



MOÇAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

24th March 2022

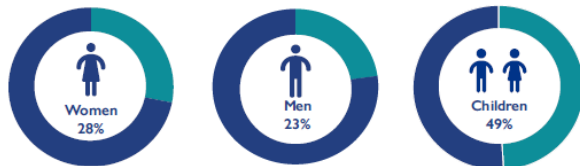
- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates (Tiago Coucelo - FSC) – 15 mins**
- **National Cluster updates (Pablo Rodriguez- FSC) - 10 mins**
 - Gombe Updates / Response
 - Drought in the South
- **FSC in Numbers (Augusto Massolonga - FSC) - 10 mins**
 - March assistance
- **Meet your partner – For Afrika (former JAM) – 10 mins**
- **CCPM (Country Cluster Performance Monitoring) discussion – 40 mins**
- **AOB – 5 min**

- **Security updates**

- Attacks continue in Mueda district (north) and Nangade.
- Macomia: situation appears to improve due to new operations reported by Rwandan forces.
- The situation in Niassa remains unchanged despite the lack of clarification of the last incidents. Local police expressed disbelief that they could have been perpetrated by NSAGs.

Other updates:

- Mocimboa da Praia
 - WFP/MSF mission
 - MSF report: <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/adapting-healthcare-moc-mboa-da-praia-people-flee-or-return-home>
 - OCHA mission along other agencies
- Macomia UNDSS assessment
- Returnees:
 - Meeting with local government
 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/protection-assessment-return-intentions-cabo-delgado-metuge-pulo-site18-march-2022>
- IOM data collection in Pemba Bairros

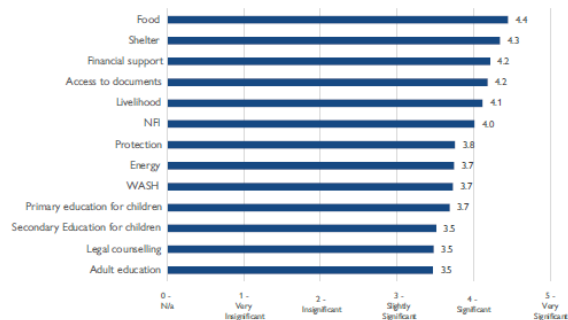


Demographics

In terms of demographics, children remain the main age and sex group, representing 49% of the overall IDP population, while women represent 28% and men 23%.

Priority needs

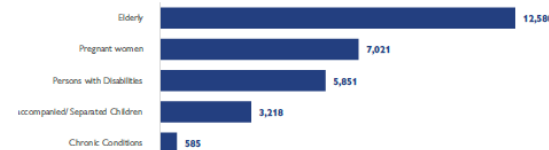
To identify the priority needs of IDPs in assessed localities, key informants have been asked to rank the relative intensity of each sectoral need on a Likert scale. Projected Figure below presents this data, by aggregating the data for all 208 locations in order to presenting an average "need". On average, the top 5 priority needs reported for IDPs living in host communities and displacement site settings include: Food, Shelter, Financial support, Access to documents and Livelihood.



Vulnerabilities

A detailed overview of vulnerabilities and sex breakdown was obtained through the assessment of each locality. Children were reported as the largest displaced group during the reporting period, representing 49 per cent of the IDP population.

Results of this assessment show that elderly people represented the largest reported vulnerable group (12,580 IDPs), followed by pregnant women (7,021 IDPs), persons with disabilities (5,851 IDPs), unaccompanied/separated children (3,218 IDPs) as well as persons with chronic conditions (585 IDPs). This is in line with the Emergency



Trends of displacement (November 2021 - February 2022)

Between November 2021 - February 2022, cumulative observations through the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) of 31,220 individuals displaced for the first-time indicate that conflicts and fear of attacks triggered individual movements from Meluco (40%), Nangade (28%), Mueda (10%), Mecula (10%), Macomia (2%) and Ibo (2%). Observed movements increased the number of arrivals in Pemba, Nangade, Ancuabe, Chiure, Mueda and Metuge.



First time displacements captured through ETT between November 2021 - February 2022

Additionally, ETT indicative findings recorded cautious return movements from Montepuez, Balama, Namuno, Ancuabe, Chiure, Pemba and Metuge districts. These IDPs are reportedly traveling back to their areas of origin in Palma, Muidumbe, Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Mueda, and Nangade districts.



Mozambique - Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Zambezia and Inhambane Provinces

Results of the Baseline Assessment Round 15 - February 2022



Methodology

IOM has been implementing its DTM baseline assessments in the districts most affected by insecurity since February 2019 but modified its methodology in July 2021 to adapt the tools to the evolving nature of displacement in northern Mozambique. The DTM now covers all accessible districts in Cabo Delgado impacted by displacement due to insecurity, as well as the provinces of Inhambane, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala and Zambezia.

For each round of assessments, DTM team member work in close coordination with government local points to collect displacement-related information as well as prevailing needs through interviews with key informants, information triangulation and field visits. Baseline data collection incorporates a basic sectoral needs component that includes demographics, basic vulnerabilities, displacement trends, displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin and reason(s) for displacement mobility patterns, and unmet critical needs of the displaced populations.

In between rounds, verification is carried out to obtain best estimates for IDPs in assessed locations. During the current reporting period, DTM monitoring teams worked with the Secretary of State's Office, INGD and local governments to verify IDP estimates at the quarteirão administrative level. Extensive data verification efforts employed during Round 15 included contributions from a network of 1,045 key informants. Where possible, a team of 138 DTM monitoring teams were additionally deployed to conduct direct visits to assessed locations. IDP Baseline estimates in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces are currently under verification in collaboration with INGD and local authorities.

INGD and local authorities. Verification across 21 districts in Nampula will be updated and recorded within the next round of IOM DTM Baseline Assessment Reports.

Limitations

The information gathered for this assessment represents estimates and perceptions provided by Key Informants (KI) as well as direct observations made by IOM DTM network of over 100 enumerators. Data accuracy is ensured through verification processes with further assessments and triangulation of available displacement monitoring information when feasible.

These processes include:

- Interviewing more than one Key Informant (KI) per locality (cross-checking consistency amongst network of KIs);
- Triangulation of displacement monitoring figures through site-level findings in Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) and Population Counts. During Baseline Round 15 data collection period, cross-check of results from MSLA findings were made available from 71 sites across 10 districts
- During Baseline R13 data collection period, cross-check from ETT indicative findings where available from daily movement monitoring in Ancuabe, Namuno Ancuabe, Namuno, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Mueda, Meluco, Mecufi, Mangade, Montepuez and Cidade de Pemba districts.
- Conducting joint HH verification exercises once there is a significant increase in the displacement trend (when possible and accessible);
- Direct observation by the field teams (when possible and accessible).

Baseline Assessments and Evolution from Round 13 (September 2021) to Round 15 (February 2022)

Province/District of Assessment	R13 - September 2021	R14 - November 2021	R15 - February 2022
Cabo Delgado	645,406	663,376	702,376
Ancuabe	52,121	52,141	71,511
Balama	11,214	12,365	11,225
Chiure	24,621	42,794	46,391
Ibo	34,669	34,610	36,330
Mueda	18,779	19,911	21,264
Meluco	4,665	4,668	7,911
Mecufi	7,160	6,197	7,292
Montepuez	175,641	174,005	176,631
Namuno Ancuabe	not available	not available	not available
Namuno	58,910	61,679	61,711
Nampula	78,222	132,974	94,222
Niassa	3,147	4,114	3,866
Pedra Branca	not available	not available	185
Sofo	5,145	5,383	6,461
Sofala	not available	not available	not available
Sofala	152,761	152,712	152,568
Uchire	2,212	2,271	2,297
Nampula	96,468	66,951	76,346
Evil (Namp.)	4,974	3,144	3,176
Maia	422	422	422
Mozambique (Namp.)	159	159	168
Ripal	3,210	1,979	2,485
Nampula	44,471	114,732	74,782
Mocimboa (Namp.)	25,773	23,551	26,514
Nampula	2,547	2,822	2,822
Nampula	-	4,644	5,073
Nampula	not available	not available	not available
Nampula (Namp.)	1,480	1,346	1,480
Nampula (Namp.)	972	1,136	1,480
Nampula (Namp.)	127	127	127
Nampula	10,228	6,741	6,741
Sofo (Nampula)	401	327	373
Sofo (Namp.)	not available	235	427
Lago	190	42	42
Lago	8	-	-
Lago	42	42	52
Nampula	325	141	141
Nampula	293	139	148
Nampula	24	9	24
Angónia	not available	51	35
Angónia	not available	not available	not available
Niassa	1,438	1,438	2,822
Litanga (Niassa)	not available	not available	not available
Litanga	165	140	178
Mapa	77	66	66
Mapa	27	27	27
Mapa	114	-	-
Mapa	176	210	130
Mapa	194	236	215
Chibuto	-	-	110
Lago - Baixo Lago	11	20	20
Cabace	-	not available	not available
Nampula	37	32	32
Nampula	14	14	1,024
Nampula	41	21	42
Nampula	11	11	11
Nampula	24	19	12
Nampula	-	-	12
Zambezia	1,460	1,336	1,346
Nampula	42	42	42
Nampula	482	245	245
Nampula	182	87	87
Nampula	701	520	520
Nampula	120	120	120
Nampula	185	185	185
Nampula	49	49	49
Nampula	49	49	49
Inhambane	119	83	108
Inhambane	9	52	10
Inhambane	4	0	0
Inhambane	78	-	-
Inhambane	3	32	58
Inhambane	4	-	-
Inhambane	10	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	746,883	724,219	784,319



