their needs. Host communities also have food assistance requirements as they are unable to produce enough to meet their need.

Economic, demographic and socio-cultural profile

Agriculture remains the main economic activity in Mozambique with 86 per cent of the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood³. Smallholder farmers account for the vast majority of the production, with some 3.2 million smallholder farmers accounting for 95 per cent of the country's agricultural production. Agriculture is practiced on less than 10 per cent of Mozambique's arable land and in largely flood and drought prone areas. Difficult access to credit and markets, low use of improved inputs, low degree of agricultural mechanization, and the dominance of rain-fed agriculture make the sector vulnerable to shocks, according to FAO⁴. Most rural women play a crucial role in growing food crops and generating income for their families but have little access to, or control over, productive resources⁵.

In the last two years Mozambique recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict, and rise in food prices due to global geopolitical tensions. UNDP reports that for the third quarter of 2023, Mozambique's economy registered a positive inter-annual GDP growth rate of 5.92 per cent, a growth rate unseen for the past five years. The African Development Bank Group projects that GDP growth will rise to 8.3 per cent in 2024, pushed by extractives and agriculture. However, as 71 per cent of the share of jobs are still in agriculture, year. However,

as 71 per cent of the share of jobs are still in agriculture, GDP growth associated in the extractive sector is likely to lead to a widening income gap between those working in the agriculture sector and those working in the extractive industry.

Mozambique is a least developed country with a rapidly growing population, 44 per cent are under the age of 15⁶. In 2021, UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) which measures progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living was 0.446 - positioning the country in the low human development category, ranking 185 out of 191 countries and territories⁷. Forty-six per cent of the population in Mozambique live below the national poverty line, equalling to 12.5 million absolute poor people⁸. Sixty-three per cent of the population in Mozambique live below the international poverty line, with higher poverty rates in rural areas (74 per cent); it is 42 per cent in urban areas⁹. Poverty also varies by region, with the centre and north having the highest poverty rates.

Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia provinces record the highest poverty incidence, with 67, 65 and 62 percent of the respective population living under the national poverty line¹⁰. Poverty has a greater impact on vulnerable groups, with 63 per cent of households headed by women being poor and exposed to food insecurity¹¹. UNICEF estimates that 48 per cent of all children in

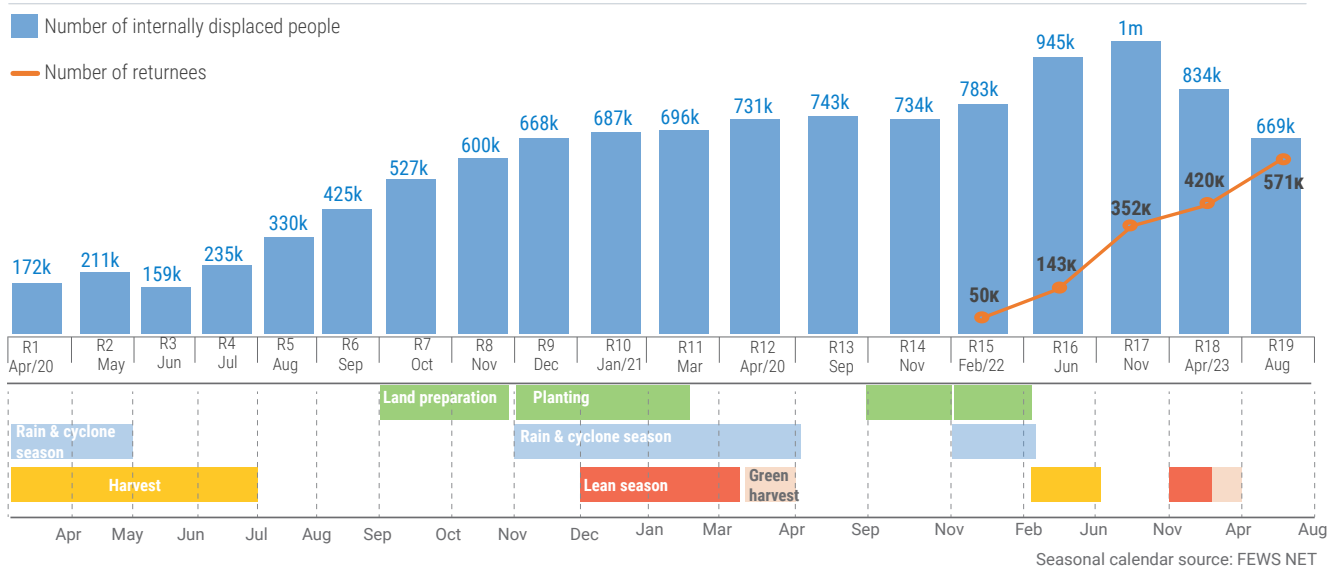
Mozambique live in absolute poverty. Furthermore, child labour is prevalent with 22 per cent of children aged 5-14 years engaged in some form of work to earn income for themselves or their families¹².

Mozambique's fertility rate is among the world's highest, averaging around five children per woman¹³. Progress on gender equality, women and girls' rights and empowerment in Mozambique has been slow. The country occupies 146th place among 152 UN Member States in the Gender Inequality Index¹⁴. Challenges to gender equality and the fulfilment of the rights of women and girls persist. Early marriage is widespread affecting 48 percent of women aged 20-24 who are married before they are 18.

An estimated 15 per cent of people in Mozambique live with disabilities. People with disabilities in Mozambique are more economically disadvantaged than the rest of the population and tend to be poorer¹⁵.

The IMF estimates that Liquefied Natural Gas Project (LNG) has the potential to become the single largest exporting sector and contribute up to around one-third of fiscal revenues. The financial returns would bring stability in the fiscal regime and could push GDP growth to double digits. Ripple effects of the gas industry have potential to spur other sectors, effectively lifting many people out of poverty.

Displacement trend in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces



In anticipation of the conclusion of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) in July 2024, the Government of Mozambique is strengthening efforts to guarantee the professionalization of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FADM).

Public Infrastructure

Mozambique has large infrastructure gaps, the 16 years conflict after independence left the country with a low stock of physical capital and low rates of access to basic infrastructure and services, according to the World Bank¹⁶. After peace was established in 1992 following the conflict, Mozambique set out to recover and rebuild its economy, infrastructure, and institutions. However, Mozambique started from a low base and still ranks below regional peers on access to, and quality of, infrastructure. The Government of Mozambique has therefore identified narrowing the infrastructure gap as a policy priority, as highlighted in its National Development Strategy (Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento 2015 -2035).

There are significant regional disparities in level of infrastructure across the country, with Mozambique's central and northern regions – the areas with the highest poverty rates – having the lowest levels of coverage. Maputo and Gaza have had the highest levels of basic infrastructure, while Tete and Zambezia provinces have consistently had the lowest stock. Access to water, electricity and health facilities across Mozambique increased between 2009 and 2015, while access to transport decreased¹⁷. Access to electricity and water increased in all provinces between 2009 and 2015 but remained at 27 and 26 percent of households on average. Disparities between urban center and rural areas persist with access to electricity at 75 percent for the former and 4 percent for the latter, and 22 percent in northern provinces¹⁸. Access to health infrastructure, as measured by the distance of households to the nearest clinic, was the only indicator to show faster progress at the rural level than in urban areas between 2009 and 2015, according to the World Bank. However, one study highlighted that, even with this progress, there were significant areas of Mozambique that were underserved and/or faced challenges in accessing health facilities, especially in Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Niassa¹⁹.

Concerningly, between 2009 and 2015, four provinces saw a comparative reduction in their access to infrastructure: Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Sofala. These four provinces, along with Zambezia (which has the worst access to infrastructure) have the highest percentages of the population below the poverty line in Mozambique²⁰, with three of the four (Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa) also impacted by the conflict in northern Mozambique.

According to the 2022 HERAMs led by WHO, out of the 138 facilities in Cabo Delgado, 26 per cent of them are not operational due to partial or total damage. Damage is concentrated in the districts most affected by the conflict of Quissanga, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Palma, Nangade, Meluco and Ancuabe²¹. The UNDP Infrastructure Damage Assessment of these districts revealed that out of the 898 buildings assessed, 65 per cent or an equivalent of 583 buildings have been partially damaged while 34 per cent, or 310 buildings, have been fully damaged. A district-wise comparison shows most of the buildings that are fully damaged are in Quissanga.

Each year natural disasters cause significant damages to critical public infrastructures and livelihoods which in turn have dire repercussions on the economy and people's welfare eroding hard-won gains. In 2023, Cyclone Freddy affected a staggering 1.18 million people, displaced almost 192,000, and killed 183. It also destroyed 132,000 homes, over 123 health facilities, and 1,200 schools, affecting about 230,000 students. More than 721,000 hectares of land were affected during the rainy and cyclone season, of which 376,000 were lost. The post disaster need assessment led by the Government of Mozambique highlighted that 47 bridged had been destroyed and a total of 13,426 km of road network had been affected, including National Road 1 that connects southern to northern Mozambique. The World Bank assessed the damages of Cyclone Freddy at \$1.53 billion²².

Environmental profile and vulnerability to natural disasters

Mozambique is one of the countries in Africa most exposed to extreme climate shocks. It faces an array of natural hazards, the most prominent are flooding, droughts, and cyclones; their frequency and intensity are increasing due to the global climate crisis, with major

consequences for rural communities. With more than 2,700 km of coastline, nine international river basins, high dependence on agricultural yields, high level of poverty, and inadequate infrastructures, Mozambicans are extremely vulnerable to climatic shocks²³. With most Mozambicans living along the low-lying coast any changes to the nation’s ecosystems have an immediate impact on its population.

Impact of cyclones: Cyclone is the most frequent natural hazard reported in recent years, with a total of 17 events recorded between 1920-2016 across the country, of which five occurred in the last decade. Particularly, the coastal areas are those most at risk, with the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula being those most frequently hit. Moreover, cyclone is the natural hazard with the greatest attributable economic losses; together with the 1990 drought in South Africa, Tropical Cyclone Idai, that hit Mozambique in 2019, is one of the two most costly event (estimated at US\$ 1.96 billion) in Africa over the past 50 years²⁴.

The annual cyclone season in Mozambique—which forms the western boundary of the active cyclone belt in the south-west Indian Ocean Basin—usually lasts between November and March²⁵. Climate modelling suggest that over the next 50 years Mozambique will see an increase in average temperatures (by 1 to 5 degrees by the end of this century), while the dry season will get drier and the wet season wetter²⁶. The climate crisis is putting Mozambique’s hard-won development gains at risk.

Historical data from the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD) shows that the impact of cyclones in Mozambique has varied, affecting between 73,000 people (Cyclone Chalane in 2020) to 1.5 million people (Cyclone Idai in 2019). Prior to

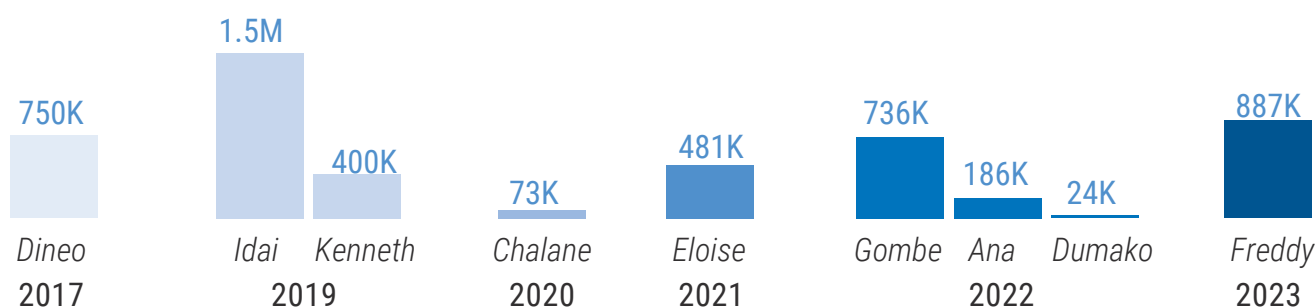
2019, when Tropical Cyclone Idai and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall within six weeks of one another, there was no record of two storms of such intensity striking Mozambique in the same season²⁷.

In 2023, Tropical cyclone Freddy, a record-breaking storm, hit Mozambique twice, causing destructive winds, extreme rainfall, and widespread flooding. The storm worsened existing flooding from its initial passage and heavy seasonal rains. Despite accurate early warnings and coordinated disaster management, significant damage occurred, affecting infrastructure, displacing populations, and disrupting essential services. Roads were cut off, hindering social services, trade and provision of healthcare thus worsening the cholera outbreak that had started in September 2022.

INGD estimates that more than 774,000 people are at risk of cyclones during the 2023/2024 rainy season. Preparedness efforts will be carried out and humanitarian action will be provided as required in case a Category 3 cyclone affects Mozambique. In case of a disaster the caseload of people affected by the cyclone will be included in a separate Flash Appeal.

Impact of drought: Drought is a key concern for the wellbeing of the population since 80 per cent of the population depends on rain fed agriculture. Drought events have been increasing in frequency over time. There were 12 events recorded in the period 1920-2016 affecting arid and semi-arid areas where warming temperatures and drier conditions are becoming a common occurrence and driving food insecurity, malnutrition, migration, GBV and other negative outcomes. Drought risk is greatest in southern areas of the country, especially in Gaza, Inhambane and Tete provinces. The weather forecast for 2023/2024 rainy season points to a below-average rainfall in southern

Number of people affected by cyclones 2017 - 2023



Timeline of Events

2019 - 2023

	<p>End - 2019</p> <p>More than 85,000 people are displaced by the conflict in Cabo Delgado.</p>			
	<p>May 2020</p> <p>Cabo Delgado Rapid Response Plan is launched to galvanize humanitarian action in response to the increasing crisis. Nearly 211,500 people are estimated to be internally displaced in Cabo Delgado.</p>		January- March 2020	<p>Violence in Cabo Delgado escalates, with 71 incidents recorded in the first quarter of 2020 and over 110,400 people displaced.</p>
	<p>September-November 2020</p> <p>Displacement escalates, with nearly 530,000 forced to flee their homes by the end of November.</p>		August 2020	<p>Non-State armed group launches a major attack on Mocimboa da Praia and occupy the port city for more than one year.</p>
	<p>July 2021</p> <p>At the invitation of the Government, Rwanda and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) forces deploy to Cabo Delgado.</p>		April 2021	<p>A major attack on Palma sede and subsequent clashes lead to the displacement of more than 100,000 people.</p>
	<p>February 2022</p> <p>The number of people displaced rises to 784,319</p>		November 2021	<p>Conflict expands into Mecula District of neighbouring Niassa Province.</p>
	<p>September 2022</p> <p>NSAG launches new attacks in Erati and Memba district in Nampula province displacing 65,000 people.</p>		June 2022	<p>NSAG launch attacks in southern Cabo Delgado (Ancuabe and Chiure districts) displacing 83,983 people.</p>
	<p>September 2022</p> <p>Cholera case detected in Niassa.</p>		October 2022	<p>Operation Volcano IV begins in lower part of Muidumbe district</p>
	<p>January 2023</p> <p>Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) launched a combined military operation with RDF and the SADC mission forces in northern Macomia, southern Muidumbe, and Chai, along the Messalo river to dismantle NSAG bases.</p>		February 2023	<p>Cyclone Freddy hits for a first time exacerbated flooding from heavy seasonal rains.</p>
	<p>March 2023</p> <p>Overall physical access to underserved areas in northern Cabo Delgado improved; the road to Pundanhar opened for the first time since 2020.</p>		March 2023	<p>Cyclone Freddy hits Mozambique a second time bringing rains surpassing surpasses the average rainy season precipitation; the cholera outbreak in Mozambique has been categorized by WHO as a multi-region Grade 3 Public Health Emergency.</p>
	<p>April 2023</p> <p>IOM-DTM Round 18 indicates that, for the first time since the beginning of the conflict, there is a decrease – of 19 per cent – in the number of IDPs from approximately one million to 834K people and a simultaneous 18 per cent increase in the number of returnees estimated to stand at 420K people.</p>		July - August 2023	<p>Military operation Hard Punch in Katupa Forest, Macomia</p>
	<p>September 2023</p> <p>Some 7,000 people are displaced due to attacks or fear of attacks in Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia and Muidumbe.</p>		December 2023	<p>More than 109,000 people were displaced in 2023 as result of violence according to IOM realtime IDP emergency tracking tool.</p>

and central Mozambique (October 2023 to February 2024) due to the El Nino effect, with a potential delayed start of the rainy season while average to above-average rainfall is expected in northern Mozambique (November 2023 to March 2024). In 2023/2024, INGD estimates

565,00 people are at risk of severe drought across Inhambane and Gaza provinces. The most vulnerable are people who depend on rainfed agriculture, many of whom fall below the World Bank poverty threshold

1.2 Shocks and Impact of the Crisis

Impact on people, services and system

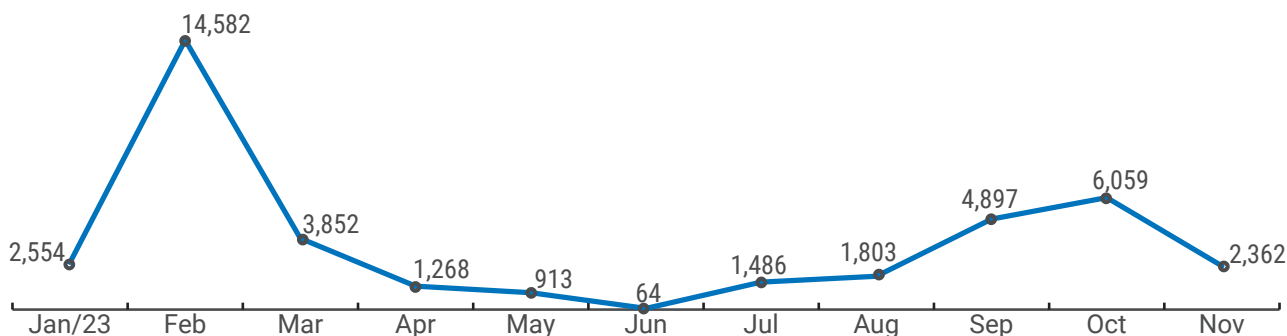
The conflict in Mozambique, that began in October 2017, has had a significant impact on the people of Cabo Delgado as well as Nampula and Niassa. At the peak of the displacement crisis in June 2022, more than 946,000 people had been forced to flee their homes. Children accounted for 59 per cent of displaced people, while more than half (52 per cent) of displaced people were women and girls. The first returns started as soon as the government retook control of territory in the second half of 2021, and has continued apace since then. In August 2023, more than 668,939 people remain displaced across the three northern provinces, the majority women and children.

