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**COHAFA 40
COAFR 131
ACP 24
RELEX 449
INTER-REP 27**

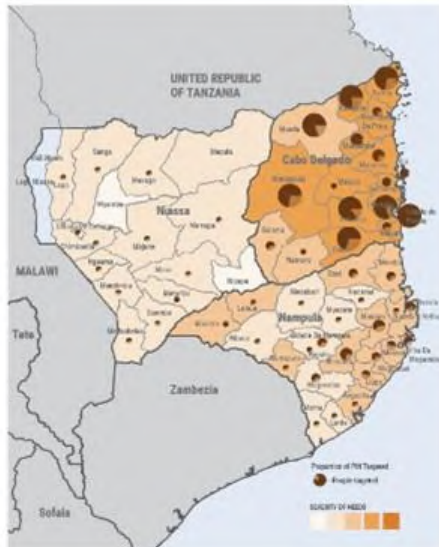
NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	5 April 2023
To:	Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA)
Subject:	Mozambique - presentation by Action Contre la Faim

Following the COHAFA meeting of 5 April, delegations will find in Annex the presentation made by ACF⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾.

¹ Action Contre la Faim, identification number in the EU Transparency Register: 272646820681-30.

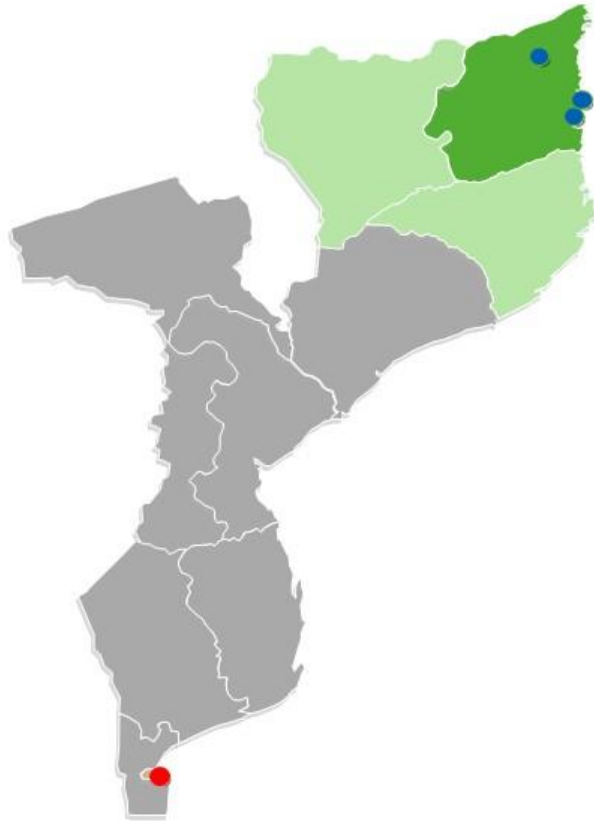
² This document contains a presentation by an external stakeholder and the views expressed therein are solely those of the third party it originates from. This document cannot be regarded as stating an official position of the Council. It does not reflect the views of the Council or of its members.



CRISIS IN NORTH OF MOZAMBIQUE



ACF IN MOZAMBIQUE



ACF FIRST INTERVENTION IN MOZAMBIQUE: (1991-2001)

ACF BACK IN MOZAMBIQUE in 2019 (Cyclones) and registered in 2021.

EMPLOYEES 2022: approx. 150 (14 expatriates)

OFFICES AND SUB-OFFICES: 3 (Pemba, Macomia, Mueda)

To support the crisis-affected population, ACF is intervening in Health&Nutrition through mobile clinics, support to health facilities, in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in improving access to safe water and sanitation and Food Security and Livelihoods (global food assistance, cash based interventions, agricultural support including to fishing communities).

beneficiaries target in 2023: at least 25,000 individuals for Health/Nutrition and WASH, 30,000 individuals for food assistance and livelihoods, 14,500 displaced individuals provided with survival kits to displaced population .

