

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Context

The humanitarian situation in Mozambique is expected to continue to deteriorate due to **conflict-induced displacement and climate-related emergencies**. Over **715,000 people are displaced** by conflict and rely on humanitarian aid.<sup>1</sup> **Acute food insecurity** is projected to rise from **2.8 million people in 2024 to 3.3 million in 2025**.<sup>2</sup> Mozambique is also highly exposed to cyclones and floods, which regularly damage infrastructure. Conflict and natural disasters have also damaged health facilities, leading to **Mozambique's worst cholera outbreak in 25 years** in late 2023 - early 2024, with over 42,000 cases reported.<sup>3</sup> **Frequent droughts** pose an additional challenge, threatening livelihoods for the 80% of the population which is reliant on rain-fed agriculture.<sup>4</sup>

### CERF allocation in 2024

In 2024, CERF remained at the forefront of Mozambique's response to compounded humanitarian challenges, including a sharp rise in cholera cases, conflict-induced displacement, and worsening food insecurity. In January, the Fund allocated **\$1.5 million from its Rapid Response (RR) window** to respond swiftly to the rapidly deteriorating cholera outbreak. This was followed by an additional **\$6 million RR allocation** in April to respond to a surge in displacement caused by escalating conflict in the district of Chiure.

In August, as El Niño-related drought further exacerbated food insecurity and Mozambique's Humanitarian Response Plan remained severely underfunded—at just 39 per cent of its \$413 million requirement—CERF allocated **\$7 million through its Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) window**. With the number of people facing acute food insecurity expected to rise by 20 per cent by March 2025<sup>5</sup>, focused on preventing further deterioration in food security and livelihoods, while addressing heightened vulnerabilities among at-risk groups, through integrated and timely support across the food security, WASH, nutrition, and protection sectors.

**Beyond meeting lifesaving needs, CERF funding sought to enhance the adaptive capacities of drought-affected communities through innovative climate-smart initiatives**<sup>6</sup>. For this reason, Mozambique received an **additional \$1.15 million** to address urgent needs caused by the El Niño-related drought, while also fostering longer-term resilience to recurring climate-related shocks. Key activities include installing solar-powered irrigation systems and providing drought-tolerant seeds to enhance agricultural productivity, alongside carbon-neutral, water-efficient WASH infrastructure to ensure sustainable critical services amid climatic shocks. The initiative also engages and trains young people to monitor infrastructure performance and conduct minor repairs, promoting longer-term effectiveness.<sup>7</sup> These initiatives are supporting collectively agreed upon humanitarian priorities – such as those established in the Humanitarian Response Plan – and support Mozambique's [NAP](#), [NDCs](#) the [National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change](#), and several local-level adaptation plans.

<sup>1</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. (<https://dtm.iom.int/mozambique>)

<sup>2</sup> Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157120/?iso3=MOZ>)

<sup>3</sup> CERF. (<https://cerf.un.org/what-we-do/allocation/all/summary/24-RR-MOZ-62928>)

<sup>4</sup> OCHA. (<https://www.unocha.org/mozambique>)

<sup>5</sup> IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. ([Mozambique: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for April - September 2024 and Projection for October 2024 - March 2025](#))

<sup>6</sup> Mozambique was among nine recipient countries to **benefit from CERF's additional \$10 million in thematic funding for climate-smart humanitarian action. CERF's thematic funding for Mozambique and other countries was made possible by contributions to the [CERF Climate Action Account](#)**, launched in late 2023.

<sup>7</sup> Please note that this high-level summary is based on the initial allocation strategy. Full project proposals are currently under submission and final budgets and/or projects details may still change.

## Overview of all CERF allocations to Mozambique 2020 – 2024 (as of 14 November 2024)

Year	RR (US\$)	Emergency Type	UFE (US\$)	Emergency Type	Total (US\$)
2020	\$7M	Violence/Clashes	\$7M	Displacement	<b>\$14M</b>
2021	\$5M	Displacement	\$5.5M	Displacement	<b>\$10.5M</b>
2022	\$4M \$4.8M	Storm Displacement	\$5M	Displacement	<b>\$13.8M</b>
2023	\$10M	Storm	\$6.8M	Refugees	<b>\$16.8M</b>
2024	\$1.5M \$6M	Cholera Displacement	\$7M \$1.15M	Drought	<b>\$15.65M</b>
<b>Total 2020-2024</b>	<b>\$38.3M</b>		<b>\$32.45 M</b>		<b>\$70.75M</b>

### Biography of Dr. Catherine Sozi, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique

Dr. Sozi is a medical doctor and holds a postgraduate diploma in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Prior to joining the UN in 2000, she worked with governments, the private sector, and NGOs in England, Uganda and South Africa on health development planning and service delivery. During the 18 years of her career within the UN system, she has served in roles across Zambia, South Africa, China, and as UNAIDS Regional Director in East and Southern Africa. She earlier served as UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ethiopia, where she led efforts to advance the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. She was appointed as the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mozambique in July 2023.