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - Mozambique EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL (ETT)

DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and other population movements

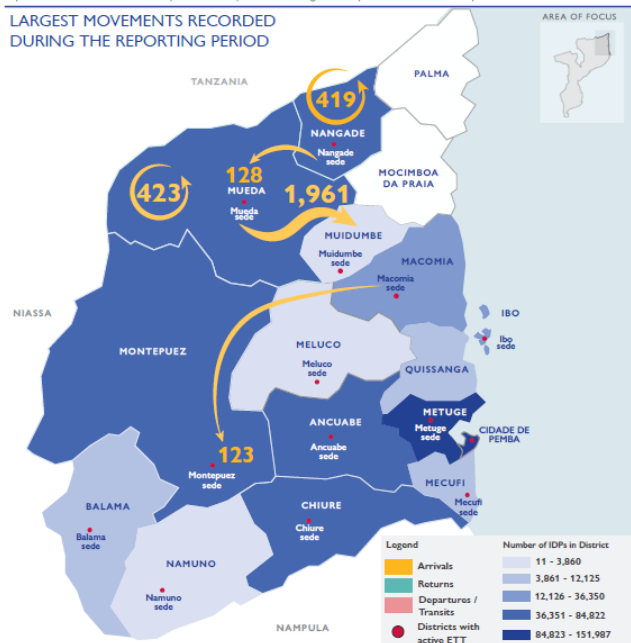


IOM
UN MIGRATION

ETT Report: No. 152/30 March - 05 April 2022

During the reporting period (30 March to 05 April 2022), a total of 40 movements were recorded - 34 arrivals (3,572 individuals), 4 departures (70 individuals), 1 transit (19 individuals) and 1 return (24 individuals). The largest arrival movements were recorded in Muidumbe (2,339 individuals), Mueda (551 individuals), Nangade (419 individuals) and Montepuez (123 individuals). The largest departures were observed in Mueda (24 individuals) and Nangade (22 individuals). The transit was observed in Nangade (19 individuals). The return was observed in Montepuez (24 individuals). Of the total population, 17 per cent of the mobile groups were displaced for the first time, and 83 per cent of reported to having been displaced more than once prior to this movement.

LARGEST MOVEMENTS RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



KEY FIGURES

3,685

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE
DURING THE
REPORTING PERIOD

2,564

OF THE TOTAL IDPs
INTEND TO RETURN
TO THEIR PLACE
OF ORIGIN

56%

OF THE IDPs
REPORTED
ARE CHILDREN

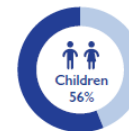
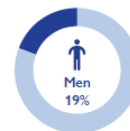
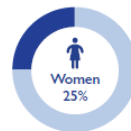
79%

OF THE REPORTED
IDPs ARE LIVING WITH
THE HOST COMMUNITY

197

ELDERLY WERE
REPORTED,
REPRESENTING
THE LARGEST
VULNERABLE GROUP

DEMOGRAPHICS



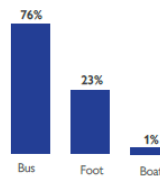
MAIN REPORTED NEEDS



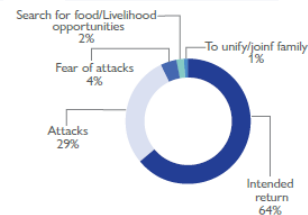
MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (for arrivals)



MEANS OF DISPLACEMENT



TRIGGERS OF MOVEMENT (for all arrival, return, departures and transit movements)



UPDATES - FOOD ASSISTANCE & LIVELIHOODS

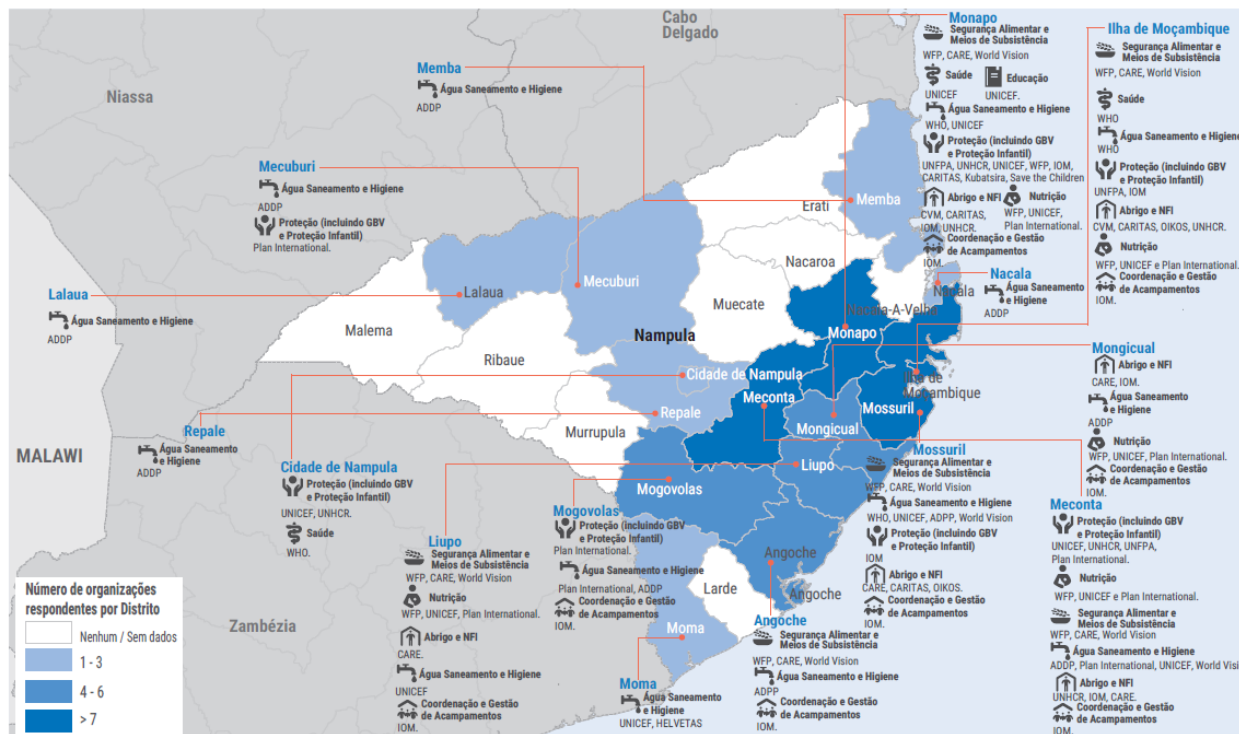
- WFP numbers in March- 100%; April distributions ongoing
- Arco Iris, FH, ADRA food assistance
- Nangade food assistance in March
- Macomia food assistance in April
- Livelihoods coordination:
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qr_QVD4dPFT4KEJd8zLyvoLBGQbQPfS/edit#gid=1582360766
- Northern districts response



Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity outcomes persist, driven by the conflict in Cabo Delgado, below average rainfall in southern and parts of central Mozambique, and flooding and damage from tropical storms Ana and Dumako, and tropical cyclone Gombe. In flood-affected areas, households with access to short-cycle seeds are likely to engage in post-flood planting with a harvest in July. However, most poor households are unlikely to recover a harvest for the ongoing 2021/2022 season. In urban and peri-urban areas, the easing of COVID-19 restrictions is increasing poor household engagement in typical livelihood activities, with many poor households remaining Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and the most affected households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The start of the harvest is expected to be delayed by a month across most of Mozambique, except in Maputo province, where the main harvest has already started. The delay in the harvest will likely prolong the lean season and keep food prices from seasonally declining.