ACF is supported in Mozambique by DG ECHO (Rapid Response Mechanism), BHA/USAID, French MFA (CDCS), WFP and UNICEF

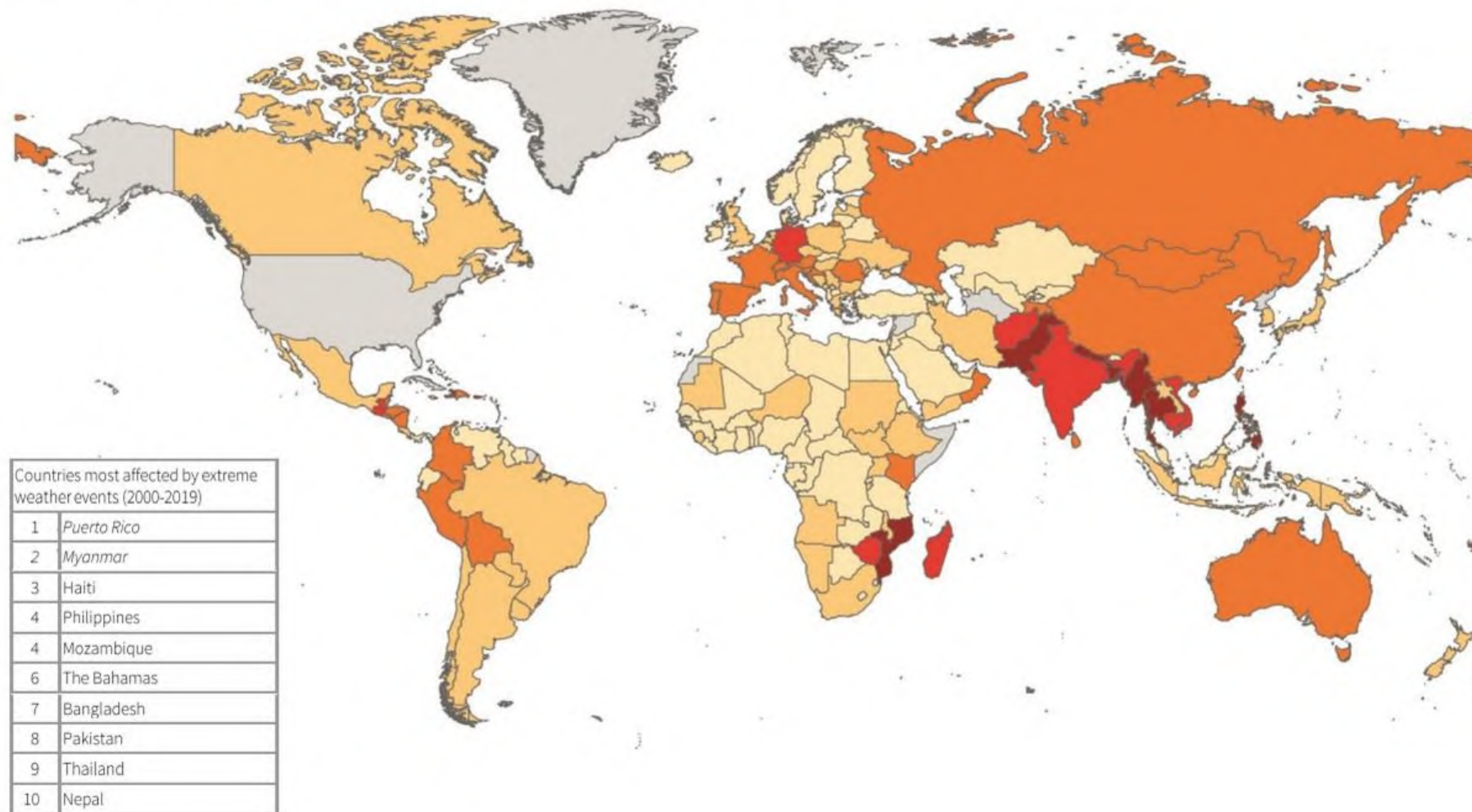
CRISIS DRIVERS

- Violent conflict waged by the Islamist group Ahlu-Sunna Wa-Jama'a
- Shortage of rainfall/dry spells and irregular rainfall pattern
- Increase of food and commodity prices* and poor food consumptions
- **Underlying drivers:**
 - Poverty and high level of unemployment (25%) especially among the youth (39%)
 - Low access to basic services compared to other regions
 - Perceived discrimination against Muslim communities
 - Interethnics tension (Makonde, Makua, Mweni)*
 - Feeling socio-economic exclusion amid major mineral and hydrocarbon discoveries in the region
 - Low levels of participation in governance / low perception of social justice
 - Poor health status of the population (high prevalence of HIV/Aids, diabetes, chronic malnutrition)
 - Climate change >> protracted droughts-floods / sea level rise

