

Demand response mozambique

The number of host communities assisted went beyond the initial target. The overreach can be attributed to the fact that during the planning phase the number of people in host communities was calculated to match the number of IDPs, on a one-to-one basis. However, as the crisis continued, it became clear that many more people— including those who had not fled but remained in their homes —were in urgent need and the humanitarian response was expanded to support all those affected by the crisis.

Of the 71 humanitarian organizations coordinating assistance through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), a quarter are national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs). Despite their significant presence, NNGOs received less than one percent of the HRP funding, primarily through sub-grants from UN agencies. This highlights a critical gap in direct funding to local organizations that are often at the forefront of response efforts.

At the end of September 2024, the HRP was 36 per cent funded, having received approximately US\$148.8 million of \$413 million requested. An additional \$8.9 million has been received. Funding imbalances among clusters persisted in 2024; all clusters received below 40 per cent of funding except for Coordination and Common Service Sector, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and the Refugees response.

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.

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 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.

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Web: <https://hollanddutchtours.nl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