A near-average harvest is expected in the higher production areas of Mozambique, including northern Tete, the Sofala, Manica, and Zambezia plateaus, much of Niassa, and the interior of Nampula and Cabo Delgado. However, most of southern Mozambique, including parts of Sofala and Manica provinces, are likely to have well below average harvests due to below-average rainfall and extended dry periods.



Obrigado



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

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- Tropical Cyclone Gombe made **landfall on 11 March in Mossuril district, Nampula province.**
- Gombe hit Mozambique as a **Category 3 Cyclone with heavy rains (200mm/24h) and strong winds (150-185km/h).**
- According to the final data from INGD, the cyclone **heavily affected the provinces of Nampula (642,383 people), Zambezia (71,942),** and to a lesser extend **Sofala (20,010 people).**
- Since October, this rainy/cyclonic season **affected 1,020,519 people, killed 142 people, and injured 367 people** across Mozambique.



- As of today, Tropical Cyclone Gombe affected **736,015 people (148,253 families),** caused **63 deaths,** and **injured 108 people (INGD).**
- **Some 6,457 people are currently displaced** and hosted in **5 resettlement sites** (4 in Zambezia, 1 in Niassa). All temporary sites have been closed.
- A total of **78,635 houses** have been completely destroyed, while **69 health centers** and **2,265 classrooms (216,003 students affected)** have been damaged.
- Gombe also affected some **2,764 electricity poles, 21 water supply systems,** and more than **1,243 km of roads.**
- Some **91,177 ha of crops have been flooded,** with serious concerns about food security.
- Cases of **malaria and waterborne diseases** are reportedly increasing in the most affected areas.

Ciclone Tropical	Data de Ocorrencia	Epoca de Ocorrencia	Categoria do Ciclone	Feridos	Óbitos	Pessoas Afectadas
Favio	Fevereiro de 2007	2006-07	3	215	7	173,990
Dineo	15.02.2017	2016-17	3	101	7	550,959
Idai	14.03.2019	2018-19	4	1642	603	1,514,662
Kenneth	23.04.2019	2018-19	4	94	45	289,987
Eloise	23.01.2021	2020-21	3	25	11	469,831
Guambe	18.02.2021	2020-21	3	25	2	36,135
Chalane	30.12.2021	2020-21	2	13	11	73,254
Ana	24.01.2022	2021-22	1	207	38	185,429
Dumako	15.02.2022	2021-22		1	14	23,733
Gombe	11.03.2022	2021-22	4	108	63	736,015

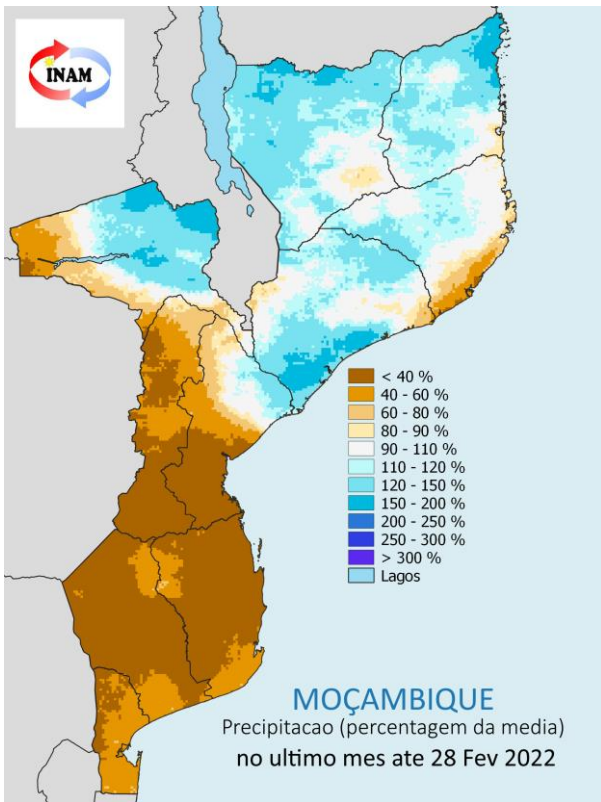
Suggested Strategic Objective and Specific Objectives

Strategic Objective: Save lives and livelihoods by providing integrated humanitarian assistance and protection to people impacted by Cyclone Gombe by the end of September 2022.

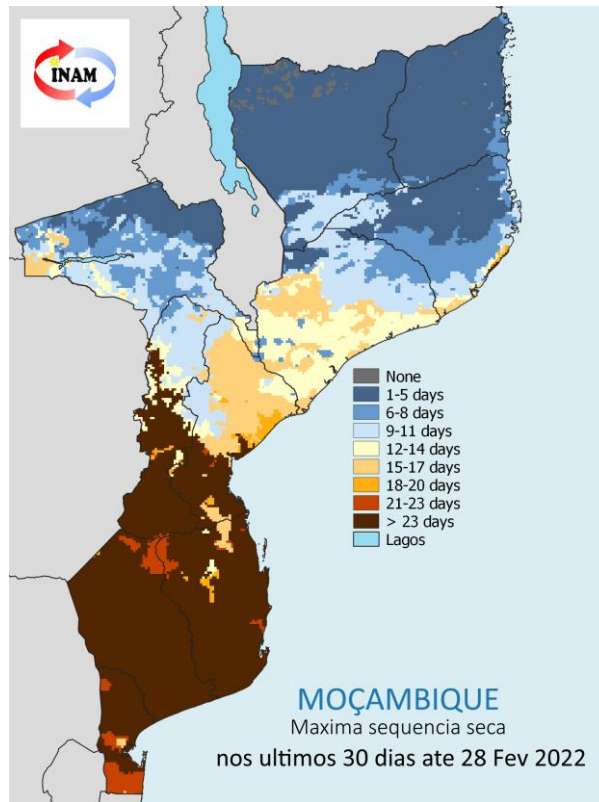


- **Specific objective 1:** Humanitarian programming will prioritize assistance to people with the **most acute needs and in life-threatening situations**.
- **Specific objective 2:** The response will encompass the provision of food and non-food assistance, as well as **restoration of access to quality basic services**, such as schools and health, nutrition and WASH facilities (6 months).
- **Specific objective 3:** Humanitarian partners will work in an integrated approach that concomitantly addresses **both humanitarian and protection needs** of cyclone impacted persons – including gender-based violence, child protection and PSEA - as well as uphold commitments to the centrality of protection across the humanitarian response.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: FEBRUARY



Rainfall in February 2022 as a proportion of the long-term average. Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.



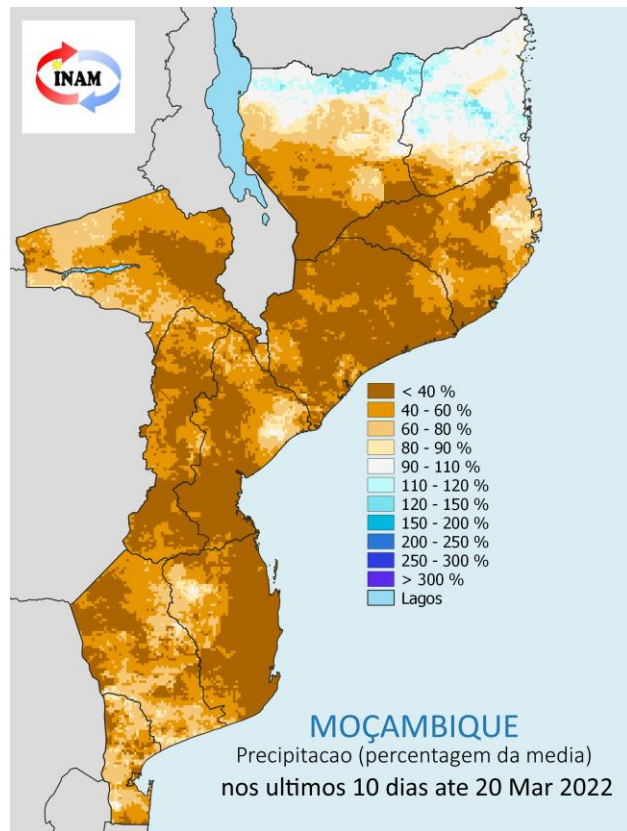
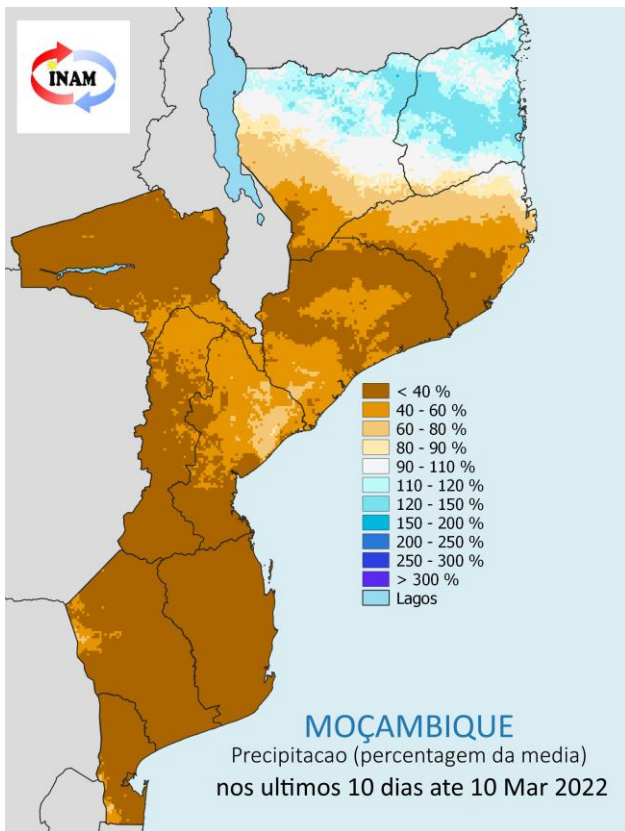
Maximum dry spell length in February 2022. Dry spells of 15 days or longer during maize flowering stage can impact crop yields.