Around 55 per cent of displaced people live with family and friends in host communities, whose already meagre resources have been strained over the years. Pemba city hosts more than 137,000 displaced people, on top of the original population of around 224,000 people, putting the city's health and education services under immense

pressure. Meanwhile, around 34 per cent of displaced people – 228,886 of 669,000 – are in displacement sites, many with limited access to safe shelter, water, and sanitation. Shortage of assistance in displacement sites has led many IDPs to return to districts of origin despite the lack of provision of basic social services. While development investments continue, it is important that vulnerable IDPs and returnees have access to humanitarian activities since people's basic needs remain acute.

The combination of violence, insecurity and adverse weather conditions severely disrupted local food systems, making it difficult for affected communities to access sufficient food. In the northern districts, even though there was a decline in armed conflict, sporadic attacks persisted in certain areas. Due to funding shortfalls livelihoods assistance was not commensurate with need, with one in every ten individuals in need supported. Climatic adversities, such as the extensive flooding in southern-central Mozambique and the impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy severely disrupted

Forced displacement



Oct 2022 - Jan 2023 : **Operation Volcano IV** in lower Muidumbe

Jul - Aug 2023: **Hard Punch** in Katupa forest, Macomia

source: ETTs/IOM

local food systems significantly impeding access to food for the affected communities. According to the National Disaster Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction some 391,000 hectares of crop land had been affected along with 238,000 homes, 1,000 schools and 153 health units. Some 1.2 million people were affected at the end of the rainy season including in the province of Niassa. The post-cyclone food security assessment led by WFP²⁸ indicates that many households had no staple food stocks; 50.7 percent of households and 84.3 percent of households had no reserves of maize and rice respectively due to the impact of the shocks on farmlands. The government reported that 62,824 hectares of crop was lost because of shocks, which may have contributed to food insecurity in the affected areas.

The post-harvest assessment indicated that across Cabo Delgado despite the current level of assistance, overall vulnerability levels persisted at a high level, emphasizing the enduring need for targeted and continued support²⁹. As IPC figures consider prevailing assistance or assisted population, any reduction in the number of people supported could lead to deterioration in the IPC. The majority of districts continue to exhibit low to moderate resilience capacity, primarily due to limited access to diversified livelihood sources and inadequate income levels. Scale-up of livelihoods and resilience-building activities is necessary to increase self-reliance and reduce dependence. The report indicated that the agricultural landscape faced significant challenges in 2023, including a substantial reduction in crop production compared to 2022.

High level of chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition persist. The Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Methodology nutrition survey reported a high prevalence of stunting - 52 per cent in 2023 (it was 44.5 per cent in 2022) which is compounded by the simultaneous presence of wasting, with a prevalence range from 2.2 per cent to 9.3 per cent in the survey domains, resulting in a double burden of malnutrition. Amongst poor families, the risk of chronic malnutrition is double than for the wealthiest families.

In the districts of Cabo Delgado directly affected by the conflict, the majority of health facilities remained

either partially or fully damaged, with the majority non-functioning as of December 2022 (e.g. there is no health facility in Muidumbe and only one out of seven health facilities are functioning in Macomia). In the course of the conflict armed groups targeted hospitals and health centres multiple times, with attacks ranging from the destruction of buildings to the looting of medicine and health supplies. The conflict mostly damaged health facilities in the north and along the coast of the province. The most affected districts in terms of number of damaged facilities are Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma, and Quissanga, which are districts of return with highest severity score (4).

While violence has subsided, localised displacement, marginalization, and harmful social and gender norms continue to drive a protection crisis. According to data from the UN Department of Safety and Security, attacks in 2023 mostly involved NSAGs and security forces. The decline is attributed to the intervention of foreign forces and the impact of counterinsurgency operations. While displacement remained localised it continues to increase protection risks, particularly for women and children, as it heightens the risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and hampers children's access to education. People who manage to flee the violence are often stigmatized and discriminated against by host and return communities, under suspicion of allegiance to NSAGs. The crisis has had devastating consequences for the psychosocial health of affected people.

Humanitarian access

The sustained presence of national and international armed forces in central and northern Cabo Delgado contributed to the significant improvements in access during 2023. From the second quarter of 2023, there was increased road movements of staff and commodities to district and subdistrict areas of Nangade, Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade and Palma.

The roads N380, N381, and R696 connecting the South and North of Cabo Delgado remained critical access ways for humanitarian partners. From the last quarter of 2023, only one road, linking Macomia sede and Awasse, remains subject to the use of police escorts.

Successful negotiations contributed to the identification of alternatives to the use of armed escorts such as patrols before the passage of aid convoys.

Humanitarian air service continued to provide a reliable option to access district capitals in the center and northern districts of Cabo Delgado in a time-effective manner. The fifteen landing zones approved by the Ministry of Defense in August 2022 remained activated during 2023 for air access in alternative to road movements.

During 2023, NSAGs increased the use of explosives and UXO/IEDs attacks against defense and security forces in secondary and tertiary roads, with the purpose of conducting ambushes and during active conflict. The use of IEDs by NSAGs could impact the safety and security of civilians returning home, and also access of humanitarian organisations. For example, the military operations Hard Punch in Katupa Forest (Macomia) between July and September 2023, left behind a significant number of IEDs along the coastal road from Pangane to Quiterajo. This triggered displacement of people who had recently returned home.

Winning hearts and minds was at the center of NSAGs strategy in 2023, taking advantage of population return to districts of origin. It is expected this trend will continue in 2024, making access to affected population more challenging. The Humanitarian Access Working Group will launch in early 2024, guidance to humanitarian

partners on building community acceptance in Cabo Delgado.

Road access, critical for the delivery of humanitarian commodities, can be negatively affected by the rainy season as roads get washed off and bridges damaged.

On behalf of the humanitarian community, OCHA will continue to engage in civil-military interaction with armed forces in bilateral and multilateral forums, with the objective of improving information sharing, access negotiations, and optimizing protection outcomes.

The Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG) in coordination with the Protection Cluster, security focal points and the Civil-Military Advisory Group (CMAG) will be working on mapping of explosive ordinances (IEDs, UXOs, ERWs, mines) to analyze potential implications and better inform humanitarian interventions, as well as to enable the safety of humanitarian workers. The Protection Cluster will also coordinate explosive ordinances risk education (EORE) activities with the objective of enabling the protection and safety of communities in conflict-affected areas. The districts of focus have been exposed to conflict in the last six years (Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Meluco, Muidumbe, Nangade and Palma).

In 2024, an online map showing access will be maintained. It will show the main access routes in the districts, their status and the routes at risk.

1.3 Scope of Analysis

Recognizing the multi-dimensional nature of people's needs across sectors, the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF 2.0) was considered the most appropriate methodology to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the humanitarian needs. Each cluster calculated its specific cluster People in Need (PiN) caseload, disaggregating it by the agreed population groups, i.e. IDPs, Returnees (using as source the DTM-IOM 2023 Round 19) and host community (this latter calculated based on a common ratio of 1 to 1).

The clusters worked closely with their global clusters, following their guidance on the selection on needs indicators and parameters to use for JIAF 2.0 analysis. OCHA consolidated the clusters' data on PiN and severity of needs and, on that basis, calculated the inter-sectoral PiN and severity of need using the JIAF 2.0 mosaic method which involved picking the highest figure across all clusters per district. The clusters with the highest PiNs by district were Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Protection and Health. The preliminary inter-sectoral

PiN was 1.88 million people. The technical review revealed that the FSL cluster had six districts with PiN higher than the baseline population in these districts. The abnormality is because the FSL cluster used the IPC as baseline data to identify their caseload, not the population baseline data. This is the global approach used by the FSL cluster. To address the discrepancy the IM technical experts from all clusters agreed to use the second-highest PiN for the six districts to address, thus bringing the final inter-sectoral PIN to 1.7 million people. In 2022, Out of the 1.7 million people across the three northern provinces in need of humanitarian assistance humanitarian partners will target 1.3 million impacted by conflict, for a total cost of US\$387.6million.

The humanitarian community contributed to the government's analysis of humanitarian needs as a result of natural hazards. It adopted a multi-hazard approach that looked at the impact of natural disasters as key drivers of humanitarian needs across the entire country. The analysis reviewed the impact of cyclones, floods

and drought to develop appropriate readiness measures to mitigate the impact of the hazards. Historical data on the impact of natural hazards from the National Institute for Natural Disaster and Risk Reduction (INGD), along the 2023-2024 seasonal forecast by the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), the weather projections by the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) and floods forecast of the Directorate of Water Resources were considered. Based on trend analysis, Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces are at risk of drought with anticipatory action having been triggered in some districts of the three provinces. Similarly, cyclones have historically affected Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia provinces, with potentially devastating outcomes for communities and infrastructure. Of the 2.5 million people vulnerable to natural disasters, 554,000 people are estimated by the government to be in need of humanitarian assistance of whom the humanitarian community plans to cover of 429,000.

1.4 Humanitarian Condition and Severity of Needs

Across northern Mozambique, 1.7 million people impacted by conflict have humanitarian needs and require life-saving, life-sustaining assistance as well as protection. The Joint-Inter-Sectoral Needs Analysis (JIAF) revealed that a total of nine districts in Cabo Delgado reported highest needs (Severity 4) and eight districts in Severity 3. The provinces of Nampula and Niassa reported a total of six districts in Severity 3. Across these provinces five districts were also identified in Severity 1 and 31 districts were identified in Severity 2. Humanitarian partners will prioritize assistance based on the severity of needs identified. Clusters will continue monitoring the level of needs according to specific vulnerabilities to adjust the response as needed.

- **Severity 2 (Stress):** Living standards under stress, leading to adoption of coping strategies (that reduce ability to protect or invest in livelihoods). Inability to afford/meet some basic needs without adopting stressed, unsustainable and/or short-term

reversible coping mechanisms. Minimal impact on physical and mental well-being. Possibility of having some localized/targeted incidents of violence (including human rights violations).

- **Severity 3 (Severe):** Degrading living standards (from usual/typical), leading to adoption of negative coping mechanisms with threat of irreversible harm (such as accelerated erosion/depletion of assets). Reduced access/availability of social/basic goods and services. Inability to meet some basic needs without adopting crisis/emergency - short/medium term irreversible - coping mechanisms. Degrading physical and mental wellbeing. Physical and mental harm resulting in a loss of dignity.
- **Severity 4 (Extreme):** Collapse of living standards, with survival based on humanitarian assistance and/or long term irreversible extreme coping strategies. Extreme loss/liquidation of livelihood

assets that will lead to large gaps/needs in the short term. Widespread grave violations of human rights. Presence of irreversible harm and heightened mortality.

Province	Severity phases number of districts			
	Sev 1	Sev 2	Sev 3	Sev 4
Cabo Delgado			8	9
Gaza	3	8	3	
Inhambane	1	12		
Manica	4	7	1	
Maputo	2	5	1	
Maputo City		1		
Nampula	2	17	4	
Niassa	3	14	2	
Sofala	3	6	4	
Tete	9	1	5	
Zambezia		21	2	
Total	28	92	30	9

Risk Analysis

The main risks in Mozambique are insecurity, conflict and climate change. Potential drivers of risk and anticipated shocks, which could affect the humanitarian needs in 2023 include: Conflict, cyclones, floods and drought, disease outbreak and development dividends

Conflict: Since 2022, Mozambican forces, with the support of troops from Rwanda and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional force, have significantly increased their presence in the region and recovered areas previously under the control of NSAGs. The perception of improved security is among the key reason cited by IDPs returning to districts of origin. The return movement is likely to continue, particularly as development investments are gaining traction. The resumption of provision of basic social services by the government in the districts affected

by the conflict and the restoration of livelihoods prospects for the population through the Cabo Delgado Reconstruction Plan and other development initiatives can create favorable conditions for durable returns. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is scheduled to withdraw its military mission, SAMIM, from Mozambique by July 2024, with a gradual start to the withdrawal from December 2023.

Cyclones, floods and drought: Climatic shocks further compound the vulnerability of people suffering the effects of the conflict. Mozambique is a large country with varied landscapes and corresponding climatic conditions. The coastal region is affected by cyclones and tropical storms, the various river basins are affected by floods, and drought is most predominant in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Across these locations there can be a geographic overlap and multiple hazards may occur in the same locations. Drought is a dire concern for the wellbeing of the population as 80 per cent of the population depends on rain fed agriculture. Drought events have been increasing in frequency food insecurity, malnutrition, migration, GBV and other negative outcomes.

In order to have a common analysis and understating of the situation, humanitarian partners will use INFORM, a multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM includes organisations from across the multilateral system, including the humanitarian and development sector, donors, and technical partners. INFORM is developing a suite of quantitative, analytical products to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. These help make decisions at different stages of the disaster management cycle, specifically climate adaptation and disaster prevention, preparedness and response. INFORM develops methodologies and tools for use at the global level and also supports their application at subnational level..

Disease outbreak: The health cluster will monitor disease outbreaks based on information from the Ministry of Health.

Development dividends: The humanitarian community will monitor, alongside the development community, the scale up of basic social services and the resumption of

livelihoods to ensure the most affected people are on the pathway to integration, return or resettlement. The baseline for social services for the conflict affected areas is the UNDP damage assessment report of 2022 and HeRAMS.

Monitoring of Situation and Needs

Monitoring of humanitarian needs in northern Mozambique will be undertaken throughout the year to assess risks and changes in context and any implications for response operations and strategy. Multiple sources of data will be used to understand changes in the humanitarian context. As further vulnerability information becomes available, the HRP may be reviewed if there are significant changes in the severity of the needs that might require a shift in the response strategy. A regular dialogue will be maintained with development partners and the private sector to understand their contributions towards the restoration of basic service provision which in the long-term will facilitate the phase of humanitarian assistance.

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix will be regularly updated to provide information on population movements as a result of conflict or natural disaster. This will be complemented with the IOM DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) that tracks and collects information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. In Mozambique ETT is available online providing real time information on people's movement. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), nutritional surveys (SMART) and post-harvest surveys will also be used to monitor the impact of the risks on people.

Close monitoring of partner programme and physical presence and geographical access trends will be critical to ensure response targets remain realistic given the dynamic situation. Operational and presence maps will be issued by OCHA based on the information provided by clusters and local authorities.

Humanitarian access will be monitored on a monthly basis to articulate the implications of access restrictions on the humanitarian operations.

Response preparedness capacity will be evaluated through regular analysis of critical commodity pipelines. Snapshots showing the status of stockpiles at the national level and regional levels will be issued on a regular basis. This will provide an early warning of looming pipeline breaks. Triggers for the activation of anticipatory action in relations to floods, drought and cholera will be monitored, particularly during the rainy season that runs from October to March to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are taken to minimize the impact of natural disasters.

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Part 2: Humanitarian Response Plan

ERATI DISTRICT, NAMPULA PROVINCE

People collecting food at WFP distribution center

Photo: WFP/Denise Colletta



2.1 Humanitarian Response Strategy



US\$413M

Required to support **1.7M people**

To ensure people's timely, efficient, and safe access to humanitarian and protection assistance in 2024, the humanitarian response will employ a combination of static response, and mobile and rapid first line response modalities. While the overall focus will be on static response to ensure sustainability and more impact, the mobile and rapid response teams, including the NGO Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Consortium and the UN JRP (Joint Response Programme) mechanism, will cover new or unmet needs of affected people including displaced people and returnees. The work of the RRM partners will be complemented by the relevant clusters and embedded in the cluster system.

The HCT in Mozambique has endorsed prioritization modalities and response boundaries to focus on lifesaving assistance, life sustaining assistance, and selected activities that promote people's coping capacities and protection assistance. The 2024 HRP will be prioritizing the most severe needs (severity level 4 and 3), responding to the most vulnerable people among the displaced people (including those in urban areas), the returnees and host communities. The response to lower-level needs such as minimal and stressed food insecurity (IPC Phase 1 and 2) and the districts in severity level 2) have been deprioritized. The response scope and the reduction of the financial requirement from \$512 million in 2023 to \$487 million in 2024 – even with the sustained high needs – is also informed by the work done by the Government and ongoing operational coordination and collaboration with development partners and humanitarian partners outside the HRP.

While cash programming is widely used in many parts of Mozambique, there is potential to scale up its use in Cabo Delgado. Many humanitarian partners,

development partners and the private sector in the province are delivering cash vouchers in agreement with the district authorities. Noting that cash modality offers the affected people some dignity, greater choices, and broader options regarding their lives, and that it is also easier to save and transport during displacement, humanitarian partners in Cabo Delgado will continue to promote the use of multi-purpose cash as an alternative modality to in-kind assistance.

In 2024, the humanitarian community will take practical steps to ensure local and national actors (L/NAs) including Women-Led Organizations (WLO) are included in humanitarian operations, coordination architecture and decision-making forums. Guided by the overall pillars of the HCT Localization Strategy and action plan commitments, the international humanitarian organizations, will support local and national actors including WLOs, in building their capacities through principled and collaborative partnerships based on respect and equity, capacity strengthening through trainings, mentorships, secondment; inclusion and participation, promoting ownership, and financial support towards direct funding and financial management support. The humanitarian community will work closely with L/NAs with regular capacity assessment to identify and leverage their comparative advantages, such as in-depth contextual knowledge on including protection needs, aspirations of the affected populations, and the gender dynamics in the local communities.