Mozambique is among the most affected countries by climate shocks (in the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, Mozambique ranks 5th from a review of 2000-2019 climatic shocks)



Source: Germanwatch and Munich Re NatCatSERVICE



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Population affected by the crisis and in need of assistance:

- **About 2 million people** (57% of children, 52% of women)

Displacements:

- **1.12 million** Internal Displaced Persons either in Camps, in informal camps or within the host communities, **92%** in Cabo Delgado Region. **In 2 years, there has been a tenfold increase in the number of IDPs.**
- **87% of the people on the move are living with the host community**

Food

- Due to loss of livelihoods, deficit in agricultural production (low rainfall and increased food prices), the main need is **food and livelihoods recovery**
- According to the current IPC food insecurity Analysis (Nov-March 23), at least **1.6 million people are in phase 3 and 4** in the north with 43% of them in Cabo Delgado (721,459) (knowing that 8 out of 17 districts were not part of the analysis due to lack of data).
- 80% of population are/were engaged in **agriculture, livestock and fisheries**
- Lack of access to lands, especially for women
- **WFP experienced a food pipeline break from January to Mid-March 2023 and announced the reduction by half of the food ration in 2022*.**

Health & Nutrition

- Currently, Mozambique is among the **top ten countries** globally with the highest prevalence of HIV/Aids
- Prevalence of HIV/Aids in Cabo Delgado is estimated at **13.8% among the 15-49 years old (15.7% of women and 11.4% of men)**, 9.7% among the 15-20 years old (11.9% of young women and 7.5% of young men)
- **26% (36) of health facilities in Cabo Delgado are not functional**
- **High incidence of malaria, ARI and waterborne diseases**
- **Cholera outbreak** spread to Cabo Delgado with 216 cases - 1 death by April 1.
- **Acute Malnutrition in 2022** was at an acceptable level (between 2.2% and 9.3%)* but 50% of the children suffers from chronic malnutrition/stunting. Most of acute malnourished cases are children and women living with HIV.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- In 13 of the 17 districts of Cabo Delgado, more than 20% of the population not covered by improved water facilities, The situation is particularly severe in Mueda (73%), Ibo (67%), Macomia (62%), Quissanga (56%), and Muidumbe (55%)
- In all districts of Cabo Delgado, only **35%** of the population is covered by **appropriate sanitation facilities**.





Shelter and Non-Food Items

- Lack of essential items (kitchen tools, mosquito nets, mattresses/blankets, hygiene products including for babies and women/girls)
- Inadequate housing in informal sites and in the host communities*

Protection

- Loss of civil documentation by IDPs hampering their access to services
- In March 2023, 2 violent events included the first Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), grenades were found by workers near Macimboa da praia airport.
- Thousands suffer from mental health issues (psychological distress, trauma), this sector is currently insufficiently covered by partners*.

Key Issues and Recommendations

- **Based on lessons learnt from other similar crises (Sahel, Chad Lake, etc.) and to avoid repeating the same mistakes, we must invest now in:**
 - ⇒ Operationalising the **Nexus approach** and contiguum of assistance (Humanitarian and Development)
 - ⇒ Preparedness and anticipating shocks (climatic/epidemics) through Forecast Based/**Anticipatory Actions**
 - ⇒ **Education system** in Cabo Delgado and neighbour provinces (literacy rate is dramatically low – 46.5%)*
 - ⇒ Economic growth and **youth employment** in particular (beyond agriculture**)
 - ⇒ **Social cohesion/peace-building** and social justice/accountability
 - ⇒ **Protecting natural resources/biodiversity** as source of livelihoods for population (fisheries, agriculture/forestry, livestock)***
 - ⇒ Infrastructures (road, power, internet) and basic services
 - ⇒ Data analysis/research to support informed decision making