The way the situation evolved in February was extremely unfavourable for crop development. From the very last days of January and throughout the whole of February, very dry conditions extended from southern Tete across Manica and Sofala, all the way to Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo.

Particularly damaging was the fact that there were extended periods without significant rainfall (i.e. rainfall that could be of some benefit for crops) lasting longer than three weeks.

The key consideration is that the staple maize crop was close to or at the flowering and grain forming stage. Maize is very sensitive to water supply deficits during this stage, and strong reductions in yield may issue.

OUTLOOK



Short range forecasts indicate that markedly drier than average conditions will remain in place until at least March 20, across most of the country, except for the more northern areas of the country.

Coupled to the extremely dry conditions in February, the most likely scenario is of severe impacts on maize rainfed production, in many areas leading to crop failure and minimal production.

Forecast of rainfall in the first dekad (left) and second dekad (right) of March 2022 as a proportion of the long-term average. Blues for above average conditions, oranges and browns for below average conditions.

- The first part of 2021/22 season has been marked by drought conditions in the northern provinces: Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. The October-December 2021 period has been the driest or second driest in the past 40 years. This has also affected some areas of Tete, Manica and Sofala.
- Dry conditions at the end of 2021 led to delays in the start of the season of up to one month, accompanied by strongly below average vegetation development and very hot land surfaces.**
- In January, wetter than average conditions led to a degree of recovery, starting planting and early crop development. This didn't extend to the southern regions, which endured moderately drier than average conditions.
- Severe impacts on crop production** are expected for the provinces of **Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica and Sofala.**
- INGD conducted at the beginning of April assessments in Gaza and Inhambane to assess which areas could be affected by crop failure and minimal production. **Results of these assessments show critical situation in Govuro, Funhalouro and Mabote (Inhambane province) and in Chibugo, Massingir, Chicualaculo and Guja (Gaza Province)**

Drought situation in Center and South of Mozambique

Balanco Resumo da Producao Agricola					
Distrito	Area Semeada 2021/2022	Area Perdida 2021/2022	Colhida 2021/2022	% da Area Perdida	Culturas Perdidas
Chigubo	6,558	5,018	139	76.52	Milho, Feijoes, Amendoim, Batata-doce e Melancia
Massingir	9,526	3,769	6,318	39.57	Milho, Feijão Nhemba, Amendoim, Feijão Jugo, Melancia e Abobora
Chicualac	12,785	4,329	2,307	33.86	Milho, Feijão Nhemba, Amendoim, Feijão Jugo, Melancia e Abobora
Guija	29,416	10,877	8,851	36.98	Milho, Feijoes, Amendoim, Batata-doce e Melancia
Chibuto	59,832	3,177	37,717	5.31	Milho
Massange	9,366	210	1172,7	2.24	Milho, Feijão Nhemba, Amendoim, Feijão Jugo, Melancia e Abobora
Total	127,482	27,380	55,332		

Distrito	Área semeada (ha)	Área Perdida(ha)	% da Area Perdida	Culturas Perdidas	Produtores Afectados
<u>Govuro</u>	9.032	8.064	89,29	Milho, Feijão nhemba e Amendoim	8.960
<u>Vilankulo</u>	31.185	6.555	21,02		7.283
<u>Funhalouro</u>	10.884	9.464	86.95		10.516
<u>Homoine</u>	9.749	2.550	26,16		2.833
<u>Mabote</u>	8.065	5.650	70,06		6.278
Panda	4.948	1.077	21,77		1.197
Zavala	17.227	67	0,38		74
TOTAL	91.090	33.427	36.70		37.141

Sector de Agricultura:

- Promover e regravar as feiras agropecuárias de modo a garantir as trocas comerciais de produtos diversificados;
- Necessidade de realizar uma Avaliação (urgente) de Segurança Alimentar em toda a Província e garantir a assistência humanitária a pessoas em crise;
- Prover sementes aos distritos com características agro-ecológicas para a prática da 2ª época;
- Activar os planos das Acções Antecipadas contra Seca, nos distritos de Guija e Chibuto;

Sector de Águas:

- Prover água nos locais mais críticos a exemplo de Timondzone (Massingir), Maqueze (Chibuto), Chigamane (Massangena), Maunge B (Chicualacuala) Nwabolane e Madjimissa (Guijá);

5.1. Ações de Seguimento (Medio Prazo)



Sector de Agricultura:

- Continuar a promover o fomento da cultura do cajú;
- Expandir a rede de Estações Meteorológicas na Província de Gaza;
- Mitigar o conflito homem-fauna Bravia que afecta os distritos de Massingir, Chicualacuala e Massangena;
- Promover a pratica de culturas tolerantes a seca (mapira, mexoeira, Rama de batata-doce);

Sector de Águas:

- Aumentar o acesso a água através da abertura de Furos Multifuncionais e represas para os locais críticos.

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National, MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

21st April 2022

S01: Food Assistance Response in the North of Mozambique

As of March 31st, 2022

In the month of March 2022, the FSL Cluster partners provided assistance to food insecurity population in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.

#BENEFICIARIES BY LEAD

WFP, FH Association and Iris Global are the lead organizations with **100 %** of coverage (10 districts in Cabo Delgado, and 17 districts in Nampula)

RESPONSE BY MODALITY



RESPONSE BY EVENT



PIN (HRP 2022)

1.1M



PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

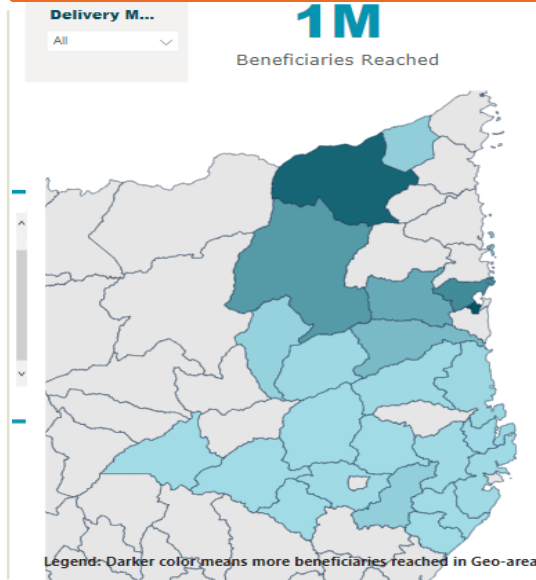
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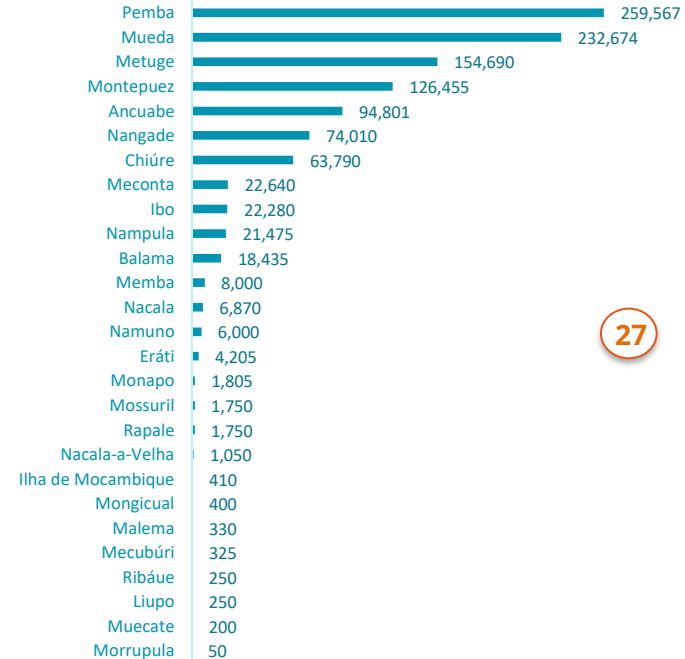
PEOPLE REACHED (MARCH)