Conflict: The implementation of life-saving, life-sustaining, and protection assistance in humanitarian response in Cabo Delgado is two pronged:

The first objective is to support internally displaced persons (IDPs) in sites or with host communities in severity 3 districts with multisectoral package of assistance and services. This support aims to address the immediate needs of affected populations and ensure their well-being and safety.

By end year there were 200,000 displaced people in 91 sites. In 2024, camp coordination and camp management will consolidate its services, following a three-phased (ABC) approach:

- **Phase A:** Adjust approaches towards IDP sites by investing in population capacity and resilience. This involves transitioning/integrating close to 40 IDP sites with host communities within the first six months of 2024 in the districts of Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge and Montepuez.
- **Phase B:** Building bridges between displaced persons and host populations using a whole-community target model. This phase aims to integrate 30 displacement sites within host communities and hand them over for self-management by December 2024.
- **Phase C:** Creating cohesive communities by providing a more dignified and improved standard of living through a multi-sectoral Area-Based Approach. This phase will run into 2025 and aims to hand over all displacement sites in Mozambique self-management by December 2025

The second objective is to provide life-saving assistance to returnees in severity 4 districts to facilitate their reintegration and provide essential support. The humanitarian community will expand its capacity in return districts to support people, including returnees and IDPs to meet lifesaving and life sustaining needs. All return districts, with the exception of Palma, experience a collapse of living standards, with survival based on humanitarian assistance. Greater investment in building

capacities of local actors to enhance the capillarity and reach of the assistance efforts. To address these challenges, it is essential to set clear boundaries on what can and cannot be done and to enhance engagement with the Government of Mozambique and development partners. This collaboration is vital for aligning efforts, leveraging resources, and maximizing the impact of humanitarian assistance

Natural disasters: To mitigate against the impact of natural disasters, the humanitarian community in Mozambique will pre-position humanitarian supplies in key locations (Maputo, Beira, Nacala and Pemba) and organise pre-agreements. It will also consider the scale-up of anticipatory action frameworks. The humanitarian response plan for natural disasters in 2024 targets 429,000 people. Anticipatory action is increasingly recognized as a key solution to reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. It works if activities, triggers, and decision-making rules are pre-agreed to guarantee the fast release of pre-arranged financing. By using early warning systems and scientific advances in predicting disasters, anticipatory action maximizes the window of opportunity between the moment of prediction and the arrival of a forecasted shock to trigger interventions that prevent or mitigate imminent humanitarian impacts. While anticipatory action holds great potential for enhancing humanitarian assistance, there are challenges to its implementation, including limited scope, data availability, accuracy of predictions. Addressing these challenges will be crucial to improve the use of anticipatory action in humanitarian response and maximizing its potential to save lives and livelihoods.

2.2 Strategic Objectives

The 2024 Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan aims to ensure an inclusive and dignified humanitarian response to the people most vulnerable. The analysis was built on the results of the IOM-DTM Round 19 assessments conducted in August 2023 and complemented with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2023 dataset; these formed baseline for estimating vulnerable people and the calculation of the number of People in Need (PiN) by all sectors. Intention surveys by the Protection Cluster, inter-sectoral assessments and sector assessments such as the UNDP-led Infrastructure Damage Assessment in Cabo Delgado (November 2022), the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) and the FAO-led Land Availability, Accessibility & Use for Internally Displaced People (IDPs), Returnees and Host Communities in Northern Mozambique (2023) were considered.

The humanitarian response will have to adapt to the specific needs and context. The provision of humanitarian assistance will be tailored to the different challenges that IDPs, returnees and host communities face, taking into account patterns and type of displacement (protracted vs. recent displacement and in-district vs. out-of-district, in-site vs out-of-site displacement) the level of basic social services available in areas of displacements and return. Displaced persons returning to areas of origin may continue experiencing short-term acute humanitarian needs. Humanitarian actors will advocate for principled returns, integration and resettlement including the sustainability of these durable solutions options.

Humanitarian partners have jointly agreed on three strategic objectives that will guide the humanitarian response to support IDPs in sites, IDPs in urban areas, IDPs in rural areas, returnees and host communities in 2024

Strategic Objective 1 (Life-Saving)

Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe, equitable, inclusive, gender-responsive and principled inter-sectoral assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people, host communities, and other people in need.

Strategic Objective 2 (Life-Sustaining)

Enhance inclusive, timely and adapted access to essential services, including assistance that will strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of people impacted by or at risk of crisis.

Strategic Objective 3 (Protection)

Address the protection risks and needs of affected people - women and girls, men and boys - with the aim of safeguarding their dignity while strengthening the protection environment in Mozambique through collective and multi-sectoral action in line with commitments to gender equality principles, the centrality of protection, and PSEA across the humanitarian response.

The response plan's monitoring framework is available on <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1183>. The monitoring framework includes the complete set of indicators attached to strategic objectives, cluster objective, indicators and activities

2.3 Planning Assumptions, Operational Capacity and Access, and Response Trends

The response plan is based on a scenario that sees significant humanitarian needs across the three northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. This is the result of the convergence of violence-induced displacement, limited service provision in return areas and food insecurity. The total number of people affected by conflict is expected to remain approximately one million – including IDPs and returnees – with another 600,000 people affected indirectly including host communities and people experiencing humanitarian needs, including food insecurity. Pendular movements are likely to continue in 2024 with an expected slowdown in returns. Efforts to integrate displaced people will continue in 2024.

In September 2023, El Niño was officially declared with a probability of being moderate to strong and reaching its peak during the Mozambican summer. According to the weather forecast predictions from the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), in the period October – December 2023, there is a greater likelihood of below normal rainfall in the central and southern provinces of the country (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia), with a high probability of warmer than normal temperatures, possibly resulting in droughts. In the period January – March 2023, INAM instead forecasted a greater likelihood of above normal rainfall in the central and northern provinces of the country (Nsa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, and part of Tete), together with a high probability of warmer than normal temperatures in the southern and central provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia). According to La Reunion Tropical Cyclone

Centre (Meteo France), this season could possibly have a late onset, with a 70 per cent probability of below-normal activity. Between 5-8 low pressure systems are expected to form over the South-West Indian Ocean (normal is 10), out of which 2 to 4 reaching tropical cyclone intensity (normal is 5).

The security environment is likely to continue to be volatile, and as such humanitarian partners may continue to face localized access constraints across some areas of Cabo Delgado. Access constraints include temporary insecurity, restrictions on movements, or bureaucratic and administrative impediments. To maintain flexibility and operational responsiveness, humanitarians will invest heavily in context monitoring, risk management and engagement strategies, in particular with local actors and military forces on the ground through strengthened Civil Military Coordination in close collaboration with the Civil Military Advisory Group (CMAG).

In 2023, some 74 humanitarian organisations (42 INGOs, 11 NNGOs, 8 UN Agencies and 17 others) worked to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance within the framework of the HRP. There are two main humanitarian hubs in Mozambique. Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado, covers the province plus Nampula and Niassa. In 2024 to complement NGO presence outside Pemba, the UN will establish a hub in Mocimboa da Praia to cover the northeastern districts of Cabo Delgado. The other humanitarian hub is in Maputo that covers the rest of the country. In addition, each province has a HCT focal point, is the most senior UN staff in the province or a senior humanitarian. They represent

Operational presence

In 2023



74

operational partners

11% UN AGENCIES

57% INGOs

11% NATIONAL NGOS

17% OTHERS



the HCT at the provincial level ad support and facilitate the coordination with provincial government authorities through cluster/sectoral coordination, including coordination with INGD and among humanitarian actors to compliment emergency response efforts.

AAAt the end of the year, humanitarian efforts had reached 1.5 million people out of a 1.6 million people targeted. This expansion to reach people in need will continue in 2024, focusing in particular to the districts with the highest severity of needs through an expansion of response capacity, including with local organizations assisting their communities. In 2024, the HCT in

Mozambique has committed to the implementation of a localization strategy for Cabo Delgado. The localization strategy aims to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of humanitarian interventions by shifting power, resources, and decision-making roles to Local and National Actors (LNAs). This strategy is informed by lessons learned from working with local NGOs in northern Mozambique and is underpinned by a commitment to capacity building, partnership development, contextual adaptation, and local ownership.

2.4 Inclusive & Quality Programming, including PSEA and Accountability to Affected Population

Accountability to Affected People

Listening and responding to, as well as including and meaningfully engaging with displaced people and affected communities remains a core tenet of the Mozambique humanitarian response for 2024. It is essential that affected people have the information they need to be able to manage their response to a disaster or a crisis, and that diverse affected community groups participate meaningfully in emergency response decisions. Accountability to Affected Population/Community Engagement (CE/AAP) working groups were established in December 2020 at the National (Maputo) and Sub-National (Cabo Delgado) level.

In Mozambique, the Linha Verde 1458 hotline – a free call centre with nation-wide coverage – will continue to play an important role in ensuring that the humanitarian community receives and responds to feedback from communities impacted by crises, improving the quality, accountability and effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Linha Verde 1458 hotline continues to be used also to report cases of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure these are referred for follow-up and assistance. However, an issue to be

addressed is the significant imbalance in the profile of users of the hotline in 2022 – as of September 2022, 90 per cent of the callers were male. Nearly all of the callers (97 per cent) are aged 18 to 58 years old. This low rate of the hotline use among women is partly due to lack of access to mobile phone but also reflects a lack of trust in the communication channels by some as informed by the recent assessments.

As it is critical that communities have access to multiple avenues to provide complaints and feedback, humanitarian partners are working to expand options and modalities for community engagement and accountability. Community engagement will continue to be strengthened in all displacement sites, with CCCM supporting existing (or facilitating where absent) community governance structures, with a focus on creating or reinforcing women, people with disability, youth and elderly site committees through the establishment of the CCCM standardized complaints feedback.

Increased presence at district level, community engagement and communication with communities remain pivotal components of the response to ensure that affected population are able to provide feedback on the assistance received so it best fits their needs.

PSEA

Protection of people impacted by the crisis against sexual exploitation and abuse is a top priority for authorities and humanitarian partners in northern Mozambique.

Structural inequalities, gender and social norms, uneven power dynamics, uneven access to resources, increased likelihood of gender-based violence due to the conflict and continuous displacement coupled with the increased presence of humanitarian workers have heightened the risk of SEA in Mozambique. Humanitarian, gender analysis and SEA risk assessments have highlighted the risk of humanitarian actors or community leadership committing sexual exploitation and abuse linked to the establishment of beneficiary lists and provision of humanitarian assistance.

The INGD Code of Conduct establishes a set of standards and guidelines for interacting with humanitarian actors in Mozambique to ensure that actions align with values, social responsibility, and humanitarian principles. The code is rooted in the values guiding humanitarian action and emphasizes respect for Human Rights. It provides an ethical framework for the conduct of human interaction by INGD and the broader and Disaster Risk Reduction Management System in Mozambique with humanitarian partners.

PSEA continues to be strengthened across the humanitarian operation in order to provide the necessary capacities, tools, coordination and guidance to firmly mainstream PSEA throughout the response, address the main sexual exploitation and abuse risks at organizational and community levels and ensure victims' access to quality assistance. Improving the access of survivors to assistance, including GBV services and legal aid, is a critical priority. Mozambique is one of the first countries to roll out the Technical Note on the UN Victim Assistance Protocol. The protocol outlines a common set of norms and standards based on existing frameworks to strengthen a coordinated, system-wide approach to the provision of assistance and support, which prioritizes the rights and dignity of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. This approach is aligned with broader United Nations and IASC strategies and

efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and takes into account good practices to address gender-based violence.

PSEA Networks are in place at national and Cabo Delgado levels to support prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. They are co-chaired by a UN and INGO representative, and are composed of agency/organizational focal points under the overall leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. A full-time Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator should be in place in 2024 who provides technical support to the humanitarian community and the PSEA Networks. The networks cooperate closely with all clusters to mainstream and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. and with the Protection Cluster, Child Protection and GBV areas of responsibility, to ensure that victims/survivors, including children, are provided with an appropriate and holistic response. The networks also work closely with the Gender Working Group for Humanitarian Action to ensure that interagency gender equality programming is in place to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and bring transformational change. In addition, humanitarian partners have significantly ramped-up efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse during the response, including by incorporating awareness-raising sessions during rapid assessment and response missions, regularly training humanitarian workers, service providers and affected communities on PSEA, and delivering information on beneficiaries' rights and reporting channels for complaints during distributions. The Linha Verde 1458 hotline and community-based complaints mechanisms receive and refer allegations of abuses, which are closely followed-up by the PSEA Coordinator and concerned agencies. Affected communities continue to show low levels of awareness regarding their rights to humanitarian assistance, humanitarians' standards of conduct and how to report sexual exploitation and abuse concerns at community level.

Disability

Mozambique has shown a strong commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, as evidenced by its ratification of the UN

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2012 and its intention to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa (ADP). Mozambique still faces challenges in translating rights of persons with disabilities commitments into concrete policies, systems, programs, and services.

Persons with disabilities face barriers to participation and inclusion at all levels, including family, community, and state. Discrimination, harmful practices, and prejudice persist, and inaccessibility and limited access to information pose significant barriers. Furthermore, disability referral & assessment systems are based on medical reports of health conditions to determine 'incapacity' to fulfill social roles, which is out of sync with the human rights-based approach of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In addition, existing data on disability is limited due to inadequate information collection methods and questionnaires. This is There are inadequate policies, guidance, regulations, and standards for disability support services in different areas. There is significant

inequality in access to mainstream services between persons with disabilities and those without. Equally, disaster risk reduction response to emergencies continue to have gaps in the provision of adequate protection for persons with disabilities in emergency and humanitarian crises.

To address these issues, a United Nations Partnerships on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities study identified several priorities for UN support to advance disability inclusion in Mozambique. These include supporting a comprehensive and inclusive legal and policy reform process for disability inclusion, strengthening coordination and oversight in the implementation of disability commitments, addressing gaps in disability inclusive budgeting, supporting the development of national capacity for the collection of disability disaggregated data, and supporting persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in advocacy and awareness raising. The study also emphasized the need for the UN to develop its capacity to mainstream disability inclusion in planning and programming

2.5 Cost of the Response

Mozambique's HRP is a hybrid plan which includes project-based and activity-based submissions by clusters. Project owners include UN organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Each cluster produces a cost-per-beneficiary estimate, which combines the costs associated with in-kind supplies, cash provision (where appropriate), and expenses associated with the physical delivery of assistance (logistics, staff, security and other overheads).

Projects in each cluster were vetted by cluster coordinators and further peer-reviewed by OCHA to ensure adherence to overall strategic objectives. A number of clusters have seen their cost per person increase due primarily to inflationary pressures on commodities. The average cost per beneficiary per cluster when excluding the refugee response is U\$47.

2.6 Response Monitoring

In 2024, humanitarian partners will monitor the response implemented under this plan to ensure that it remains timely, effective, efficient, fit-for-purpose and at the required scale, as follows:

The Humanitarian Country Team will oversee progress of the implementation of the HRP through the regular review of the Humanitarian Monitoring Framework.

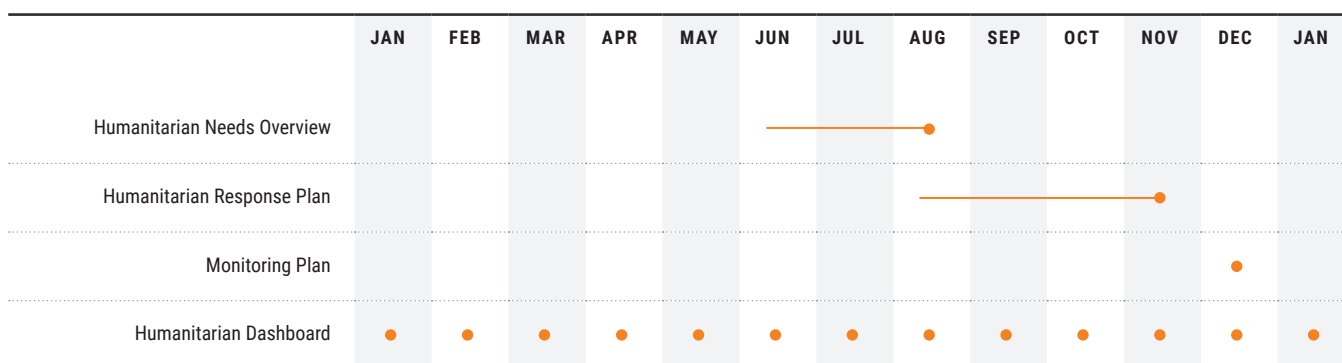
The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and the Information Management Working Group will monitor inter-sectoral outcome indicators and operational programme and physical presence data, and track progress against output indicators. Response achievement data will be reported at district level and disaggregated by population group (refugees, internally displaced people and residents), and sex and age.

Cluster response monitoring will be undertaken through sectoral monitoring. Each cluster has defined its objectives, linked to the overarching strategic objectives, disaggregated people targeted to district level, as well as demographically, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups as identified by each cluster. All

clusters will report progress against selected indicators through the 5Ws mapping tool (Who does What, Where, For Whom and When) on a monthly basis. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will publish a monthly inter-sectoral response dashboard, capturing the progress towards the HRP objectives and associated funding status, as reported in the Financial Tracking Service.

Cluster indicators have been classified as directly or indirectly supporting people to allow for a more nuanced tracking of reach. Direct indicators refer to activities such as which in-kind assistance, cash or services are provided to households or individuals. Indirect indicators refer to those activities that have an impact at the community level or for which detailed tracking of the number of recipients of assistance is not possible. For example, provision of clean water or hygiene kits will be considered a direct indicator, while hygiene promotion through different mediums will be considered an indirect indicator. Total reach, reach by direct and reach by indirect indicators will be provided for all clusters.

