

Appeal Status



172,735 ind.

Newly affected by the conflict and tropical storm Filipo across the country



8%

RECEIVED: \$303,523

REQUESTED: \$3.9 M



31%

ASSISTED: 33,337

TARGETED: 105,000

Mozambique is currently facing an exacerbation of its humanitarian crisis due to renewed conflict escalation in the northern provinces and reoccurring disasters related to climate shocks in central and southern provinces, resulting in 172,735 individuals newly affected across the country.



Megaruma Displacement Site in Chiure District © IOM 2024

CONTEXT

Conflict in Northern Mozambique

The conflict in Cabo Delgado province has escalated since the start of 2024. According to IOM/DTM ([Emergency Tracking Tool 103 of 04 March](#)), since 22 December 2023, a total of 112,894 people have been displaced due to the attacks or fear of attacks, the second largest displacement since the Palma attacks in 2021. Attacks were reported in Mecufi, Macomia and Chiure Districts, with the highest number of displacements being recorded in Chiure District, with over 90,000 individuals displaced, both within and outside of the province.

Following the attacks in Chiure District, 32,763 people fled to Chiure Sede while over 45,000 people fled towards Erati district, in Nampula Province. Other districts as Mecufi, Muidumbe, Mueda, Montepuez, Ibo and Cidade de Pemba, are also hosting recently displaced IDPs.

Due to several factors, including security conditions, family separation, lack of aid provision, etc., movements dynamics are very fluid between districts and provinces. Families are gradually moving to third locations within Cabo Delgado, but needs of displaced families remain very high. The security situation is still unstable, and the presence of NSAG and dynamic movements remains a significant challenge for humanitarian assistance.

Newly displaced families are mostly being hosted by local communities, while a smaller number of families are living in temporary accommodation centers and displacement sites.

Despite the challenges, the provision of assistance and the registration of IDPs should take place in both displacement sites and host communities in order to avoid the perception that assistance is only available to IDPs in displacement sites.

Tropical Storm Filipo

Tropical Storm Filipo made landfall in Mozambique on the 12 March. Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) estimates over 525,000 people to be at risk in the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Sofala and Maputo. The storm exited the Mozambique coastline on 13th March, nevertheless, lingering rains are affecting the coastal regions of Maputo and Gaza Provinces, accompanied by winds up to 120 km/h, causing damage in houses/infrastructures across the provinces.

As of 15 March, INGD have estimated more than 59,000 people already affected by Tropical Storm Filipo, with houses totally or partially destroyed and over 200 classrooms were damaged. Six accommodation centers were opened in Inhambane Province and two are still active.



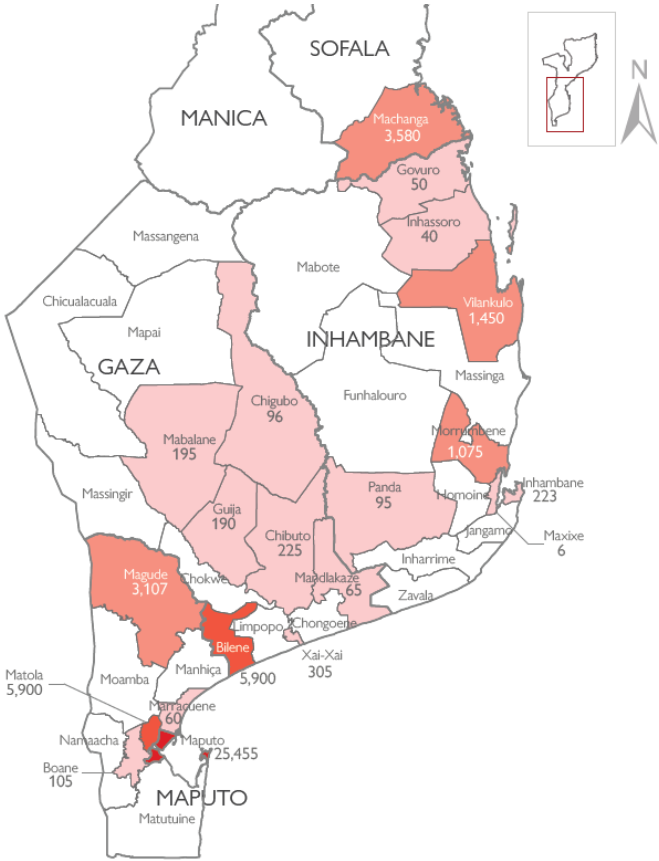
Multisector assessment ongoing Machanga district, greatly affected by the Tropical storm Filipo © IOM 2024

Most urgent needs reported by IDPs in the centers are Shelter-NFI, Food, and Health ([IOM/DTM Accommodation Centres Dashboard, 14 March 2024](#)). Affected families living in houses with minor damages were encouraged by the INGD to remain in their houses, enabling families with destroyed houses to occupy the limited space available in the accommodation centers.