1.1 M

MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



No of Reached Beneficiaries BY DISTRICT



27



LEAD ORGANIZATION

4

FH Association, Iris Global, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

9

ACF, AMA, AVSI, CCM, FH Association, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP/MSF



PEOPLE TARGETED

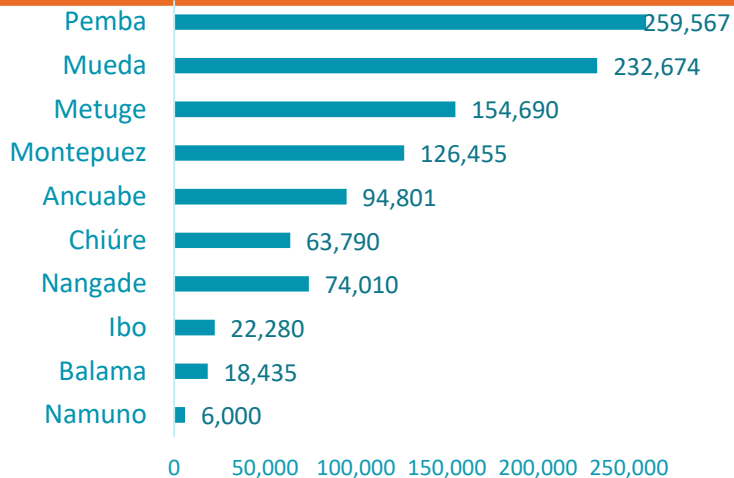
878K



PEOPLE REACHED

1 M

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



10



LEAD ORGANIZATION

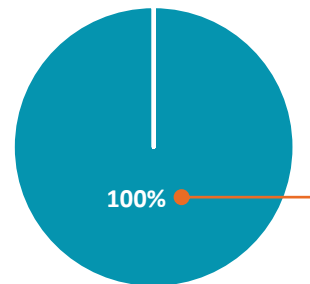
4 FH Association, Iris Global, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

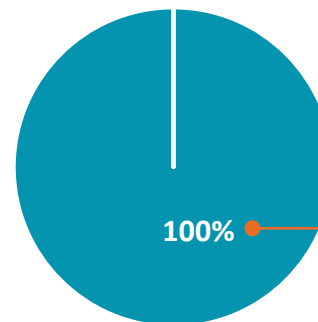
8 ACF, AMA, AVSI, FH Association, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP/MSF

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



Number of IDPs/returnees assisted disaggregated by age and gender; MT/value of food provided.

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LOCATION TYPE



■ IDP host/Local Community



PEOPLE TARGETED

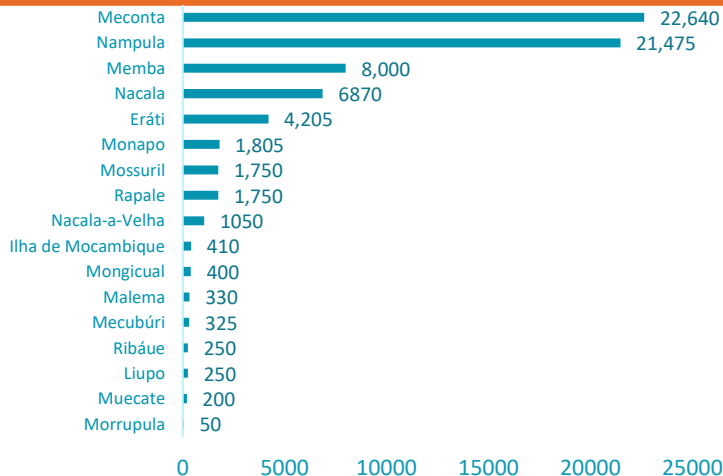
63K



PEOPLE REACHED

72 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



17



LEAD ORGANIZATION

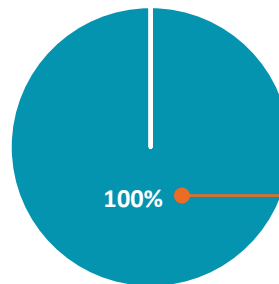
1 World Food Programme



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

1 CCM

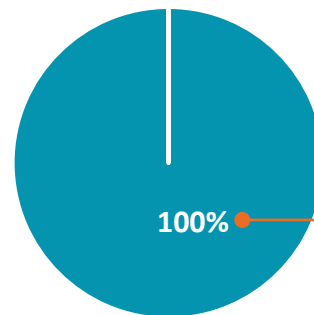
TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



100%

Number of IDPs/returnees assisted disaggregated by age and gender; MT/value of food provided.

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY LOCATION TYPE



100%

■ IDP host/Local Community



PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

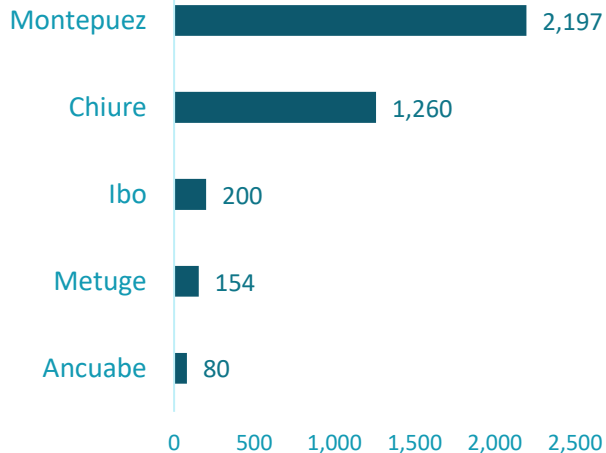
970 K



PEOPLE REACHED

3,891

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



5



LEAD ORGANIZATION

3

FH Association, HILFSWERK and Peace Winds Japan



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

3

ADRA, Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique and KULIMA

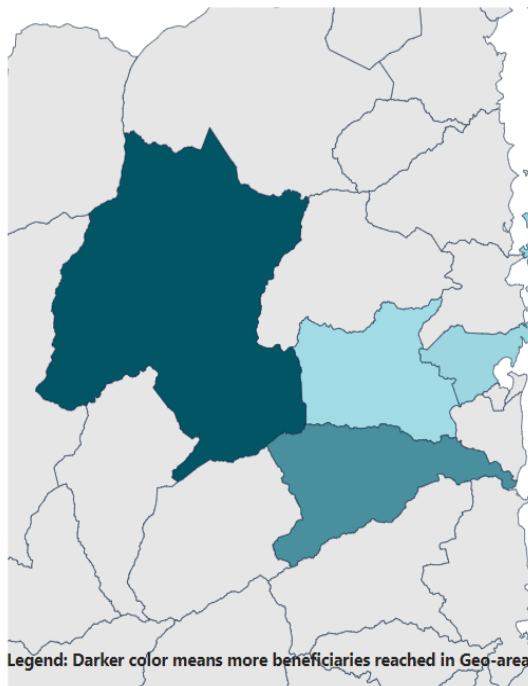
MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT

Delivery M...