Humanitarian programme cycle timeline



Part 3: Cluster/sector needs and response

PEMBA DISTRICT, CADO DELGADO PROVINCE

Group of girls attending a meeting

Photo: UN/RC office

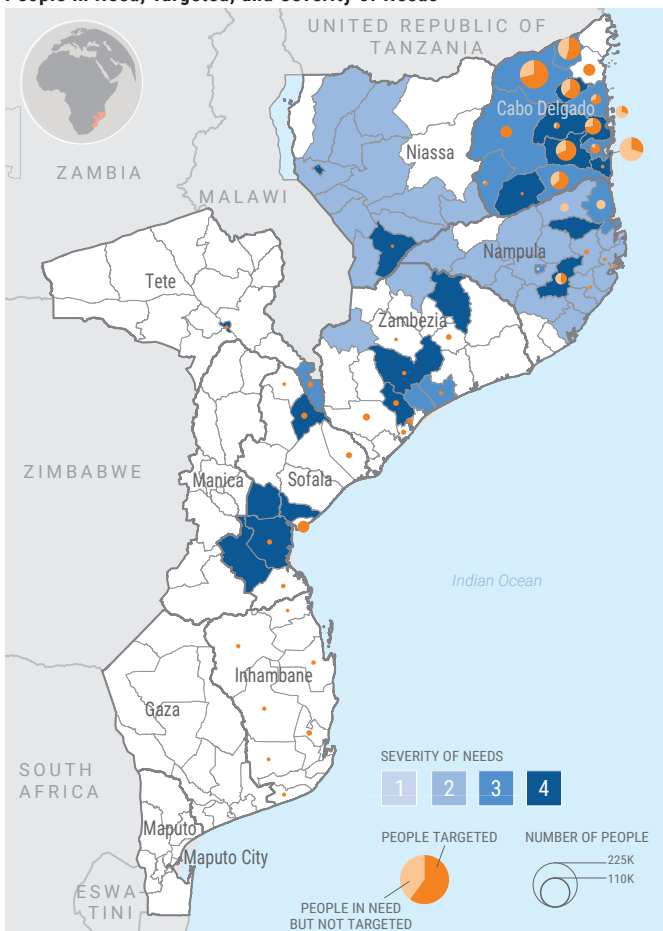




3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
704K Conflict: 600K Natural disaster: 104K	459K Conflict: 355K Natural disaster: 104K	\$9.6M Conflict: \$9.0M Natural disaster: \$0.6M	5	6

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Summary of needs

An estimated 600,000 displaced persons including returnees and host community affected by displacement are in need of CCCM services in 2024. This includes 260K IDPs in protracted displacement who are unable to return home due to ongoing conflict in some potential areas of return and those whose housing, land and property have either been destroyed or occupied. There is no significant decrease from the 740K people who needed assistance in 2023.

The CCCM Cluster 5W and camp data shows a significant need for strengthened camp management structures across Cabo delgado displacement sites. The same data also indicates a worrying limitation of services and assistance, particularly in areas outside sites where close to 73% of displaced persons sought refuge. Although community governance structures exist in collective sites, these remain highly under-capacitated with persistent lack of accountability to the people they were formed to serve. Displaced persons in rural and urban areas living out of displacement sites lack access to information about their rights and available services. The existence of settlements without any coordination and management structures has led to either sporadic or a complete lack of aid provision to vulnerable people in informal settlements. Based on site level key informants and CCCM analysis, 60 per cent of the overall displaced people reported being exposed to increased protection, public health and gender-based violence risks. A weak coping mechanism among some IDPs makes the situation difficult and cause frustration and hopelessness.

The sporadic conflicts in Macomia and Quissanga may further entrenched protracted displacement and the associated burden on the displaced population, returnees and host communities particularly due to uncertainty over the continuation of humanitarian services, security and safety in the areas of return. This uncertainty and the inconclusive peace process may lead to the majority of displaced people currently in displacements to prematurely depart to find shelter and livelihood opportunities in other locations but essentially remain displaced.

Response strategy

The CCCM operation will be guided by three strategic objectives: (1) Coordination and Monitoring that aims to facilitate effective coordination among various humanitarian actors working in displacement site settings. (2) that aligns with SO3 ensures that locations of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) residents are safe and secure for the residents, that people have access to information about their rights and available services. Prioritizing the well-being and security of those affected with special emphasis on persons with disabilities and that measures are in place to prevent and respond to any forms of sexual Exploitation and Abuse thereby placing the centrality of protection (SO3) at the core of the cluster operations. (3) Encourages robust community participation in resilient-oriented services to support progressive and sustainable community driven initiatives to improve the quality of life and eventually phase-out humanitarian assistance.

CCCM will continue to scale up community consultations with an emphasis on ensuring that services are fully accessible by persons with disabilities and minority group members of different sex and ages. CCCM interventions will include ensuring that affected populations have equitable access to humanitarian services, generating inclusive community governance structures that include meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities, elderly persons, women and girls, and individuals of minority ethnic backgrounds, and maintaining accessible two-way communication for all Internally Displaced Persons.

The CCCM Cluster response strategy and priorities aim to pursue a vision of safe and secure environment where displaced persons are not only recipients of assistance but active partners in shaping their own futures. Through coordination and monitoring of humanitarian service provision this vision aspires to make solution a whole-of-cluster priority thereby ensuring the cluster fit for purpose and accountable for solution by creating linkages between development actors, Civil Society Organizations to foster solution beyond humanitarian aid to function in tandem with development.

These priorities are premised on the belief that supporting progress towards durable solutions can never begin too early, and the CCCM cluster action must

seek to move towards creating enabling environments for the realization of solutions and prevention of protracted displacement, by adopting a solutions based approach to the Cluster response

Targeting & prioritization

The CCCM Cluster identified 600,000 people in need of CCCM Assistance in 2024. This is 140,000 people less in absolute numbers from 740,000 people in need in 2023. The CCCM Cluster will target 355K people across all the districts in Cabo delgado including Nampula and Niassa provinces. About 50K IDPs resident in 40 IDP sites in Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Metuge and Motepuez have been targeted to integrate within the host community in the first six months of the response in 2024.

Up to 65K IDPs resident in 20 IDP sites in the same districts as above including those in Niassa and Nampula will further integrate with the host community with 12 months. Additionally, some 94K IDPs resident in 30 IDP sites in Mueada, Nagade, Macomia, Muidumbe, Muciomba, and Quissanga will further integrate in the next 12 to 24 months.

Cost of response

In 2024, the CCCM cluster will embark onto a response modality that will see close to 67 sites turned into viable communities. The operation will involve rehabilitation of some infrastructure. This serves as significant cost drivers within CCCM operations. The process involves careful and responsible dismantling of displacement sites, including infrastructure removal, waste disposal, and environmental rehabilitation. Costs are incurred in managing the logistical complexities of decommissioning, facilitating integration of displaced persons into host communities. The financial burden includes capacity building, and the restoration of sites to their pre-displacement conditions. Moreover, community engagement, consultation, and coordination with various stakeholders contribute to the expenses associated with an organized and ethical site integration. Balancing the humanitarian imperative with cost-efficiency will require collaboration, and resource allocation to execute CCCM site integration and rehabilitation effectively.

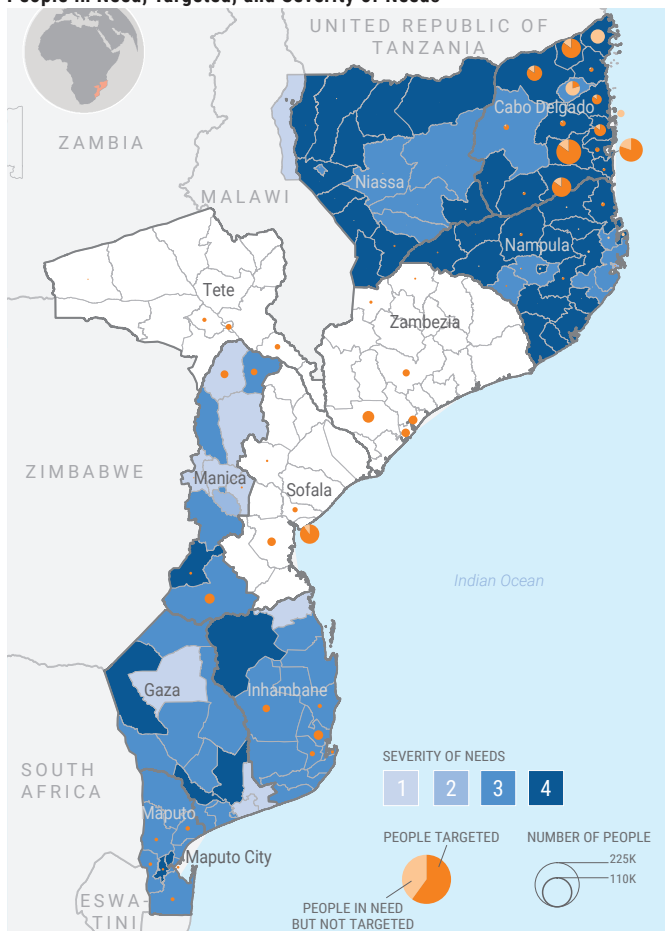
The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.2 Education



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
623K Conflict: 420K Natural disaster: 203K	496K Conflict: 297K Natural disaster: 198K	\$21.3M Conflict: \$18.3M Natural disaster: \$3.0M	13	16

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Summary of needs

Using the JIAF methodology, Education Cluster utilized indicators to provide a holistic analysis of the educational needs in the communities. The reference population was identified through an analysis of the Ministry of Education’s Educational Management Information System database, using indicators related to percentage of children out of school, pupil to teacher ratios, and the existence and quality of school

infrastructures including WASH in schools. The severity levels above 3 reflect a concerning situation for girls, particularly those internally displaced of whom 53 per cent are out of school due to displacement and/or communities’ harmful practices in 2023. At the same time, teachers face overcrowded classrooms, lack of knowledge on disability, PSS, DRR, and poor and insufficient infrastructure with little access to inclusive and gender-sensitive latrines and safe drinking water.

Considering the assessment and severity levels, Education Cluster will prioritize the return of children and teachers to school through the implementation of activities that ensure the inclusion child protection packages, mental health and psychosocial support, and dedicated activities and support for children with disabilities. The Cluster will ensure affected populations are included in the design and implementation of activities, and monitoring is ensuring all supported children and adults are protected from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Response strategy

The Education Cluster’s strategy utilizes a three-pronged approach: to provide girls, boys and children with disabilities from 6-17 years old equitable access to safe and protective education services and spaces in emergencies through formal, non-formal and accelerated learning programs; to improve the quality of education through emergency-related trainings for teachers and education staff; to improve learning environments by ensuring access to improved drinking water and hygienic latrines in schools, including menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls. The Cluster will prioritize based on the needs of people

affected by the conflict in the north. The Cluster will use a methodology based on "triggers" to define prioritized population groups. A combination of factors will be analyzed including population group, severity, and actors present—both humanitarian and development. The Cluster's interventions in priority locations may be reduced to concentrate on other areas of greater urgency. IDPs, returnee, and host community children will be provided a combination of activities to support access and retention to learning opportunities and ensure cross-cutting services. Cluster will mitigate impact of the growing number of displaced residing in host communities who put pressure on existing, basic services and infrastructure. A progressive shifting will link cluster activities with development actors. Cluster will also consider promote inclusive interventions for children with disabilities, gender-sensitive and transformative field activities, access to PSEA referral and support mechanisms, AAP approach, preparing for emergencies and natural disasters, and localizing humanitarian support.

Targeting & prioritization

The Education Cluster will target 297,496 conflict-affected people in the north. The Cluster's overall target is split as follows: 120,786 IDPs, 35,836 returnees and 140,874 host community. The conflict target includes 145,772 and 151,724 6–17-year-old girls and boys respectively, and 4,049 adults, mainly teachers and school staff. The Cluster will target 17,607 children with disabilities, which represents 5.9% of the total child target for the conflict. An additional 196,465 people are the planned target for anticipated natural disaster response. This figure is disaggregated as follows: 104,126 girls, 92,339 boys, of whom 11,788 are expected to have a disability. Considering the Cluster's

three-pronged strategy, 258,734 children will be assisted with access-related education activities, 3,190 teachers and school staff will be assisted with quality-related activities, and 35,572 children and adults will benefit from WASH-in-school-related activities.

Cost of response

The Education Cluster will support 297,496 children and adults in 2024, for which it requires \$ \$18,255,623. The calculation looks at the cost of operations and activities in 2023 by the type of intervention (e.g. supplies, training). Given the variability between districts and provinces, the Cluster has prioritized the urgent needs of construction and rehabilitation of temporary learning spaces, provision of teaching/learning materials and supplies, training of teachers, building the capacity of school councils, and WASH in school services. Severity levels show a prioritization of the 18 districts in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa using criteria as determined by the JIAF and HPC which includes the effects of the conflict, population movements, and education specific factors such as teacher to student ratio, education facilities available, wash in school infrastructures.

Given the high number of spontaneous returns in 2023, the Cluster will ensure returnees are fully reintegrated to their community. This will also require a reduction of services from areas that were previously hosting IDPs. The priority focus will be on locations with large IDP numbers, returnees with no assets and where services are still interrupted, and host communities or affected by the conflict.

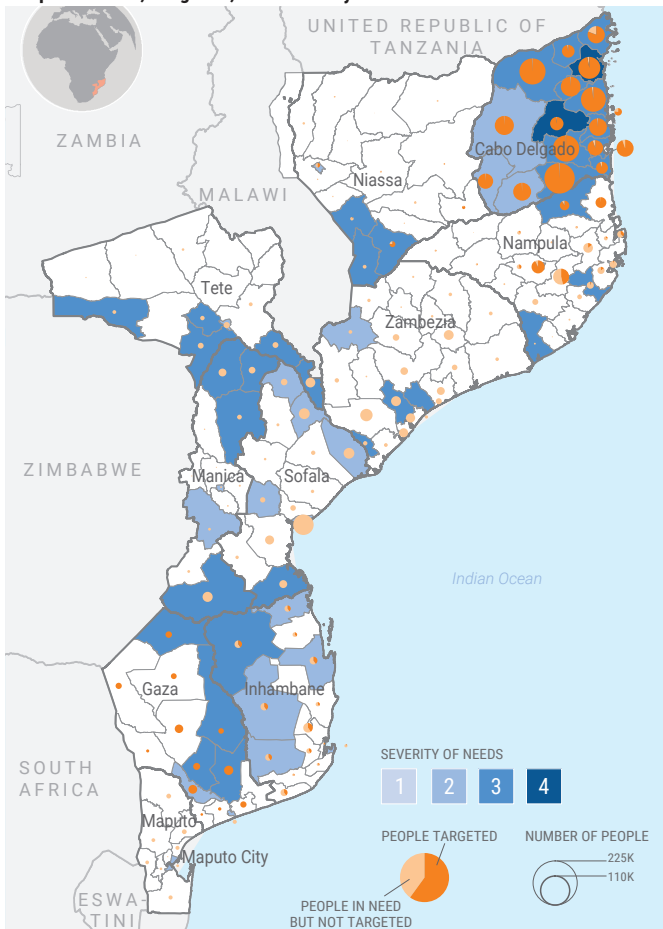
The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)



3.3 Food Security and Livelihoods

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
<p>1.5M</p> <p>Conflict: 970K Natural disaster: 554K</p>	<p>1.0M</p> <p>Conflict: 937K Natural disaster: 97K</p>	<p>\$172.6M</p> <p>Conflict: \$166.7M Natural disaster: \$5.9M</p>	15	16

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Summary of needs

According to the IPC post-shock, 3.3 million people, 21% of the population of the districts most affected by the Shocks in 2023 and included in the analysis, face acute food insecurity of Crisis or higher (IPC Phase 3+). In Cabo Delgado, 863,000 people reach this level (32% of the total population), reason why the FSL Cluster prioritize the needs and response in this province.

The IPC analysis covered a total of 72 districts, those most affected by the shocks that occurred in the country (including all the districts of Cabo Delgado). This corresponds to 45% of the country's total districts.

The results show that, for the period from October 2023 to March 2024, the number of people requiring urgent intervention is expected to be around 3.3 million, of which 220 thousand people are in Phase 4 (Emergency). This could happen as a result of the depletion of food reserves and the impact of El Niño (mainly in the south and center of the country). During the projection period – October 2023 to March 2024 – it is projected that the situation in the districts of Moçimboa da Praia and Meluco will reach IPC 4, and most of Cabo Delgado will remain in Crisis level (IPC 3) considering the increasing movement of populations returning to their areas of origin and limited humanitarian assistance. Only the districts of Balama, Pemba City, Montepuez and Namuno would be projected as Stressed (IPC 2). The FSC considers the continued deterioration of the food security situation in Cabo Delgado, compounded by fragility of the food systems, protracted displacements and limited access to agriculture productive area, is worsen by the low investment in our sector, with roughly 30% of the needs funded for 2023.

The IPC acts as the main reference for the FSL Cluster for both the identification of severity and the figures of People in Need. However, this IPC is not statistically representative per targeted group (IDPs, Host communities and returnees), but rather at district level only. Overall, food insecurity in northern Mozambique continues to deteriorate triggered by a long-lasting conflict and insecurity, climatic shocks, and the increase in food prices and fuel due to the global scenario.

Related to the central and southern part of the country, up to March 2023, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely prevail in drought and areas affected by Cyclone Freddy as poor households will continue to experience deficits in food consumption due to increasingly challenging market access to food driven by higher-

than-average food prices. The poorest households are likely to intensify their engagement in coping strategies indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3), such as reducing the amount of food or the number of meals, increasing their consumption of wild foods, sending one or more family members to relatives in other locations, and even migrating to places with more income-generating opportunities.

