

MOZAMBIQUE



Mozambique still suffers from the effects of a 16-year civil war that ended in 1992. While economic conditions have improved, the country remains on a depressed growth trajectory. In 2019, Mozambique was hit by two cyclones over the course of two months, which led to agricultural losses and the destruction of homes, schools, and health facilities.

Country Context

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to extreme climate conditions, with the majority of the population living in coastal areas and reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods. Tropical cyclones Desmond, Idai, and Kenneth resulted in widespread displacement, destruction, and death. Years of overlapping crises (drought, cyclones, cholera, flooding, regional conflict) have led to food and nutrition insecurity. Maize grain prices are spiking and are expected to continue to rise due to decreasing supply; September 2019 prices were upwards of 63% in comparison to 2018. Over the next year, the most vulnerable households are expected to continue facing crisis-level food insecurity, with humanitarian food assistance needs likely increasing until the harvest in April 2020.

Key Figures



2.9 million

in need of humanitarian assistance



Over 1.6 million

are severely food insecure



An estimated 45,000

HIV deaths in 2018



Nearly 6,800

cases of cholera reported in 2019



\$620.5 million

requested for humanitarian response

How is the U.S. Involved?

The U.S. government provided nearly \$99 million in humanitarian funding for cyclone and flood response in FY 2019 across Mozambique and other affected countries.

On-the-Ground Perspective

- Armed groups in northwest Mozambique are increasingly violent, with attacks on civilians and villages recorded since October 2017, impacting or displacing approximately 60,000 people and limiting humanitarian access to the area following disasters.
- Losses from the cyclones increase negative coping strategies, including child labor, early and forced marriage, and taking children out of school to perform household chores.

Responses and Actions

- As of mid-July 2019, more than 400 humanitarian organizations have participated in cyclone response activities in Mozambique, reaching approximately 2.1 million people with relief supplies and other humanitarian assistance.
- Almost immediately upon outbreak, the Government of Mozambique—with support from the World Health Organization—began disseminating cholera vaccines. After Cyclone Idai, 900,000 people were vaccinated for cholera in only six days.

References available at [interaction.org/2020globalsituationreport](https://www.interaction.org/2020globalsituationreport).

