**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | SustainableEnergy (VedvarendeEnergi) - DenmarkLivaningo (Associação para a Defesa e Preservação do Meio Ambiente) Mozambique |
| Title of alert: | Humanitarian relief in Mozambique due to Terrorist attacks |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
* *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* ***spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)***
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**Section D: Spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis**

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| d.1 Where is the crisis? In the northern part of Mozambique, due to the escalations of terror attacks in early February, more than 100,000 people have triggered a surge in displacements across Macomia, Chiure, and Mecufi districts in Cabo Delgado province, causing a humanitarian crisis. At present, 68,000 people have sought refuge in neighbouring areas, including Erati District, Nampula Province[[1]](#footnote-1). D.2 What is the nature of the crisis? The crisis began in 2017 caused by terrorist attacks from armed Non-state groups against civilians. Since then, the attacks caused different phases of escalation. The present escalation needs to be addressed now: 68,000 people flee from the affected districts leaving behind their goods, farmland and farming crops produced in the current (2024) farming season1. According to the UNHCR (2024)[[2]](#footnote-2) the majority of the displaced are women, many of them pregnant, as well as people with disabilities, and elderly, as well as children less than 15 years of age. This means the target group for the intervention is highly vulnerable and depends totally on external support to survive.d.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? Affected populations: According to the UNCHR (2024) after a period of relative stability, new attacks and movements have been recorded since February 2024. As a result of these attacks, 100,000 people fled away from their native land to seek shelter and safety in the neighbouring districts seen as safer places[[3]](#footnote-3). Part of the displaced people fled to Pemba City (the capital city of Cabo Delgado) and others escaped to the Erati district in Nampula province. The means of transport were by boat, car and on foot. Most of them walked on foot as other means were too costly. According to International Organization Migration (IOM; 2024) the number of displaced continues to rise. This is a consequence of people who have been directly affected by the attacks and others fearing attacks because they live close to areas where attacks are reported[[4]](#footnote-4). Urgent needs: An assessment made by the Mozambique Food Security Cluster (which Livaningo is part of) indicates that more than 68,000 people are in urgent need of immediate assistance such as food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene kits and basic household supplies. A rapid assessment made by Livaningo including different INGD and representatives of the district government in Erati indicates that the Internally Displaced People (IDP) have been allocated to six schools and that they need immediate assistance. In addition, the Mozambique Food Security Cluster assess the need for resources to sustain life-saving food assistance and time-sensitive emergency agricultural interventions for newly displaced people, returnees, (people who once flew away from their original land but then are now returning to their homelands) and host communities.Other actors responding: The Food Security Cluster recognizes that efforts have been made to provide immediate assistance mostly by international organizations such as the World Food Programme and IOM. The National Institute of Disasters Risk Management – (INDG; a government entity) has been collecting data on immediate needs. Both the World Food Programme and IOM are likely to suspend their operations because of conflicts taking place elsewhere3. Therefore, support from other non-government actors like Livaningo is urgently needed[[5]](#footnote-5). d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis? There is a spike in crisis at the onset. Since the escalation of the attacks in February, the number of IDPs has continued to rise. According to the INGD of Nampula, initially, there were 38,000 people. The recent development of the attacks has reached 100,000 people. The local INGD confirmed in an interview carried out the Radio Mozambique (Mozambican broadcasting radio) on the morning of 11th March 2024 that there are still higher numbers of refugees coming to Erati district to escape the conflict. Because of this, the government is considering creating a transitory resettlement centre.d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started. The conflict in Cabo Delgado province has escalated since the start of 2024, but the spike in refugees started in February according to IOM/DTM [(Emergency Tracking Tool of 28 February),](https://dtm.iom.int/node/25106) and reached around 100,000 one month later3.d.3.3. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis-affected population? DERF can make a big difference in minimizing the effects of the terrorist attacks in Mozambique. The support should last for six months. The interventions should focus on immediate assistance and livelihood-related actions since the second farming season of the year will start in May. This is an opportunity for affected people to recover the livelihood assets lost during the attacks, particularly those that will be assigned land for farming purposes. The immediate support would be on food, hygiene kits and household domestic needs. This will help to block outbreaks of cholera and other diseases which already appear on a small scale. For those people who are offered land by the authorities, there is a need to foster long-term development and livelihood recovery. The affected people will need drought-resistant seeds and assistance in smart agricultural initiatives during the second farming season of the year. To avoid conflicts with locals there will be a need to involve host communities in a constructive dialogue. This is a strategy which has worked well in other similar interventions by Livaningo and other stakeholders.d.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? Livaningo collected information in terms of the needs. However, it has not intervened yet due to the lack of financial resources. Note that Livaningo has made similar interventions to support people affected by cyclone IDAI, Keneth, Ana, Gombe and many other cyclones. Livaningo will leverage the experiences and lessons learned from other humanitarian assistance to enhance the interventions to cope with the current crisis.  |

1. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-cluster-situation-report-29th-february-2024> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/03/1147137> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://360mozambique.com/development/unhcr-has-only-5-of-the-resources-it-needs-to-support-displaced-mozambicans/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://mozambique.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1106/files/documents/2024-03/20240228_iom-sitrep1_february-2024.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-food-security-cluster-situation-report-29th-february-2024> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)