According to the FEWSNET Food Security Outlook of Oct 2023-May 2024, “strong El Niño conditions are expected to delay the start of the 2023/24 rainy season with mixed performance, especially in southern and parts of central Mozambique. Irregular rainfall and reduced access to agricultural inputs will likely affect the area planted, affecting agricultural labor opportunities for poor households. There is particular concern for areas in southern and central Mozambique that experienced crop losses due to dry spells in 2023 and cyclones in 2022 and 2023. However, rainfall is expected to be cumulatively average to above average in northern Mozambique, supporting crop growth. Government and donors should prepare now for rising food assistance needs in 2024”.

Response strategy

Strategy for Men-made Disasters: Increase livelihood support while keeping life-saving food assistance. The FSLC will increase considerably the livelihood assistance to the most food insecure population in Cabo Delgado to address aid dependency and fragility of the food systems, while keeping life-saving humanitarian food assistance (HFA) for the most vulnerable categories, based on vulnerability assessments. Time-sensitive emergency agricultural interventions are 5 to 10 times less expensive to help rural families produce food. HFA will be reduced after the harvest until the next lean season wherever appropriate and possible.

Provision of life-saving food assistance to food insecure population: A harmonized food basket will be provided addressing monthly food gaps through contextually appropriate modalities (in-kind and cash-based transfers). This response calls for robust household targeting to reach the most in need (including IDPs, returnees, and host communities) and aims at providing consistent assistance on a monthly basis to vulnerable households based on a proportional

coverage of SPHERE standards for individual food calories. Acute food requirements of those in the early stage of displacement, on the move, or in hard-to-reach areas will be met through rapid response rations.

Support recovery of livelihoods of affected population: Support to emergency livelihoods aims to restore and strengthen productive assets and create livelihood opportunities thus contributing to increasing local food production and availability as quickly as possible, in line with local seasonal cycles. Time-sensitive emergency agricultural interventions and inputs provision maximize benefits and contribute to domestic production will be prioritized.

Strategy for Natural Disasters: The FSL Cluster will aim at pre-stocking the basic resources for 1 week food assistance in accommodation centres and a return kit for families to go back to their houses after the shock, while also providing some basic agricultural support for a 2nd planting season and horticultural seeds for the next season. This will be in response to a cyclone or flooding, but the FSL Cluster will be on alert to respond to the drought that is already affecting the interior and southern part of the country. Finally, activities to strengthen anticipatory action system-building to support partners to mitigate negative impacts of floods, cyclones, and droughts before they occur are considered. Specifically, this includes availability of early warning and climate trigger information to all partners as well as the formulation of local adaptation and anticipatory action plans through a harmonized participatory approach.

Centrality of Protection: FSLC Partners will endeavor to ensure safe and dignified interventions, awareness raising on beneficiary rights (including PSEA) with a communication strategy that facilitates active participation, mechanisms for provision of feedback, accessible messaging to the affected populations. Referral pathways determined by the protection-cluster, sub-clusters, and working groups will be used and FSL Cluster Partners will help link the affected population to the available dedicated protection services.

Gender sensitive response: The FSLC HRP strategy incorporates different needs of men, women, boys, and girls. Different groups within the affected population are consulted and actively involved in the determination and

implementation of the response while any GBV or SEA related risks are identified and addressed in a timely manner. FSLC partners are committed to establishing and working with the representatives of community committees, ensuring 50% women's participation and that women hold leadership positions. HRP indicators are disaggregated by age and gender to facilitate monitoring of FSLC Partners responses and reporting.

People with disabilities: The FSLC will work in collaboration with the Protection Cluster and Disability Inclusion Working Group to identify access barriers and identify measures to address these effectively. FSLC Partners will work closely with local authorities to ensure clarity on vulnerability criteria and support needed for people with disabilities to access their entitlements in a safe and dignified manner

Targeting & prioritization

The FSL Cluster considered the national average for all the population groups (male, female, children, etc.) as it is expected that food insecurity affect them proportionally to the national average. The IPC post-shock used for the HNO figures informed the number of people in Need per district.

For conflict: Target was calculated during the HRP workshop with FSLC Partners, where partners provided their proposals and related targets. The ensuing discussion was held as a sector to come up with the sectoral target aiming with the aim to cover the estimated needs according to partners' capacity. For the districts where the PT (people targeted) exceeds the PiN as for the livelihood component, partners will be **looking into complementarities of their activities.**

For natural disasters: Based on budget limitations, the FSL Cluster prioritized the southern provinces of Gaza

(considering all PiN for target) and Inhambane (target reduced proportionally to the capacity available). Both provinces are already being affected by the drought, while Gaza more significantly than Inhambane. The livelihood support would be also useful for the drought-affected population, while the life-saving food assistance will be more relevant in case of cyclone / flood response (both provinces suffered the impact of Freddy last year). The use of CBT (cash-based transfers) will allow for flexibility of the targets at the province and at the district level if the emergency happens in other provinces.

Cost of response

The total cost of FSC overall responses is US\$: 172,599,237 broken down into

1. Conflict response US\$ 166,749,237 implemented by 14 partners, covering both humanitarian food assistance and livelihood support. This will be project-based methodology.
2. Natural Disasters US\$ 5,850,000, which is the unitary cost for a basic assistance of 1 week food assistance and a return kit to 96,500 people and livelihood support with seeds and tools for the 2nd season cereals and horticultures to 83,000 people. This component is unit based.

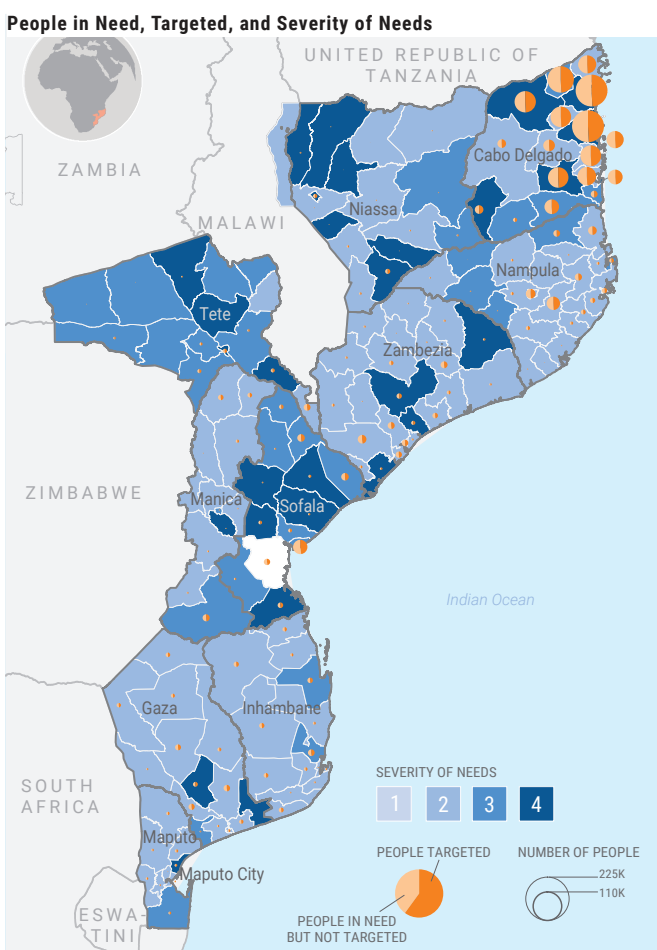
This represents the minimum cost of the FSC response based on needs identified and elaborated in the humanitarian needs overview, and in coordination with the FSC partners that will be involved in the response, which was coordinated during a face-to-face workshop that took place on the 12th and 13th of October.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.4 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
<p>1.2M</p> <p>Conflict: 950K Natural disaster: 282K</p>	<p>603K</p> <p>Conflict: 467K Natural disaster: 136K</p>	<p>\$21.1M</p> <p>Conflict: \$16.4M Natural disaster: \$4.7M</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>14</p>



Summary of needs

Mozambique, in the last three years, has been struck by three cyclones and tropical storms creating more humanitarian needs. JIAF drove health cluster humanitarian needs evaluation. The health cluster selected key criteria to assess the impacted population's health, hazards, health resources and services.

Six main criteria were used to evaluate this categorization, including the Acute Watery Diarrhea Attack rate and Cholera Case Fatality Rate. Also consider DPT-3 Coverage, measuring immunization

services. The proportion of mothers who deliver at home without medical assistance was also used to determine maternal health needs. The HeRAMS functionality indicator categorized district health care access levels. According to thresholds set, districts with low health service functionality had the highest health needs.

These signals were set from minimum to catastrophic severity thresholds. The highest of these humanitarian needs are in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. The major sources of data were MSNA (2022), HeRAMS (2022/2023) and the disease surveillance reports.

Women and girls are mostly affected to access health services due to social norms and lack of economic empowerment that prohibit them from making informed decisions. Overcrowding puts IDPs at risk of GBV, abuse, and prejudice against women, as well as limiting basic services and livelihood.

Response strategy

The health cluster objectives will be implemented along with the humanitarian jointly agreed strategic objectives to: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe, equitable, inclusive, gender-responsive and principled inter-sectoral assistance to the most vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees, host communities, and other people in need.

In 2024, the health cluster intends to intervene in 17 districts in Cabo Delgado, 15 districts in Nampula and 4 Districts in Niassa, the most affected by conflict, aiming to deliver free and effective preventive and curative emergency health services to crisis-affected people. The integrated primary health-care package will be employed, with emphasis on high impact interventions like vaccination, timely treatment of the most common

causes of morbidity and mortality, timely detection, and response to epidemic prone diseases, antenatal care, and skilled birth attendance. Health services will cater to the different needs of specific groups such as women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities, GBV survivors, and PLHIV and TB. In collaboration with the inter-cluster MHPSS TWG, the response aims to increase availability of services to the most vulnerable. To facilitate the work of frontline partners, the cluster will strengthen an emergency health pipeline where kits will be available and easily accessible. Activities will be implemented in coordination with the WASH and Nutrition Cluster and all relevant sectors.

Targeting & prioritization

Health response will aim for maximum integration to influence indicators across different sectors, reducing mortality and morbidity and improving population standards of living.

The health cluster will target 456,036 people in 2024 (218,898 men and 237,139 women). There will be 95,768 children under five and 18,241 pregnant/nursing mothers. SRH care will be delivered to 104,888 reproductive-age women. Emergency measles vaccinations in IDP camps will target 31,922 children aged 6–59 months. Due to the country's precarious position in humanitarian crises, emergency health assistance will focus on managing common pathologies, treating injured people, providing minimum initial service packages (MISPs) in SRH, and vaccinating children aged 6-59 months. New or preexisting mental health issues and noncommunicable diseases will receive continuity of care.

From September 2022 until November 2023, the country registered a nationwide cholera outbreak, with 35,193 cases and 147 deaths, with a fatality rate of 0.4%.

Detecting and preventing disease outbreaks such as cholera requires good coordination of humanitarian and developmental health pillars.

Projects were prioritized based on geographical presence, contribution to the health cluster objectives, and capacity to deliver expected emergency health services. Quarter one priorities include preventive and curative services targeting children under five and pregnant and lactating women, and trauma care. Quarter two priorities are sexual and reproductive health services, control of common diseases like malaria, HIV, TB, and response to disease outbreaks. Quarter three priorities include mental health and psychosocial support and specific needs of people with disabilities. Quarter four priorities are those services for the control of non-communicable diseases and elective surgeries, mostly through referrals.

Cost of response

The health cluster requires \$16,360,339 to reach 467,438 people targeted with life-saving and essential health services for one year, through partners' projects. Some 30 per cent of the budget will be allocated to procurement, shipment, and distribution of emergency health kits. Around 40 per cent of the funds will be utilized to support the health workforce and ensure that services are available at different points of delivery. Another 30 per cent will pay for support services like logistics and overhead costs.

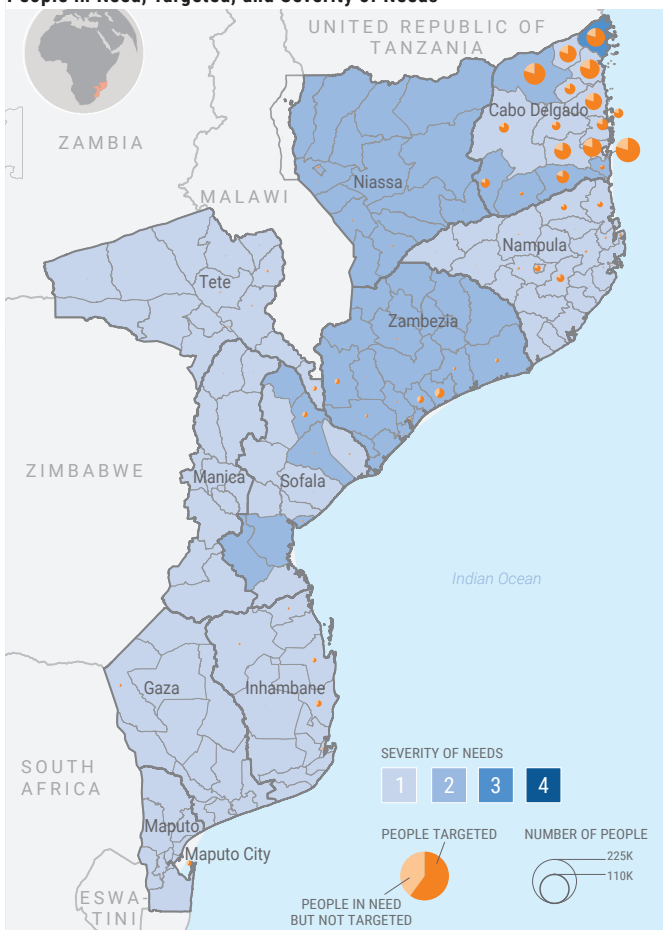
The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.5 Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
625K Conflict: 562K Natural disaster: 63K	487K Conflict: 449K Natural disaster: 38K	\$15.6M Conflict: \$15.2M Natural disaster: \$0.4M	7	8

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



The extremely high levels of chronic malnutrition in Mozambique affect almost one in two children under the age of five. The Nutrition cluster partners aim to expand safe access to and coverage of high-impact nutrition interventions that target children under five, adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, particularly pregnant and lactating women and people living with disabilities and ensure nutrition linkages with social protection programs for early recovery. In hard-to-reach and conflict affected areas, simplified approaches will be implemented for prevention, early identification, and treatment of acute malnutrition, including adoption of family-led MUAC for case identification; MUAC-only admission and discharge, reduction of frequency of follow-up visits to the health facility (larger take-home ration of ready to use therapeutic or supplementary foods) to increase uptake of lifesaving nutrition services.

Response strategy

Aligned to the Humanitarian Response Plan objectives, the Nutrition Cluster has the objectives of life-saving and life sustaining support for treatment of acute malnutrition in children under-five and pregnant and lactating women to reduce mortality and related morbidity including those with HIV and other vulnerable groups (adolescent girls and those with disability); prevent increase of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children under-five and pregnant and lactating women including those with HIV and other vulnerable groups and promote optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, and IYCF best practices messages for caregivers of children under two including those with HIV and/or disabilities.

Summary of needs

The ongoing conflict in Mozambique has left more than a million people food insecure, including those displaced, returning and the families hosting them. Around 200,000 returnees find a significant number of health/ nutrition and WASH facilities have been damaged or destroyed, affecting the access to proper and timely service. The 2023 SMART survey reports that around four million people are likely to face high levels of food insecurity as a result of the combined effects of climate shocks and the conflict.

The Nutrition cluster partners aim to expand safe access to and coverage of high-impact nutrition interventions to the target population and ensure nutrition linkages with social protection programs for early recovery. In hard-to-reach and conflict affected areas, simplified approaches will be implemented for prevention, early identification and treatment of acute malnutrition, including the adoption of family-led MUAC for case identification; MUAC-only admission and discharge, reduction of frequency of follow-up visits to the health facility (larger take-home ration of ready to use therapeutic or supplementary foods) to increase uptake of lifesaving nutrition services

Targeting & prioritization

Malnutrition is a life-threatening condition that increases susceptibility to disease and infections and impairs physical and cognitive development. The HNO indicated a general deterioration of nutrition conditions in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, with one in every two children aged 6 to 59 months stunted, and 26,936 children under 5 were treated for severe or moderate acute malnutrition and 29,075 pregnant and breastfeeding women in 2023 (four times more than estimated). The 2023 SMART survey continued reporting a high prevalence of stunting (52% vs 44.5% in 2022) which is compounded by the simultaneous presence of wasting, with a prevalence range from 2.2% to 9.3% in the survey domains, resulting in a double burden of malnutrition.

Given the high nutritional vulnerability of children under age 5 and the critical food security needs of displaced people as well as the returnees, the aim is to reach approximately 80 % of the overall People in Need, of whom 88 % are IDPs and returnees, 269,605 girls and

boys under age 5, 9.3 % are PLW and 10 % are children with disabilities, considering their increased vulnerability and protection needs.

Prioritization of key interventions and project proposals was based on programme criticality, geographic targeting and humanitarian needs following IPC Acute Malnutrition and existing vulnerability assessments. Humanitarian presence in hard-to-reach areas and operational capacity to quick start response was taken into consideration while prioritizing cluster projects.

Cost of response

The Nutrition cluster requires U\$15.1 million to deliver and strengthen timely delivery of immediate life-saving assistance through 14 partners while promoting complementarity with the Government's strategy for northern Mozambique, provinces at most risk of natural disaster and the UN's support to the humanitarian response. Key project costs include procurement and delivery of life-saving specialised nutrition commodities and essential medicines to treat acute malnutrition; human resources to ensure expansion of planned interventions; training; and operational costs to allow a robust humanitarian presence including in hard-to-reach areas. Project requirements were based on the agreed cluster targets and planned activities in each targeted location, as well as standard costs for international procurement, freight costs and transportation of supplies and medicines. Likewise, travel and HR costs are in line with Government-UN agreed fees for humanitarian actors.