All

3891

Beneficiaries Reached



Populations Group



By Province



By Events

Response / Timing	Number of reached beneficiaries*
Conflict	4K
	0K

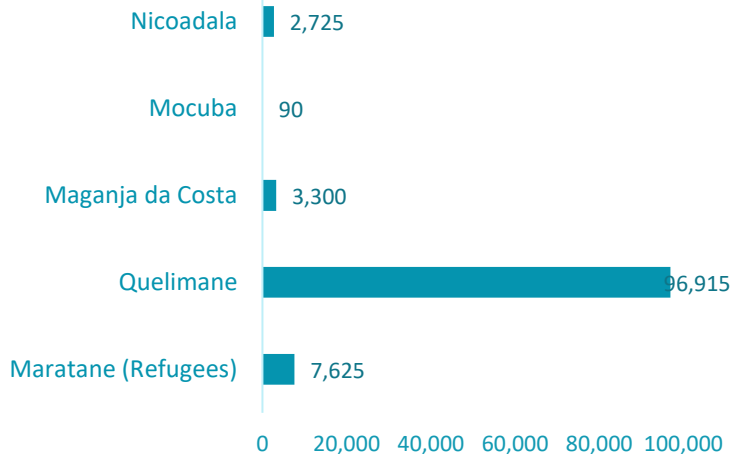
Non HRP Food Assistance



PEOPLE REACHED

110,665

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Nampula e Zambezia)



5



LEAD ORGANIZATION

1 WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

3 INAR, INGD/WFP and NAFEZA/WVI

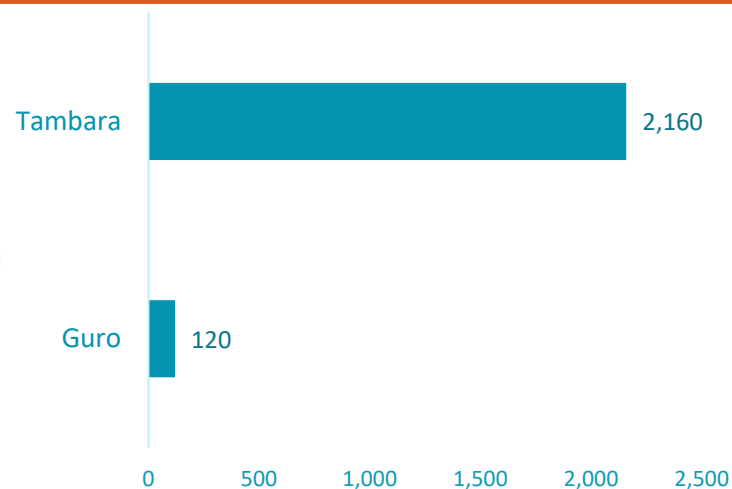
Non HRP Livelihood



PEOPLE REACHED

2,280

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Manica)



2



LEAD ORGANIZATION

1 We World - GVC Onlus



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

1

DPAP - Manica, INGD-Delegação Provincial Manica e DPS - Manica

Useful link

[FSC HRP Interactive Dashboard](#)

[FSC Cluster Website](#)

[Agriculture Planting season Dashboard](#)

[FSC HRP 2021 Year Response Dashboard](#)



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates (Tiago Coucelo - FSC) – 15 mins**
- **National Cluster updates (Pablo Rodriguez- FSC) - 10 mins**
 - Gombe Updates / Response
 - Drought in the South
- **FSC in Numbers (Augusto Massolonga - FSC) - 10 mins**
 - March assistance
- **Meet your partner – For Afrika (former JAM) – 10 mins**
- **CCPM (Country Cluster Performance Monitoring) discussion – 40 mins**
- **AOB – 5 min**



ForAfrika (JAM)

Presentation to FSL National
Cluster

April 21st, 2022

- JAM in Mozambique since 1984.
- Presence in Maputo, Cabo Delgado , Sofala, Inhambane and Nampula.
- Operating in 6 countries in Africa.
- Affiliate offices – U.S.A, Europe and Australia.

Changes/Branding

JAM IS NOW  **ForAfrika**

- 38 years as Joint Aid Management (JAM).
- JAM is changing to ForAfrika.
- ForAfrika perfectly describes us.
- Largest indigenous African NGO.
- We started in Africa.

New Brand



- We want to see Africa Thrive.
- Spelling Africa with 'K'.



- Logo resembles map Africa.
- Inspired by ancient African clothing + huts.

- Focus on FSL, WASH, Education, Health and Nutrition.
- Economic empowerment new sector.
- In 2021, JAM reached 412,199 beneficiaries.
- Most beneficiaries reached with WASH =195,145.
- 99,537 vulnerable people supported with FSL.
- Partners –UNICEF, WFP, USAID, SASOL, Humedica.

- Active in FSL, Education and WASH Clusters.
- FSL programmes in Inhambane, Sofala and C. Delgado.
- School feeding in 162 schools.
- Gardens in 22 schools +.
- Classroom rehab./construction, WASH in schools.
- Emergency WASH targeting 73,887 pple in. C. Delgado.



Health infrastructure upgrade ForAfrika



WASH



WASH



School gardens



- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates (Tiago Coucelo - FSC) – 15 mins**
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**National, MOÇAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

**Country Cluster Performance
Monitoring - CCPM 2021**

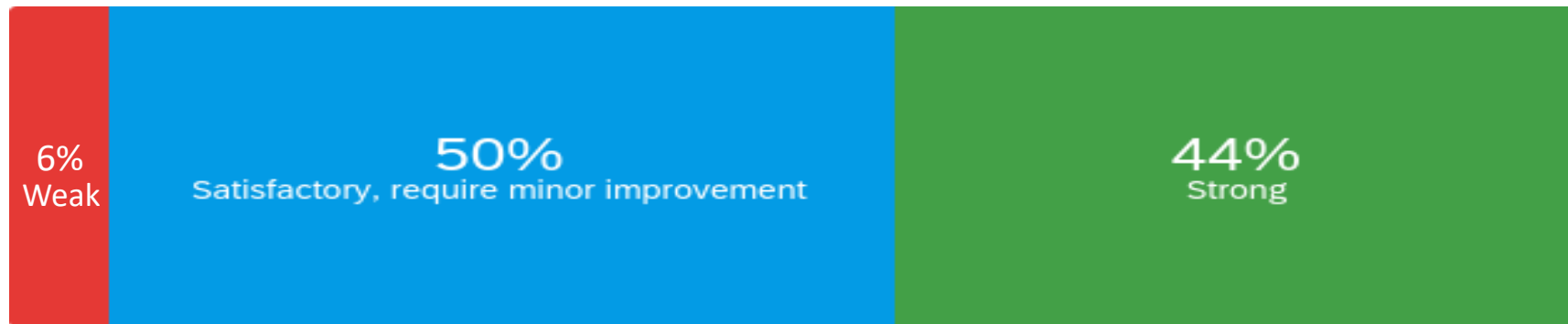
21th April 2022

The gFSC conducted CCPM 2021 overall the world. In Mozambique was 26 active partners participated where 16 answered the questionnaire (10 INGO, 5 NNGO and 1 CLA - UN Agency). The response rate was 62%.

Do you participate in a National or sub - national Cluster?



Based on all the above core functions, how do you rate your overall satisfaction with the Food Security Cluster in your country?



Weak (6%) Unsatisfactory, require major improvement (0%)

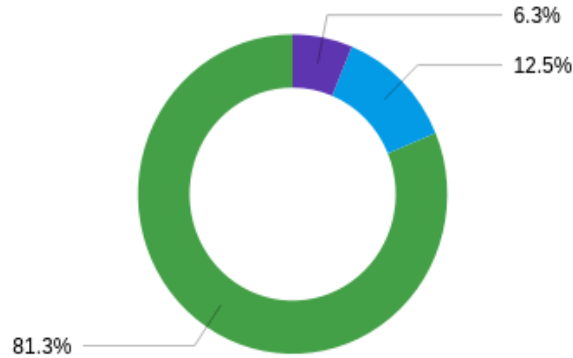
Satisfactory, require minor improvement (50%) Strong (44%)

Comments: *it is necessary to increase the efforts of the cluster to strengthen national humanitarian capacity, especially national organizations because, while natural disasters are increasing as a consequence of climate change, there is a lack of national organizations capable of leading a coordinated response.*

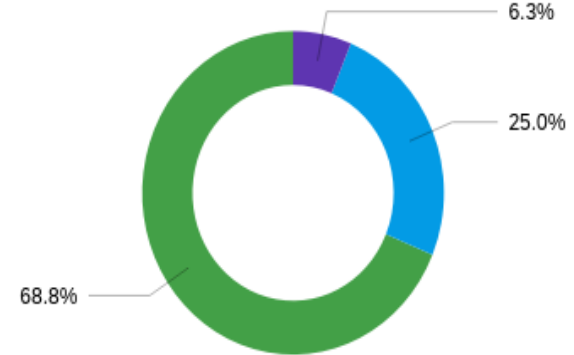
There is a need to reactivate the FSC meetings in central Mozambique.