As rain and flood events develop, ongoing joint multisectoral assessments with INGD and humanitarian partners monitor the needs of affected populations in the region. Numbers of affected families and damaged houses and infrastructures are gradually raising due to the continued rains and strong winds and newly assessed locations.



DTM – Tropical Storm Filipo – Accommodation Center Dashboard



Affected population by district | DTM – Accommodation Center Dashboard

IOM RESPONSE | CONFLICT IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE

IOM has been providing multisectoral first-line response to communities affected by the recent displacements in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, including CCCM, Shelter, Health, MHPSS-Protection, DTM and Coordination.

Integrated Health and MHPSS teams are deployed, expanding capacities of mobile clinics. Those are also combined with WASH for distribution of water purifier and hygiene promotion (conjunctivitis and cholera outbreaks also ongoing). Expansion of mobile services is urgently needed as these are assessed needs with high priority and key to avoid diseases outbreaks.

Displacement sites and host communities are receiving new arrivals and IOM teams are working with local authorities in the registration, allocation of shelters, coordination and monitoring of service delivery, and improving conditions of communal infrastructure.



JRP distribution in Nacivare neighborhood in Chiure District © IOM 2024



PSEA awareness with group of women in Chiure District © IOM 2024

Since February 2024, NFI distributions are taking place through the joint response programme (JRP) in partnership with UNICEF and WFP (3,237 households supported so far with food, NFI and hygiene kits across districts) but NFI and Pipeline stocks are depleted and are urgently needed in multiple affected areas.

IOM DTM teams are key in coordinating with the government data collection and disaggregation, supporting partners response and service provision, including tracking of movements, intentions and registration in coordination with IOM CCCM and local authorities.

To address the root causes of conflict and associated displacement, IOM continues to implement programming that increases social cohesion and promotes stability and sustainable peace. Since 2018, IOM has reached over 150,000 people through evidence-based peacebuilding interventions prioritized by communities including dialogues, cultural events, youth programmes, small infrastructure, livelihoods and support to civil society organizations.

Since the escalation of the displacement in Cabo Delgado, IOM has provided support to 33,377 recently displaced individuals in Cabo Delgado (Chiure, Macomia, Metuge, Mecufi, Muidumbe Districts) and Nampula (Erati District) Provinces.

IOM RESPONSE | TROPICAL STORM FILIPO

INGD, in collaboration with IOM, UNICEF, and WFP, has initiated a multisectoral assessment in the affected districts of Sofala province. IOM teams are assisting with assessments across the provinces of Sofala, Gaza and Inhambane.



IOM Shelter NFIs prepositioned at Beira warehouse transported to assist families in Sofala Province © IOM 2024

IOM DTM and CCCM teams were deployed and are closely supporting the government on information and displacement management across the affected provinces.

344 shelter-NFI kits were dispatched to assist the first families impacted by the storm and winds in the district of Machanga (Sofala province), with distribution expected over next days. Most of the materials needed to help the affected population, such as shelter toolkits, solar lights, roof sheets, and repair items, are currently unavailable in stock.

The scale of the damage spans across four main provinces, and the timely mobilization of teams poses a significant challenge.

Since December 2022, Mozambique has been responding to cholera outbreaks in central and northern parts of the country which have been spreading rapidly into new districts. Tropical storms, heavy rainfall and displacement exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and impede the ongoing outbreak response.

IOM has been working on building resilience of communities at risk of displacement, and has extensive experience in providing safe and dignified shelters, outreach health services, and WASH facilities. IOM is well-positioned to contribute to the multisectoral response and efforts but is lacking funds to mobilize and respond.

IOM is currently providing a first-line response to newly displaced families and managing an increasing caseload. IOM has requested \$43 million under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), of which only 15% is currently funded. **IOM would require \$3.9 million to provide a multi-sectoral response to both crisis and cover the needs of 105,000 affected individuals.** Without additional financial support from IOM partners and donors, there's a significant risk that essential first-and second-line responses and services may be compromised.

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