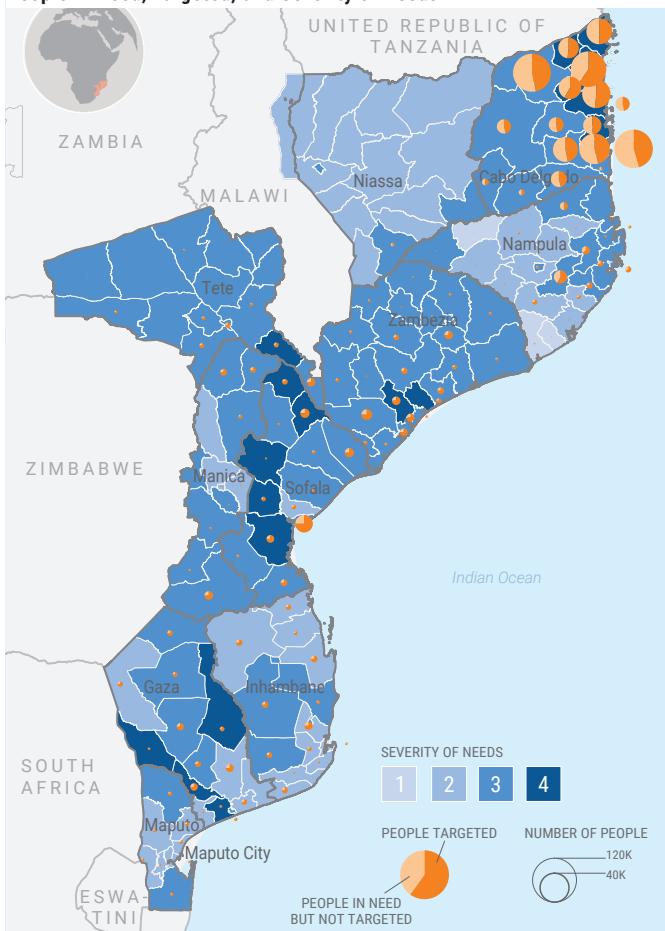
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3.6 General Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
<p>1.8M</p> <p>Conflict: 1.4M Natural disaster: 0.4M</p>	<p>977K</p> <p>Conflict: 678K Natural disaster: 299K</p>	<p>\$14.7M</p> <p>Conflict: \$14.5M Natural disaster: \$0.2M</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17</p>

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Summary of needs

The humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique continues to be a “protection crisis”. According to ACLED, in 2023 until August, a total of 101 violent actions were reported, causing a total of 197 fatalities. The number of IDPs decreasing to 627,846 people (DTM-IOM) and returnees increasing to 540,958 (DTM-IOM) and, since returns have been prompted by protection needs such as HLP, access to services, family reunification and the reduction of humanitarian support in southern Cabo Delgado, there are a high number of people in need in the districts of Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Muidumbe,

Macomia, Quissanga and Palma. Furthermore, in these areas, insecurity persists and the government is unable to provide full range of basic social services needed for protection and implementation of human rights of the affected population due to the destruction of infrastructures and partial return of civil administration. Adding to the complexity, in September and October, attacks by NSAG targeting Mocimboa da Praia and Macomia continued to cause displacement of up to 6,000 individuals, including of those who have returned. Within the conflict, an increase in the use of IEDs by NSAGs has also been noticed. In areas of displacement in southern part of Cabo Delgado, there are still 33% IDPs with no civil documentation and in seven districts in Cabo Delgado, only 39% were able to access specialized services for their family member(s) with a disability.

Response strategy

In 2023, the Protection Cluster managed to reach 700k persons (PC 2023) in 22 out of 36 districts in three provinces (PC 5W). Gaps remained in Muidumbe, Nangade, Mocimboa da Praia and Palma where scale up is needed to address needs for returnees, new IDPs and host communities. Some gaps also existed in Nampula and Niassa provinces where presence of protection partners are limited. Importantly, the protection response will maintain a balanced approach to needs of IDPs and returnees, in order to reduce pull and push factors that might prompt involuntary IDP returns.

Specifically, districts like Palma, Mocimboa da Praia and Nangade have not benefitted from the presence of protection actors. Although some protection activities are being implemented in Mocimboa da Praia (MHPSS, case management, referral and GBV) and in Quissanga (Child Protection, GBV, MHPSS and family tracing)

urgent scale up is needed of protection (including Child Protection, GBV and HLP) in these districts that are receiving large amounts of returnees (DTM Round 19). In these return locations, key protection activities such as protection monitoring, civil documentation, MHPSS, case management for children victim of violations including family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children, housing, land and property (HLP), legal assistance and community-based protection are necessary to accompany returns and tend towards solutions. However, in displacement and transit districts, key protection activities still need strengthening, especially legal assistance, community-based protection, in-kind protection assistance and livelihood activities for persons with protection needs especially in Cidade de Pemba, Ancuabe, Metuge and Mueda districts.

Overall, the Protection Cluster will also ensure enhanced services and assistance to support the realization of human rights of persons with disabilities, including persons with albinism, in both IDP, host communities and returnee areas, through community based rehabilitation approach among others. Advocacy will continue to be a regular and key strategy to raise protection and human rights concerns and to mitigate protection risks with national authorities and other relevant actors.

Targeting & prioritization

In 2024, the protection cluster (including GBV, CP and HLP) will target 772K affected population, including IDPs, IDP who have returned to their district of origins, host communities and those displaced by targeted attacks perpetrated by NSAG. The people targeted by the Protection Cluster and the three Areas of

Responsibilities (GBV, CP and HLP) represents around half of the total number of Persons in Need of the Protection Cluster (1.4 Million).

Since insecurity and violence continues to fuel conflict in Northern Mozambique, the emphasis of the response will be on internally displaced persons and returnees in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, without leaving the most vulnerable individuals and families in the host communities behind. There are 29% of women and girls who have been displaced with children representing the largest number (49%). Therefore, women and children have been the most affected (representing 78% of all IDPs) while being the most exposed to gender-based violence (perpetrated in host communities, or by NSAG), and to sexual abuse and exploitation (resulting from precarious access to food, the adoption of survival-related negative coping strategies and limited presence of prevention and response services). Recent protection monitoring indicates that around 25% of IDPs surveyed across six districts are persons with disabilities, therefore with increased vulnerabilities, so ensuring that persons with disabilities are integrated in the response is key, including those with albinism. Persons with MHPSS needs will also be prioritized by partners and authorities alike.

Cost of response

With a total envelope of USD 59 Million, the Protection Cluster's objectives overall plan will heavily emphasize life-saving activities due to the high number of persons requiring urgent support in protection services that were left unattended due to the low funding obtained in 2023.

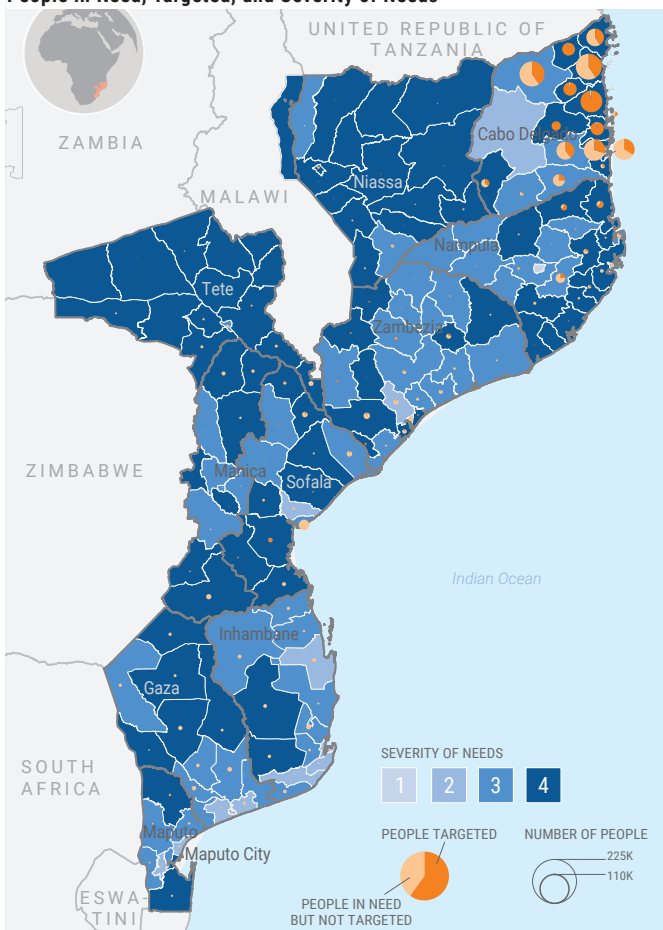
The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.7 Child Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
763K Conflict: 613K Natural disaster: 150K	352K Conflict: 317K Natural disaster: 34K	\$16.4M Conflict: \$14.8 Natural disaster: \$1.6	14	14

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Sectoral findings emphasize prevalent child protection needs, notably in Northern provinces like Cabo Delgado, particularly in districts such as Nangade, Mueda, Mocimboa da Praia, Meluco, Quissanga. Elevated rates of out-of-school children and child marriage (22.8% of girls aged 12-17) demand urgent assistance, exposing both genders to risks like abduction, child marriage, and teenage pregnancy.

Protective services like schools and health facilities face attacks, limiting safe learning and increasing child protection risks such as dropout, child marriage, child labor, and recruitment. The lack of access and birth registration loss heighten vulnerability to armed groups. Local institutions struggle to respond adequately, necessitating capacity strengthening in Northern Mozambique. Communities need support to comprehend conflict impact on children, particularly in domesticating the six grave violations, fostering community-based protection for released children from armed groups. Reintegrating these children requires a range of services spanning health, legal, nutrition, psychosocial, identification, education, backed by social welfare/protection follow-up for their acceptance into community life after conflict.

Summary of needs

The Child Protection sector in Cabo Delgado, amid ongoing attacks by Armed Non State Actors (ANSA) since October 2017, is assessed based on attack frequency, armed actor presence, children's access to services, and monitoring of protection risks. Identified as at-risk are IDPs children, returnee communities, unaccompanied/separated children, and those with disabilities. Monitoring reveals children aged 3-17 in these categories face recruitment risks, with multiple displacements increasing toxic stress levels.

Response strategy

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CPAoR) emphasizes the urgency of addressing child protection risks, giving priority to unaccompanied and separated children, those associated with armed groups or forces, and victims of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV. Central to the sector's focus is the acute need for MHPSS for children, adolescents, and caregivers.

To enhance the response's quality, the CPAoR is set to improve access to data, information, and analysis, deploying an information management system for a more nuanced understanding of child protection needs at the district level. This includes disaggregation by gender, forms of violence or abuse, and disability.

Additionally, the CPAoR aims to broaden access to community-based protective services by collaborating with UN, INGOs, local actors, and state entities. This collaborative effort seeks to provide children with access to essential services such as health, education, and income generation activities.

Furthermore, the CPAoR strives to enhance understanding and monitoring through local channels and within key institutions, including police and military, regarding the six grave violations of children's rights. This initiative aims to prevent violations and ensure access to response services in cases where children's rights are infringed upon.

Targeting & prioritization

In Mozambique, the CPAoR has identified 612,957 children in need. The target is to assist 317,336 vulnerable children who have been affected by conflict or natural disaster. The CPAoR will target specific age groups of boys and girls (0-5yrs, 6-12yrs, 13-18yrs) to provide age and gender appropriate activities that build the individual skills and resilience of children as well as increase protective structures within their communities to better prevent separation of families, recruitment and abduction of children into armed groups and reduce stress that impacts displaced or returnee populations.

The CPAoR emphasizes strengthening coordination within the Child Protection sector by advocating for dedicated coordinators at both national and subnational levels. Supported by a national information manager, this effort aims to enhance data quality, contextual analysis, and ensure a quality response to case management through the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). The CPAoR engages 15 partners submitting projects to support the response objectives.

Cost of response

The comprehensive Child Protection Response is seeking \$14,818,423 to fund key objectives, including maintaining current geographic coverage and enhancing partner capacity in focused MHPSS. The response prioritizes supervised case management, with increased capability in addressing cases of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG), GBV, Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), including alternative care options. These priorities are informed by the results of the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and CAAFAG data assessment.

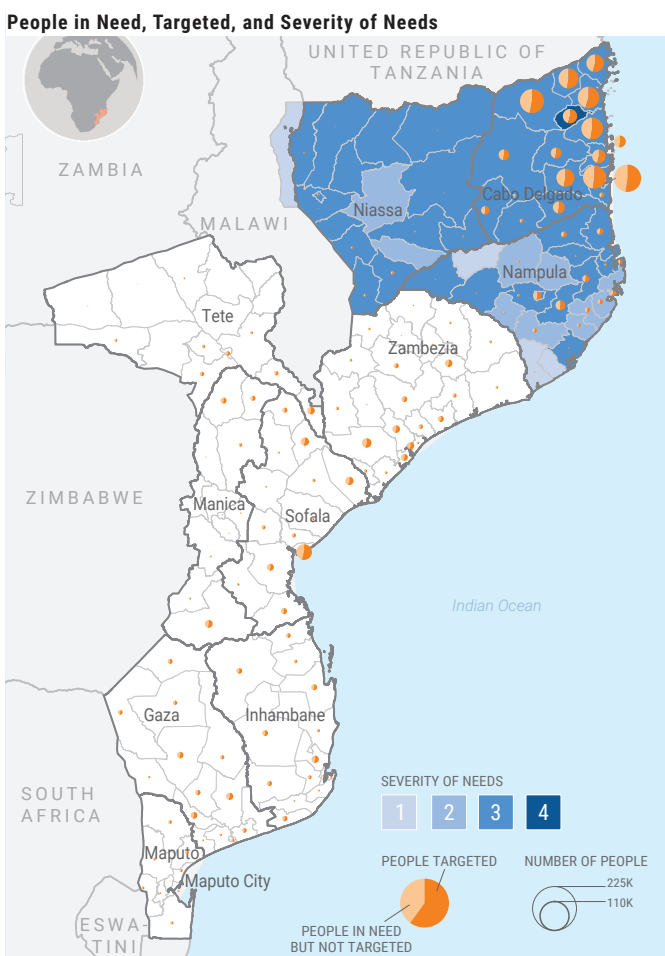
Activity costs have been delineated: \$20 per child for MHPSS, \$10 per person for GBV mitigation, \$75 per child for case management, \$150 per child for family tracing and reunification, and alternative care, and \$250 for CAAFAG reintegration, based on the average costs of the last three years of programming.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)



3.8 Protection - Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.0M Conflict: 706K Natural disaster: 332K	558K Conflict: 375K Natural disaster: 183K	\$18.3M Conflict: \$17.7M Natural disaster: \$0.6M	14	15



Summary of needs

The humanitarian analysis in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique reveals a critical situation, with an emphasis on GBV risks for women and girls amid ongoing conflict. The inter-sectorial PiN exercise identifies acute needs exacerbated by economic challenges, movements, and insufficient services. Comprehensive responses in health, life-saving services, and mental health support are crucial.

Conflict-affected women and girls face elevated risks, necessitating a people-centered approach informed by community feedback. Contextual risks, gender

protection challenges, and limited-service access highlight vulnerabilities, requiring a holistic response.

Deep-rooted gender disparities, limited income opportunities, and discrimination compound issues, emphasizing the need to acknowledge community resilience. Inadequate infrastructure and security concerns contribute to an unsafe environment. Obstacles in accessing essential GBV services, driven by fear and lack of awareness, affect specific groups, including female-headed households and survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.

A comprehensive approach is vital, considering inter-sectoral relationships, protection risks, and the impact of climate change. The analysis underscores the importance of understanding and addressing societal roles, promoting non-stereotyped roles for women and men post-crisis. Effective action is imperative to enhance safety, support services, and meet diverse needs, contributing to a more secure environment for women and girls affected by GBV in Cabo Delgado.

Response strategy

In response to rising GBV in conflict-affected areas, the GBV AoR prioritizes emergency services, including critical GBV services and enhanced referral pathways. GBV case management and MHPSS initiatives address survivors' immediate needs and psychological well-being.

The strategy underscores community engagement through capacity building, structured awareness initiatives, and information dissemination in safe spaces for women and girls. Mobile brigades offer integrated GBV-related services, focusing on clinical management of rape and post-rape kits. Safety audits identify and mitigate risks across humanitarian sectors.

Capacity building extends to various stakeholders, including GBV service providers, local authorities, Linha Verde staff and call operators, activists, and humanitarian actors. Livelihood and life-skills training will target socio-economic vulnerability, supporting GBV survivors' recovery and reducing broader risks in displacement situations.

By leveraging partnerships with local authorities, the strategy will strengthen the national multisectoral mechanism (Centro de Atendimento Integrado - CAI) for integrated assistance to women survivors of violence. Geographically, the response will prioritize districts with high concentrations of IDPs and returnees. This targeted approach aims to address specific challenges in locations witnessing protection issues, low civil documentation, and impediments to freedom of movement due to conflict-related factors. The concise and focused response strategy aims not only to meet immediate needs but also to establish a sustainable and rights-based framework for preventing and addressing gender-based violence in challenging conflict-affected areas, seeking a lasting impact on the lives of those affected by GBV.

Targeting & prioritization

In northern Mozambique, the GBV AoR has identified 706,000 individuals in need. The target is to assist 376,000 individuals, with a focus on women and girls directly or indirectly benefiting from the Cluster's initiatives. GBV Safety Audits in IDP sites revealed that women and adolescent girls face heightened GBV risks during displacement or returning areas. Challenges include early marriages, transactional and/or survival sex, sexual exploitation and abuse due to livelihood

constraints. The response prioritizes vulnerable groups such as IDPs, women heads of households with young children, survivors of intimate partner violence and child marriage, women with disabilities, those at risk from armed actors, survivors liberated from non-State armed groups, adolescent girls after initiation rites. This targeted approach aims to address the specific challenges faced by these groups in the region.