How do you rate your satisfaction with the cluster meetings with regards to:

Frequency



Accessibility (In-person/remote)



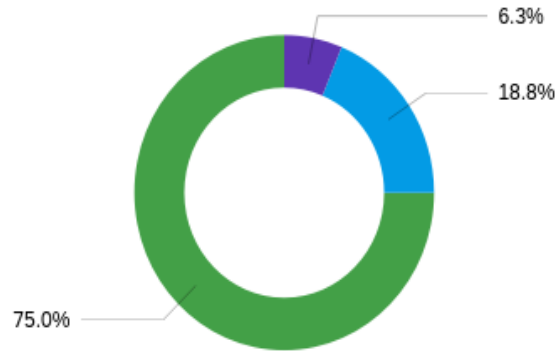
■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

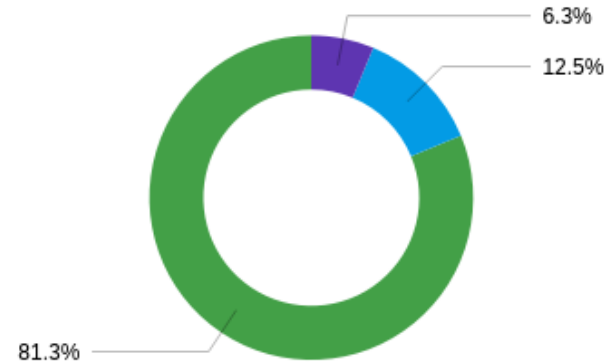
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable
 ■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

How do you rate your satisfaction with the cluster meetings with regards to:

Language Spoken



Utility of Information shared



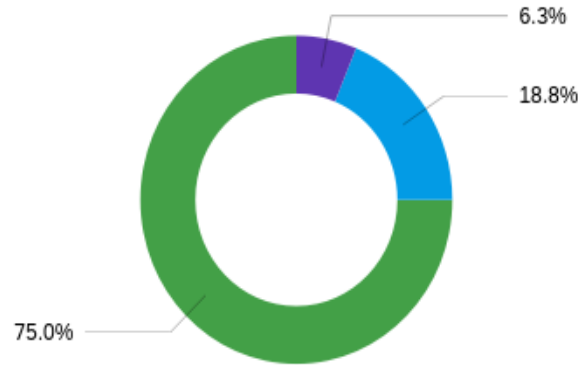
■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

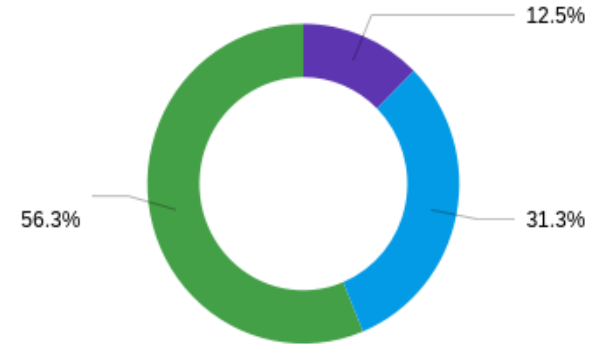
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable
 ■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

How do you rate your satisfaction with the cluster meetings with regards to:

Discussion on strategic priorities



Time dedicated to members presentations/Updates



Weak/limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

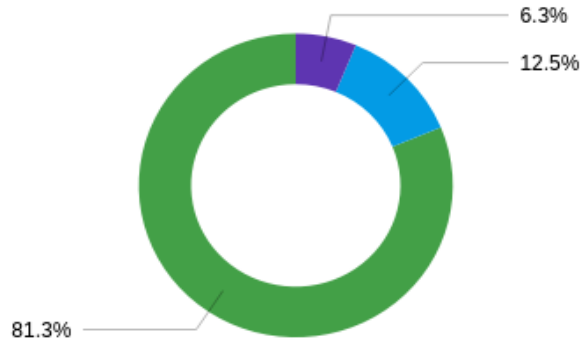
Weak/limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know Not applicable

Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know Not applicable

How do you rate your satisfaction with the cluster meetings with regards to:

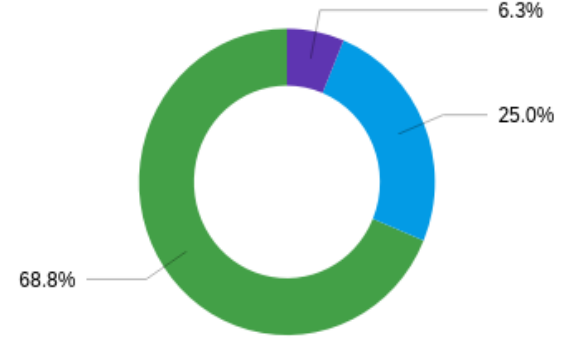
Sharing meeting minutes and action points



■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

Overall satisfaction with the meetings

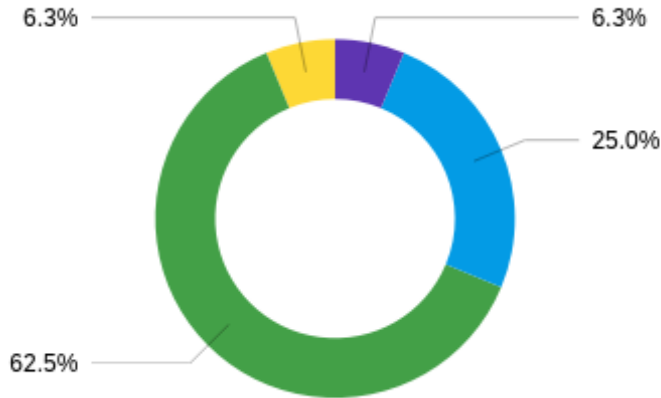


■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

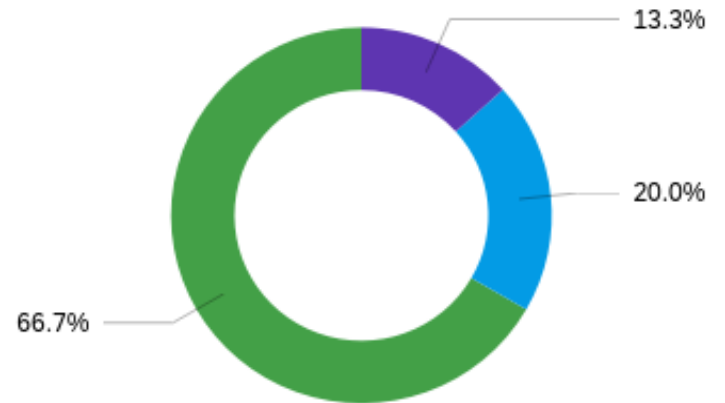
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

Monthly Dashboards



Partners Presence Map



■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

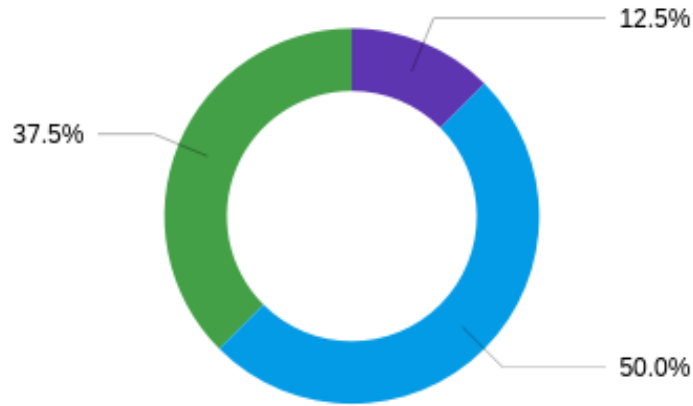
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

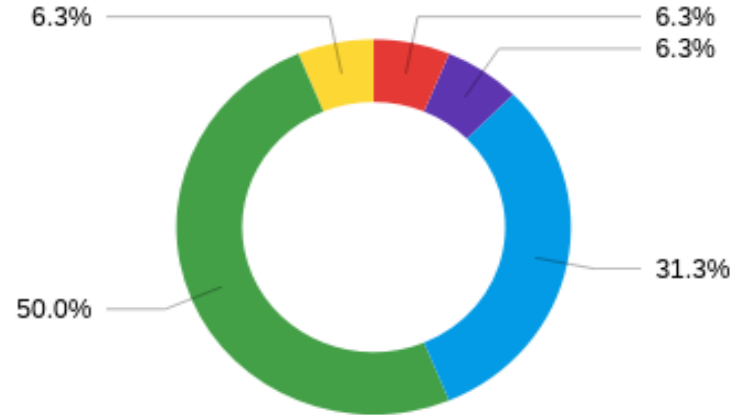
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

Gap Analysis



Bulletin/Newsletter/etc



Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

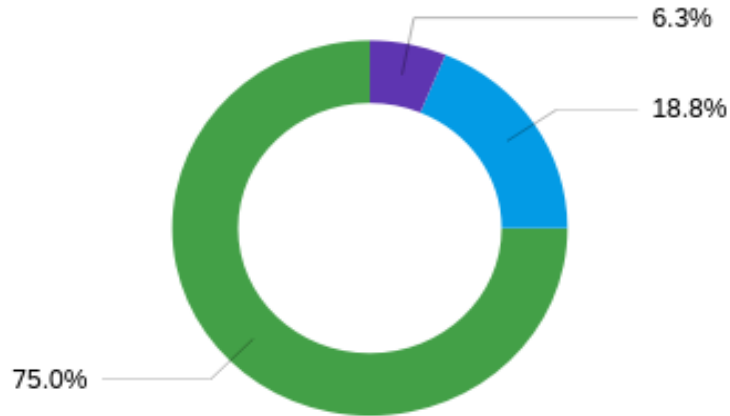
Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know

Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

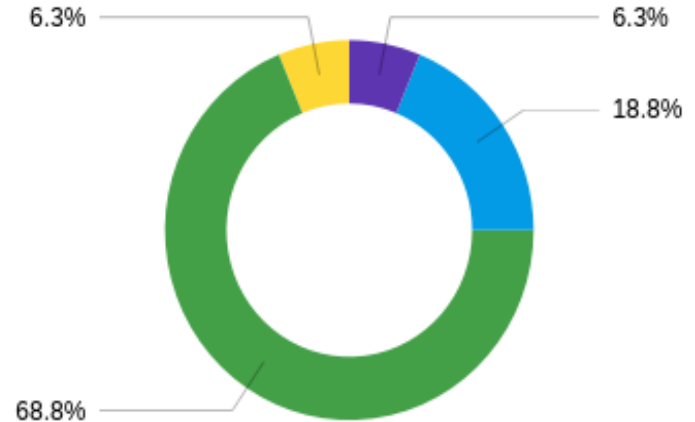
Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

3/4/5W



Interactive dashboard



Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement

Good

Don't know

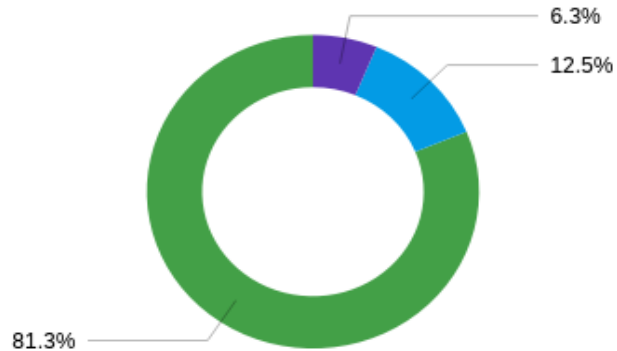
Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement

Good

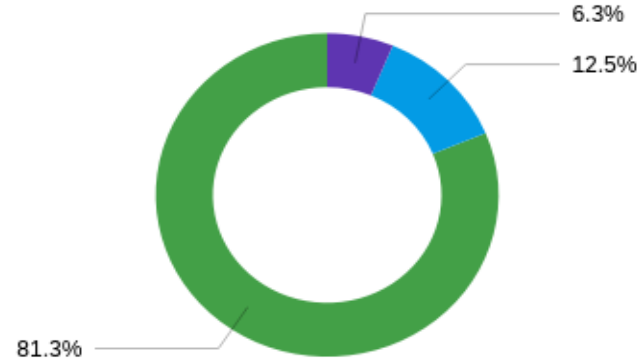
Don't know

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

Meeting minutes



Overall satisfaction with cluster products



■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

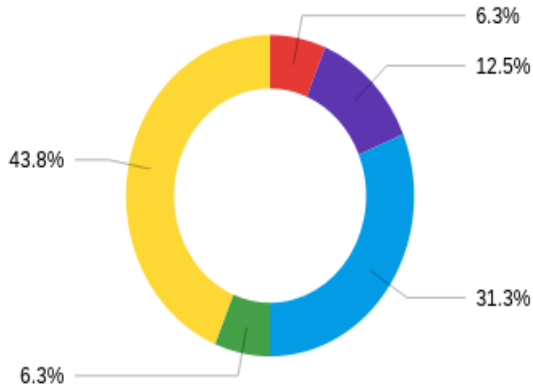
Comments: *3/4/5W dataset needs improvement, it has been sent with a slight delay.*

Develop a platform that automatically identifies cases of duplication of effort as soon as organizations register activities.

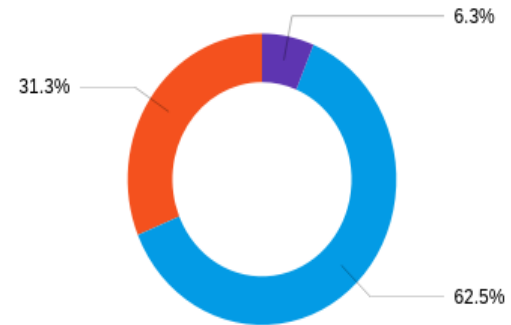
Include partners all important discuss for strategic.

Need for FSC meetings more frequent for Central Mozambique.

The Cluster coordinated or supported in conducting any sectoral or inter-sectoral needs assessments and surveys (including rapid needs assessments during emergencies, IPC/Cadre harmonize, market assessment, MSNA, etc.) and shared the results?



How would you rate the process of involving the members?



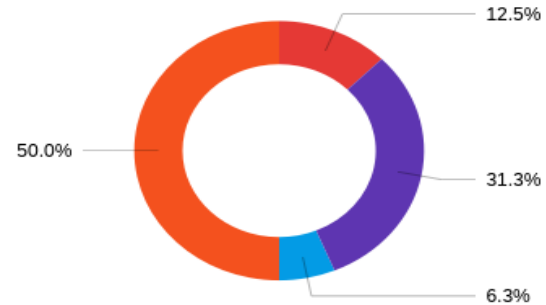
- No, not at all
- Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
- Yes, fully
- Don't know
- Weak/Limited
- Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement
- Satisfactory, needs minor improvement
- Yes, to some extent and require minor improvement
- Don't Know
- Not applicable
- Excellent

Does the cluster conducts regular emergency/contingency plans, gap/duplication analysis?



■ No, not at all
 ■ Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
 ■ Don't know
■ Not applicable
 ■ Yes, to some extend and require minor improvement
 ■ Yes, fully

Is information on needs and activities shared by your organization to the Cluster reflected in Cluster's Information products (bulletins, dashboards, gap analysis)?

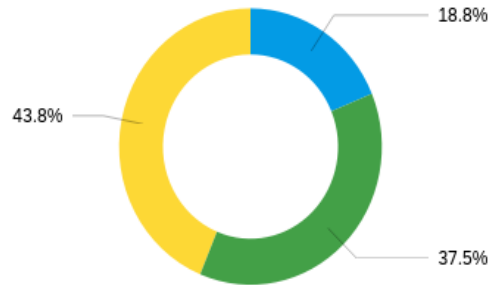


■ No, not at all
 ■ Yes, to some extend and require minor improvement
 ■ Don't know
■ Not applicable
 ■ Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
 ■ Yes, fully

Comment: *Improve sharing of plans, standards and funding opportunities within clusters.*

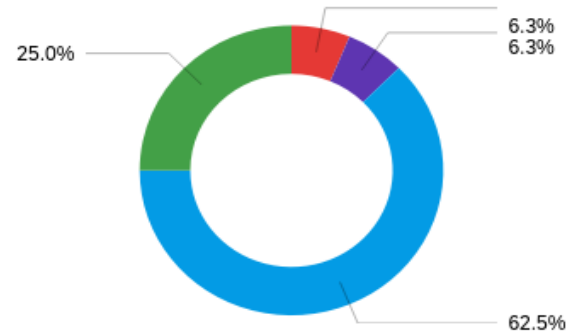
The Cluster should share the information regularly and also dedicate time to take members through some of guidelines to inform wide understand and use of the same guidelines.

Have Food Security Cluster information products and updates (bulletins, dashboards, gap analysis), needs analysis and response planning supported and influenced your organization's decisions?



■ Not applicable
 ■ No, not at all
 ■ Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
■ Yes, to some extent and require minor improvement
 ■ Yes, fully
 ■ Don't know

Does the cluster facilitate the work around emergency/contingency plans to address potential Food Security needs as a result of hazards and risks?



■ No, not at all
 ■ Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
 ■ Yes, fully
■ Yes, to some extent and require minor improvement
 ■ Don't know

Comment: *the publication in the cluster's bulletins, about the activities of groups of organizations, whether consortia or subcontractors, should visualize all the organizations as a way of making national organizations more visible, which in general has not been the leader when the project involves several organizations.*

AoB

- **FSC SOPs** – Finished. Will be circulated next week
- **Training on AAP planned for May / June**
- **Data collection for post sock IPC to start in May**
- **Next meetings**
 - Cabo Delgado – Wednesday 27th April
 - National – TBC possibly 19th May
- **Back to “Meet your Partner” section** - Volunteers
- **Presential meetings from June**
- **Pablo’s Leave** until Monday 16th May – **Tiago OiC**