District prioritization is driven by the HNO and involves evaluating partners' projects based on responsiveness to identified needs, geographical priority, and alignment with strategic objectives. Special attention is given to the humanitarian nature of projects, and duplications are systematically addressed. The funding target allocates resources predominantly to women and girls (35% in IDP, 35% in host communities and 30% in returnees) The strategic allocation ensures efficient use of resources, minimizes duplications with lead and implementing organizations, and avoids redundancy with Protection and Child Protection initiatives.

Cost of response

Within the Protection Cluster's response, the GBV AoR is seeking \$17.7 million, prioritizing life-saving interventions to address the pressing needs of a large population requiring specialized services. The severity of needs in different districts is assessed through indicators like healthcare accessibility, utilization of negative coping mechanisms elevating GBV risks, and the safety levels perceived by communities.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.9 Protection - Housing, Land and Property (HLP)



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
799K Conflict	359K Conflict	\$1.7M Conflict	7	8

Summary of needs

The humanitarian needs for HLP in Cabo Delgado are severe, marked by the displacement of populations due to conflict, posing challenges to shelter, security, and basic rights. Severity analysis, utilizing indicators from the inter-sectorial PiN exercise, reveals a high demand for housing, land, and property assistance, particularly among vulnerable groups such as the elderly and women. Mapping these needs indicates concentrated areas of urgency, requiring immediate attention. Gendered needs within the sector underscore disparities, with women often facing distinct challenges in accessing secure housing. Age and disability amplify vulnerabilities, necessitating tailored interventions. In the context of protection risks, gender-specific challenges are prevalent, emphasizing the importance of a human rights-based approach. Key sectoral findings highlight critical needs in conflict-affected regions, where access to essential services is compromised. Inter-sectoral relationships reveal dependencies, with HLP needs interconnected with health, WASH, and livelihoods requirements.

A people-centered approach aligns with affected population priorities. Lack of access to basic services exacerbates needs, warranting comprehensive interventions. Contextual risks encompass gendered protection challenges, demanding heightened attention to SEA concerns. Climate change adds complexity, impacting housing resilience and exacerbating vulnerabilities.

Humanitarian action must catalyze behavioral change and advocate for gender equality by acknowledging and engaging with shifting gender roles post-crisis. Understanding local capacities, coping strategies, and empowering women and men in non-stereotyped roles

fosters community resilience and sustainable recovery both in displacement and return areas.

Response strategy

The sector's response strategy prioritizes geographic areas based on displacement patterns and return dynamics. Recognizing the differentiated needs of women and men, older people and younger people, people with and without disabilities, and others, interventions are tailored to address these specific challenges. Programmatic priorities include capacity-building on HLP issues, legal assistance for HLP violations, and advocacy for HLP-related legal and political changes. In comparison to the previous year, the response plan has expanded its scope, integrating a more comprehensive approach to HLP issues. The AoR's strategy actively addresses cross-cutting issues such as gender, people with disabilities, the centrality of protection, and environmental concerns. Gender-sensitive measures are embedded across all objectives, and the protection of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, is a central tenet. Additionally, the strategy acknowledges the environmental impact of housing interventions, ensuring a sustainable and responsible approach to the sector's response.

Targeting & prioritization

The HLP sector in our humanitarian efforts focuses on a targeted demographic breakdown, acknowledging the nuanced needs of different groups. The approach involves a meticulous disaggregation by sex, age, and disability. Furthermore, attention is given to people with disabilities, ensuring that the housing and property interventions are inclusive and accessible. The prioritization of these target populations is informed by a comprehensive HNA integrated into the HNO. The

HNA provides a thorough understanding of the existing conditions, vulnerabilities, and challenges faced by these demographic groups. It allows for an evidence-based assessment of the impact of housing, land, and property issues on individuals, helping us discern where the needs are most acute. This data-driven prioritization ensures that resources are allocated effectively, addressing the most pressing concerns for each identified group. The result is a tailored and responsive approach that recognizes and meets the diverse needs within the affected population, guided by a commitment to inclusivity and equity. In the target population HLP assistance, there are 687,041 females, 111,844 males, and 351,510 children under the age of 18. Additionally, there are 415,421 adults aged 18 to 59, and 31,956 elderly individuals aged 60 and above. Among the overall population, 119,833 people have disabilities.

Specifically for IDPs, the target includes 74,338 individuals, while returnees are targeted at 275,474, and the host community at 9,197. In total, the overall cluster target for housing, land, and property assistance is 359,009 individuals. Looking at these second set of data, there are 183,094 females, 175,914 males, and 107,703 children under 18. The adult population, aged 18 to 59, is 190,275, and there are 14,360 elderly individuals aged 60 and above. Approximately 53,851 individuals in this group have disabilities.

Cost of response

In the ambitious pursuit of advancing HLP initiatives, a comprehensive plan has been meticulously outlined, emphasizing a strategic allocation of resources and efforts. The prioritization of tasks is defined by funding stages, with the first 30% earmarked for high-priority actions.

At the forefront of implementation, legal assistance pertaining to HLP is deemed critical. The approach is two-fold, addressing both collective and individual needs related to housing, land, and property. This legal support is poised to lay a robust foundation for subsequent endeavors. Simultaneously, a concerted effort to engage with host communities through HLP due diligence exercises is set in motion. The objective here is to consult and sensitize these communities, fostering a collaborative understanding of the HLP framework in the context of housing, land, and property. The next crucial step in the high-priority phase involves assisting communities in enhancing their land tenure security within the housing and property context. This is envisaged through the meticulous process of community land delimitation and titling.

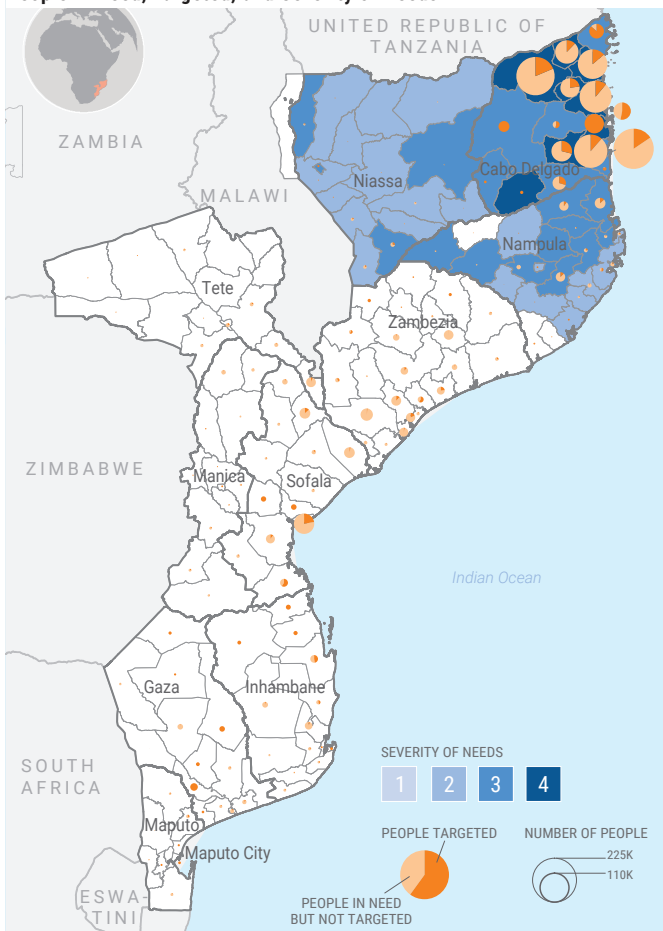
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3.10 Shelter and NFIs



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
<p>1.6M</p> <p>Conflict: 1.2M Natural disaster: 0.4M</p>	<p>477K</p> <p>Conflict: 373K Natural disaster: 104K</p>	<p>\$41.0M</p> <p>Conflict: \$38.3M Natural disaster: \$2.7M</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p>

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



to result in further displacements within and around the return locations causing uncertainty as well as pendular movement in the displacements hotspots.

As returns continue and services remain limited, shelter and NFI needs remain significant particularly in return areas. Following the conflict, homes are scummed to damage and destruction, forcing families to share their shelters, form makeshift shelters while others are forced to live in their damaged shelters. Access to shelter and basic household items affects people’s well-being, dignity and health including mental health. Vulnerable groups such as pregnant mothers, children under age five, elderly and persons with disability remain exposed to health risks and disease-causing vectors.

As of November 2023, cluster partners have reached 30% of the projected shelter caseload. Results from the recent DTM Mobility Tracking Assessments indicates nearly 79% of households in 60% of the assessed locations require tarpaulins (shelter assistance) while amongst other NFI needs were also indicated in at least 70% of the families in the assessed locations in displacement areas. In return areas, nearly 80% of locations indicated having significant shelter and NFI needs.

Summary of needs

Increased and volatile security incidents in the Northern Mozambique continues to result in unpredictable displacement patterns. DTM’s Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 19 indicated a 20% decrease in the number of IDPs (668,939) while returns have increased by 26% since April 2023. Pemba, Metuge and Mueda were reported as hosting the highest number of IDPs while Mocimba Da Praia, Palma and Muidumbe witnessed a vast majority of returns. Sporadic attacks such as in the districts of Mocimboa Da Praia and Macomia continue

In addition to the insecurity in northern provinces since the last five years, Mozambique remains at risk of extreme annual weather events, leaving affected populations with little time to recover between storms and cyclones. In early March, cyclone Freddy displaced over 184,000 people and destroyed over 129,000 homes, leaving more than 640,000 people homeless and outstretching local capacities to respond and in most cases resulting in diversion of shelter NFI resources from the northern provinces. Shelter Cluster partners in the south and central provinces reached over 367,000 people with emergency shelter and NFI assistance, leaving nearly a

70% gap for Emergency Shelter and NFI response. To mitigate the impact of climate shocks, participatory and community driven strategies, that promote self-recovery as well as build back better techniques should be at the center of Shelter and NFI response modalities. Synergies need to be strengthened with development actors and other sectors, to promote sustainable solutions and increase the resilience of affected populations with a holistic approach.

Response strategy

In 2024, based on the type of population group and settlement, the Shelter Cluster response will utilize a wide variety of response strategies, ranging from the provision of basic household items and emergency shelters, to shelter repairs and upgrades, as well as early recovery shelter assistance. As returns continue between southern and northern district, while IDPs remain in displacement sites in southern districts; the Shelter Cluster in collaboration with the CCCM service providers will increase efforts on community engagement and technical trainings to reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance and enhance affected populations' capacity to self-recover. In southern districts where IDPs are either choosing to integrate or arriving from host communities in the hopes of receiving assistance, enhancing positive coping mechanisms and promoting self-recovery will be key to integration and non-reliance on humanitarian aid as a form of sustenance. In displacement sites, the Shelter Cluster will closely coordinate with the CCCM Cluster and government bodies (including SDPI) to ensure reassignment, safe decommissioning or upgrades of shelters as appropriate. As partners continue to expand to Northern districts, districts such as Mocimboa Da Praia, Macomia, Quissanga, Nangade, and Muidumbe will likely see increased partner presence as underserved areas in the North become accessible. Emergency shelter and NFI pipeline will continue to support partners to meet the needs of sudden on-set population movements. Engagement with development actors (such as UNDP and UN-Habitat) will be key to bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance and transitional to development works, it is hoped that this engagement will create synergies for improved livelihood opportunities, capacity building and community led reconstruction practices.

For natural disasters, the Shelter Cluster intends to support nearly 60,000 people with the prepositioning of emergency shelter and household items such as tool kits, tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, solar lamps amongst others and to build capacity of over 44,000 people on resilient construction practices including through the provision of IEC material, technical trainings and community-based reconstruction committees.

Targeting & prioritization

In 2024, the Shelter/NFI cluster projects 1.2 million people to in need Emergency Shelter and NFI assistance and partners intend to target nearly 373,182 individuals in the conflict affected districts. This comprises of 48% returnees, 38% IDPs and 14% host communities' members. Over 162,000 people will be targeted in the displacement hotspots in southern districts while over 211,082 people will be targeted in the return districts. Target population groups comprise of IDPs in sites and host communities, and returnees. The targeting was determined as a result of needs analysis conducted using partner and DTM assessments, considering CCCM's cluster's ABC approach as well cluster 5Ws and partner operational capacities.

Shelter cluster partners ensure targeting of the most vulnerable through conducting verifications and households vulnerability assessments to prioritize, households with single mothers, disabled, with chronic diseases (HIV and AIDS), displaced women previously under social assistance, women caring for other people's children and elderly people. Moreover, where available partners also prioritize based on the lists available from WFP's vulnerability-based targeting.

Cost of response

The Shelter and NFIs cluster response overall budget is US\$ 41 million, distributed across 11 partners. The sector envelope was determined based on the operational capacities of the partners, needs determined at district level and on activities determined in view of the overall cluster strategy.

The first quartile of the budget (1-25%) is allocated to life saving E-Shelter and NFI assistance including support

for strengthening the Shelter cluster, the cluster pipeline and cluster coordination. The second and third quartile (26%-75%) will be allocated to activities such as provision of additional construction material, labour support, technical trainings for construction teams as well as local artisans.

principles in shelter programming and resilience building activities. Where possible, shelter activities will be supported with cash-based interventions and linked with other livelihood activities.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

Where allocated budget exceeds, 76 percent additional funding budget will be allocated offer promotion for of the promotion of “build back better” techniques

METUGE DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

Children playing at the 25 de Junho camp for displaced people in Metuge.
Photo: UNICEF/Bisol

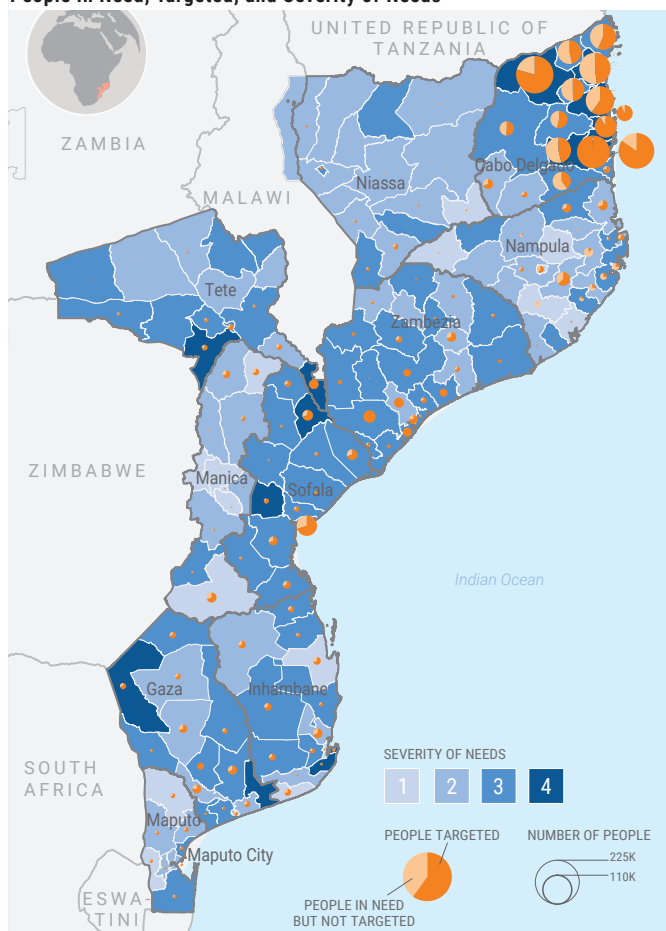




3.11 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
2.0M Conflict: 1.4M Natural disaster: 0.6M	1.4M Conflict: 1.0M Natural disaster: 0.4M	\$40.0M Conflict: \$34.2M Natural disaster: \$5.8M	15	17

People in Need, Targeted, and Severity of Needs



Summary of needs

Conflict in the north of Mozambique, and in particular Cabo Delgado, has displaced more than a million people and this number continues to rise with ongoing random attacks. Pre-conflict, WASH infrastructure and service coverage for Cabo Delgado were limited, a situation that as of 2023 has become even more of a challenge with estimated coverage of water supply (45%), sanitation (21%), and hygiene services (56%). An estimated 85% of schools lacked adequate access to WASH. Under normal circumstances, populations face challenges

to reliable access safe basic WASH services, with the conflict there are additional strains on the system.

As of August 2023, an estimated 850,599 people are still displaced and 571,468 made return to their homes. These sudden movements of people add pressure to already fragile WASH infrastructure. Consequently, there is not only restricted or entirely insufficient access to meet the minimum WASH standards set by the Government of Mozambique but also the potential for tension or conflict between IDPs and host communities.

Water borne illnesses including acute water diarrhea (AWD) and cholera has been affecting thousands across the country. From September 2022 until November 2023 37,081 case and 150 deaths have been reported; these numbers continue to rise. In 2023, Cabo Delgado has declared cholera outbreaks in 8 districts and has reported 1,635 cases. As of November 2023, two outbreaks were still active in the districts of Montepuez, and Chiure. The ministry of health reports that 45% of health facilities in the country lack basic access to water. In conflict areas, these water-related illnesses are additional stressors to populations already experiencing inadequate and life-threatening shortages to safe water, basic sanitation, and critical hygiene services. The WASH Cluster prioritizes and targets its response by analyzing data on access to basic services, proportions of displaced people, and the risk or occurrence of AWD and cholera. Specific vulnerabilities faced by women and girls as well as people with disabilities in accessing water points and sanitation services is an overlaying factor which guides the implementation of our WASH interventions.

Extreme climatic events, such as floods, cyclones, and drought, are becoming more frequent, and Mozambique has been particularly affected. In line with guidance from the INGD the WASH cluster is estimating that

554,000 people will be directly affected by catastrophic events in 2024 and in need of assistance. Based on partner capacity, we are targeting 390,000 people for support through the repositioning of key supplies and contingency plans which can be activated for a rapid response.

Response strategy

In conflict-affected provinces, the priority for the WASH cluster is to identify and support recently displaced populations (IDPs) with lifesaving WASH services. Recognizing that many IDPs are still residing within host communities, life-sustaining support will be provided to host populations. The situation in conflict areas is dynamic and the WASH cluster is flexible respond. As the number of IDPs decrease and the number of returnees increase (or visa-versa) WASH targeting and activities will adjust accordingly. WASH will promote protection and aim to prevent conflict and gender-based violence for all beneficiaries through provision of inclusive and gender sensitive water; sanitation; and hygiene services.

An immediate rapid response of critical WASH services such as the distribution of hygiene supplies, water trucking and emergency latrines to populations uprooted and displaced will save lives. The WASH cluster, in coordination with the Shelter, and FSL clusters, will work via other rapid multisectoral response mechanisms (RRM and Joint Response Plan). In the event of a disease out-break, the WASH and Health cluster are positioned for rapid coordinated response. WASH partners have designated zones of intervention enabling them to react quickly and the cluster is working to ensure partners have contingency budget-line in their workplans which will allow them to respond in different geographic locations should the needs arise.

In 2024, as the number of people returning to their homes increases, WASH partners will work to restore services damaged in the conflict. This will be accomplished through the reconstruction of pre-existing water and sanitation infrastructures, guaranteeing proper hygienic conditions and life-sustaining WASH services. In the southern districts of Cabo Delgado, in selected resettlement sites and host communities, humanitarian partners will initiate the hand-over WASH activities to

development actors where feasible and appropriate. WASH will work closely with CCCM Cluster to ensure safe decommissioning of latrines in camps as needed.

The WASH Cluster, in collaboration with partners and other clusters such as Health, Education, and CCCM, will disseminate information about good hygiene and sanitation practices among the affected population. Sanitation and hygiene promotion will go along with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities for people affected by or at risk of disease outbreaks. Strategies to mitigate gender-based violence risks and enhance gender-related aspects tied to WASH interventions will continue, adhering to the guidelines of the GBV and Gender Working Group and the Protection Cluster.

All activities undertaken by WASH Cluster partners contribute to the enhancement of leadership of governmental agencies, including SDPI (district level), DPOP and SPI (provincial level), and DNAAS (national level) encompassing both response implementation and coordination. Consideration of the PRCD priority districts, along with the cluster severity ranking, will guide the geographic implementation of activities. Active engagement with development counterparts for longer-term WASH infrastructure improvements will enhance the efforts to integrate and advocate a stronger humanitarian/development/peace nexus.

For natural disasters, the WASH will support 390,000 people through the repositioning of key supplies such as hygiene kits, water treatment chemicals, and latrine slabs. The WASH Cluster partners have response plans in place, which, if a catastrophic event occurs could be activated for rapid response. Additionally, some WASH partners have long-term agreements (LTAs) with regional suppliers in place will allow for the rapid procurement of life-saving supplies

Targeting & prioritization

The WASH Cluster is targeting 964,069 individuals impacted by the conflict in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, constituting 69% percent of the 1.4M People in Need (PIN). This target comprises 472,394 males (49%) and 491,675 females (51%), with

280,254 being girls and 269,264 being boys.

The WASH cluster target was determined through an analysis of project submissions from cluster partners, aligning with the Humanitarian Needs Overview database of People in Need and the operational WASH presence of partners. The target groups include those individuals displaced by conflict, communities hosting displaced populations and sharing limited WASH facilities, returnee populations in transit back to their places of origin. Special attention is afforded to individuals with disabilities and the elderly who may

require adapted WASH facilities, constituting 16% of the targeted population.

Cost of response

The overall WASH Cluster financial request is US\$ 40m. This includes US\$ 34.15m for conflict-affected populations and US\$5.85m for a supply-based response in the case of natural disasters.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.12 Coordination and Common Services (CCS)



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$9.5M	3	4

Response strategy

Coordination and Common Services—including the work of OCHA, PSEA and DTM will support and facilitate inter-sectoral prioritization of areas with the highest concentration of people facing the most severe needs, as well as promoting a gender- and disability-sensitive humanitarian response that adopts and implements a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In 2024, the following Coordination and Common Services activities will be prioritized:

- Ensuring safe and accessible channels for reporting of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Mozambique; Strengthen district coordination and support to local authorities.
- Coordination of inter- cluster needs assessments, as well as ongoing consolidation of secondary data, to identify the most urgent humanitarian needs and ensure humanitarian decision making is based on common situational awareness.
- Collection of timely data on displacement through IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
- Timely dissemination of key information to all stakeholders, including to affected communities and in local languages.
- Regular needs, response and gaps analysis, including through information products such as the monthly Humanitarian Dashboard and 5W.
- Operational coordination of humanitarian delivery, through coordination mechanisms adapted to the

context that support the effective and coherent delivery of humanitarian assistance.

- Joint strategic response planning based on prioritized needs.
- Advocacy and coordination to ensure that people in emergencies are protected from harm and have access to assistance.
- Community engagement, protection, gender, age, and disability sensitivity of the humanitarian response.

People Targeted

The scale of humanitarian needs in conflict-affected northern Mozambique and disaster-prone areas in central and southern provinces of the country require strong strategic and operational coordination of the response to ensure that synergies, efficiency and cross-sectoral analysis and response are reaching the most vulnerable people. To ensure an optimally efficient and effective humanitarian response, including support to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Area Humanitarian Country Team in Cabo Delgado and Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups in both Maputo and Cabo Delgado levels, OCHA will continue to play a central role, including through inter-cluster coordination, information management, preparedness and contingency planning, resource mobilization and advocacy.

The Coordination and Common Services provided under this Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan will directly benefit the 61 humanitarian organizations included in this plan and will indirectly support the 1.7 million people targeted for assistance and protection.

Cost & Prioritization of the response

Approximately \$9.5 million is required to support coordination and common services in 2024, with the following two priorities:

- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse - \$438K
- Strategic and operational coordination of the response - \$4.2M
- Displacement Tracking Matrix - \$4.9M

Community Engagement & Accountability to Affected People

Beyond the cluster-specific measures planned to enhance community engagement and accountability to affected people, OCHA will promote a joined-up and system-wide approach to this issue, including through ensuring that feedback from affected communities is regularly raised and addressed in both strategic and operational coordination forums. OCHA will also work with partners to develop relevant materials in local languages.

Protection against Sexual Exploitation & Abuse

Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) has been established as a core priority of the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Mozambique. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and with the technical support of the PSEA Network, OCHA, in support of the Humanitarian Country Team, has ensured that PSEA is incorporated throughout all stages of the planning process. A PSEA coordinator will be based in Maputo under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office.

Recognizing that PSEA needs to be implemented rapidly and effectively, the 2024 HNRP includes a dedicated inter-agency PSEA project to ensure that resources are available for collective PSEA initiatives, which is included under this Coordination and Common Services segment of the HNRP. This builds on the work of Mozambique's PSEA Network, as well as the roll-out of sexual exploitation and abuse reporting standard operating procedures.

The coordination and common services page, including objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

3.13 Logistics



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
\$15.5M	1	1

Summary of needs

Many of the areas where humanitarian needs are most acute, face the biggest access challenges due to volatility wrought by armed attacks, infrastructure damage from cyclones and flooding and lack of maintenance of the latter. Consequently, access to transportation becomes unattainable, limited or costly. The project will combine different modes of transport to reach the areas where the vulnerable populations are. Cargo consolidation possibilities will be offered to allow cost efficiency.

Further humanitarian partners already face challenges to find appropriate storage areas for critical relief items in Cabo Delgado’s capital Pemba as well nearer to beneficiaries. The project will establish common spaces, where possible, which will be shared by the humanitarian actors to ensure safe and cost-effective storage of relief items before transport and distribution.

To allow efficient information share, a coordination platform will continue to be maintained in 2023 at national and locally in Cabo Delgado. This will address blockages, solutions and gaps in the logistics sector affecting response.

Air passenger and light cargo transport is vital to reach the beneficiaries for humanitarian support. To this end, launched in December 2020, UNHAS operations have been running for almost three years and has since been accompanying the opening of humanitarian space in Cabo Delgado. So far key destinations are Ibo, Mueda, Palma, Afungi and Macomia. Based on demand, UNHAS aims to fly to Niassa, Quelimane and Mocimboa da Praia as next destinations, depending on the opening of the humanitarian space. These air services will continue as necessary in 2023-2024.

Response strategy

The Northern provinces of Mozambique continue to be confronted with insecurity leading to continued displacements of men, women and children. Logistical access within Cabo Delgado, the epicenter of the insecurity is expected to remain a challenge. The advent of the rainy & drought season will exacerbate the tenuous situation in some of the more remote locations. Logistical support also requires to be expended to other provinces of displacement including Niassa and Nampula provinces in northern Mozambique to where of the displacement has taken place.

Since 2017, an armed conflict in Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique has continued to escalate, affecting more than 1.3 million people including over 1.042 million displaced people. 950,000 people are facing high levels of food insecurity in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia. The conflict exacerbates and compounds existent vulnerabilities experienced in Cabo Delgado province, which despite having significant economic potential in terms of natural resources (including ruby reserves, graphite, gas and oil) and tourism, is the poorest province in terms of multidimensional poverty. Other vulnerabilities including socio economic impacts of climatic shocks have been reported to affect over 1, 414 persons who are currently food insecure and in need of other basic needs.

The humanitarian and development actors are fully engaged in responding to support the displaced men, women and children in Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa Provinces. One of the main challenges to ensure success of this support is assured and sustained access from undeveloped tertiary road networks, insecurity, adequate transport service providers for sea transport

and the potential for further infrastructure deterioration during the rainy season.

Common services under the logistics cluster would aim to address the above challenges by offering a platform for logistical solutions in warehousing, costal and surface transport. Additionally access via air under the WFP mandated air services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community for both passenger and cargo air transport will be implemented.

Targeting & prioritization

Logistics sector will be supporting the third (3rd) tier beneficiaries; these include the Government and the Humanitarian organizations responding to the crisis in the northern region of Mozambique. The logistics sector will target about 40 organizations both humanitarian, development as well as diplomatic missions and government departments requiring logistics related support.

In light of the prevailing insecurity in Cabo Delgado province, Nampula and Niassa provinces have also become hosts of the internally displaced persons and therefore partners working in these provinces will benefit from sustained assistance where necessary.

Due to the nature of the project, as a service provider to partners as 3rd tier beneficiaries, the disaggregation of the baseline data by gender and age is not applicable. However, data will be collected, especially for the use of air services for gender.

Contracted commercial companies will be considered for gender aspects with female owned companies encouraged to participate in tenders.

Cost of response

Logistics cluster will prioritize the procurement of transport and warehousing for humanitarian relief items on behalf of the humanitarian and development partners. This will include multi-modal transport selection to provide a more comprehensive solution.

Additionally, the passenger and cargo service air transport will continue to be offered accordingly and costs are based on monthly consumption trends established so far.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

Part 4: Refugee Needs and Response Plan

PEMBA DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

A newly displaced person after his arrival
at Paquitequete beach, Pemba City.

Photo: UN Mozambique/Helvisney Cardoso



4.1 Refugee Response Plan



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
25K	25K	\$16.0M	1	8

Summary of needs

Mozambique hosts around 25,000 refugees and asylum seekers; around 80 per cent of whom are asylum-seekers pending refugee status determination by the government. Despite Mozambique's formal reservations to key provision of the 1951 Refugee Convention including related to education, property, work permits, right to association, freedom of movement, residence and naturalization laws, refugees and asylum seekers have de facto access to identification documents, birth registration, work, health, education, and justice systems. Nevertheless, in each of these areas some challenges remain in terms of access associated with services, and gaps in quality of services. Certain groups, such as women and girls face an increased risk of GBV including sexual violence, forced and child marriages, intimate partner violence, economic and psychological violence, and sale and exchange of sex - often stemming from socio-economic vulnerabilities. Opportunities for livelihoods remain a challenge due to constraints in accessing land and employment, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and young people.

In Maratane refugee settlement, access to water is limited and the settlement does not benefit from any formal system of solid waste management, risking the health of residents. Food needs also remain critical. Specific risks are faced by refugees living in areas vulnerable to climate shocks leading to multiple protection risks including destruction of shelter, livelihoods, documentation, GBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and family separation. Enhancing the quality of shelters and infrastructure to mitigate the impact of extreme weather and strengthening disaster risk preparedness remains important. Given the protracted nature of the refugee situation, durable solutions,

including local integration, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement, remain paramount.

Response strategy

UNHCR's Government counterpart, the Instituto Nacional para el Apoio aos Refugiados, under the Ministry of Interior, is the lead authority on refugees in the country, together with relevant line Ministries, and works together with national and international partners to respond to the needs of this population.

In 2024, the response to the protracted refugee situation in Maratane refugee settlement and urban areas in Mozambique will continue with the overall objectives of strengthening the protection environment and enjoyment of rights by refugees and asylum-seekers; supporting and advocating for their equitable inclusion to national systems and services; ensuring their meaningful engagement in decision making that affects their lives; supporting access to durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement, local integration, and complementary pathways; and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance where needed.

The response strategy will also include advocacy for the strengthening of the legal and policy framework and resumption of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process. The strategy is furthermore built on the premise of ongoing close and fruitful coordination with the Government of Mozambique and key partners for local integration and for an out-of-camp approach for Maratane refugee settlement, in line with pledges made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum and the 2021 meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

Targeting & prioritization

In 2024, the refugee response will target 25,000 refugees and asylum-seekers. Focus will be placed on people with specific needs – including persons with legal and physical protection needs, persons with disabilities, survivors of violence, persons with serious medical conditions, unaccompanied and separated children, as well as older persons and women and children at risk.

Based on an extensive prioritization exercise, UNHCR will ensure that protection and lifesaving assistance reaches individuals who need it the most. The interventions will primarily target refugees and asylum seekers living in Maratane Refugee Settlement as well

as host community members from the surrounding areas who also benefit from the services provided in the settlement, in addition to refugees and asylum seekers in other locations.

Cost of response

For 2024, the refugee programme requires US \$16 million for comprehensive multisectoral activities that contribute to the strengthening of the protection environment, lifesaving assistance and durable solutions.

The cluster page, including cluster objectives, indicators and activities, can be found online [here](#)

MONTEPUEZ DISTRICT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

A woman fills a bucket of water in Nacate.

Photo: UNICEF



Part 5: Monitoring Framework

The Mozambique response plan's monitoring framework is available on <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1183>. The monitoring framework includes the complete set of indicators attached to strategic objectives, cluster objective, indicators and activities

Part 6: Annexes

Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action	CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
AAP	Accountability to Affected Population	CVA	Cash Voucher Programming
ABA	Area-Based Approach	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ADIN	Agency for Integrated Development of the North	DTM	Displaced Tracking Matrix
ANSA	Armed Non State Actors	FADM	Mozambique Defence Armed Forces
AWD	Acute Water Diarrhoea	FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups	FSC	Food Security Cluster
CBTs	Cash Based Transfers	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CFMs	Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms	HAWG	Humanitarian Access Working Group
CMAG	Civil Military Advisory Group	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CP	Child Protection	HDI	Human Development Index
CPAoR	Child Protection Area of Responsibility	HeRAMS	The Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System		

HLP	Housing, Land and Property	NFIs	Non-Food Items
HNA	Humanitarian Needs Assessment	NNGOs	National Non-Governmental Organizations
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	NSAGs	Non-State Armed Groups
HNRP	Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan	PC	Protection Cluster
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle	PiN	People in Need
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	PLHIV	People Living with HIV
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	PLWD	People Living With Disability
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	PRCD	Reconstruction Plan for Cabo Delgado
IEDs	Improvised Explosive Devices	PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
IMF	International Monetary Fund	PSS	Psychosocial Support
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction	RSD	Refugee Status Determination
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations	SADC	Southern African Development Community
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	SAMIM	SADC Mission in Mozambique
JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework	SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
JRP	Joint Response Programme	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
LNAs	Local and National Actors	SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	TB	Tuberculosis
MGCAs	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action	TWG	Technical Working Group
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
MIRA	Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
MISPs	Minimum Initial Service Packages	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
MPC	Multi-Purpose Cash	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference		

End Notes

1. <https://dtm.iom.int/node/25106>
2. IPC 4 levels are not representative at province level, as only a few districts were analyzed. It should be noted that there are 220,000 people in IPC 4 in just the 72 districts covered by the survey.
3. <https://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/1391892/>
4. <http://www.fao.org/mozambique/fao-in-mozambique/mozambique-at-a-glance/en/>
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7. UNDP 2022, Human Development Report 2021-2022, <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>, p. 274
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26. Analysis of Climate Change Projections for Mozambique under the Representative Concentration Pathways <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/12/5/588/htm>
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29. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/wfp-mozambique-food-price-bulletin-november-2023-post-cyclone-food-security-assessment-may-june-2023>

How to Contribute

Contribute towards Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Mozambique, as identified in this Humanitarian Response Plan.

Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners. The Humanitarian Response Plan is a presentation of the coordinated, strategic response devised by humanitarian agencies in order to meet the acute needs of people affected by the crisis. It is based on, and responds to, evidence of needs described in the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN

MOZAMBIQUE

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

www.unocha.org/mozambique

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Humanitarian Action

ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

humanitarianaction.info

rw response

ReliefWeb Response is part of OCHA's commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. It is the next generation of the Humanitarian Response platform.

response.reliefweb.int/mozambique



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

<https://fts.unocha.org/>