



MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

26th May 2022

- **FEWSNET – Food Security Outlook Update April (Dino Buene – FEWSNET) – 15 mins**
- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates (Tiago Coucelo - FSC) – 10 mins**
- **National Cluster updates (Pablo Rodriguez- FSC) - 10 mins**
 - Gombe Updates / Response
- **FSC in Numbers (Augusto Massolonga - FSC) - 10 mins**
 - April assistance
- **Presentation of Elim servicios (TBC) - 15 mins**
- **CCPM (Country Cluster Performance Monitoring) discussion – 30 mins**
- **AOB – 5 min**

National Food Security Cluster Meeting

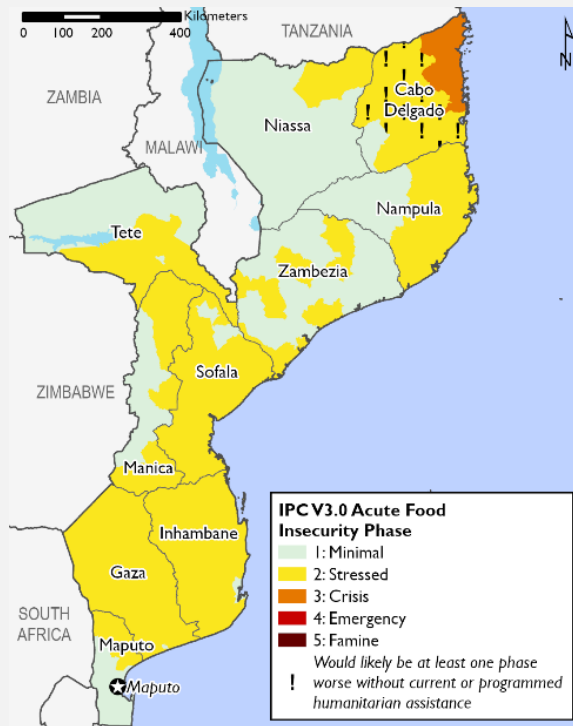
FEWS NET Food Security Outcomes

May 26, 2022

Content

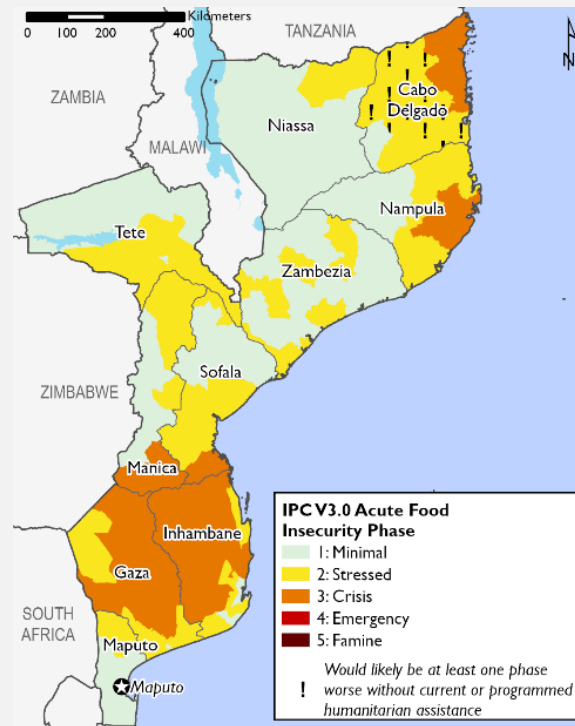
- **Food security Outcomes based on FEWS NET April Food Security Outlook Update**
- **Status of the 2021/2022 Season in the southern region**
- **Trends of staple food prices**

Projected food security outcomes, April to May 2022



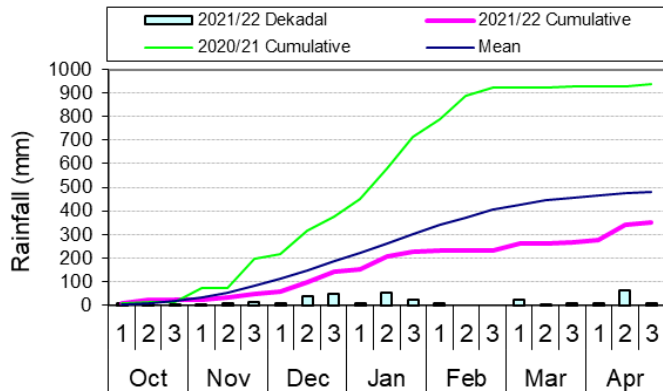
Source: FEWS NET

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2022

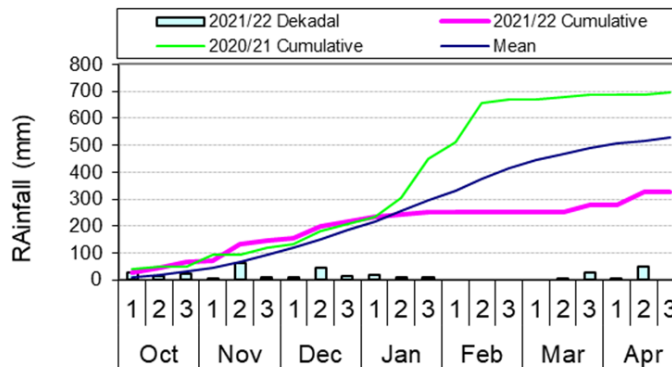


Source: FEWS NET

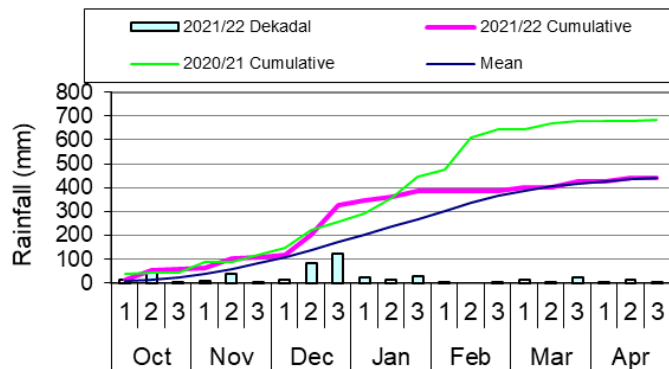
Rainfall Estimates: Massangena



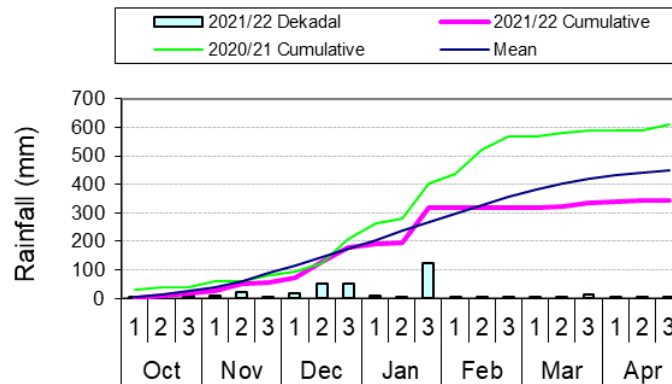
Rainfall Estimates: Chibuto



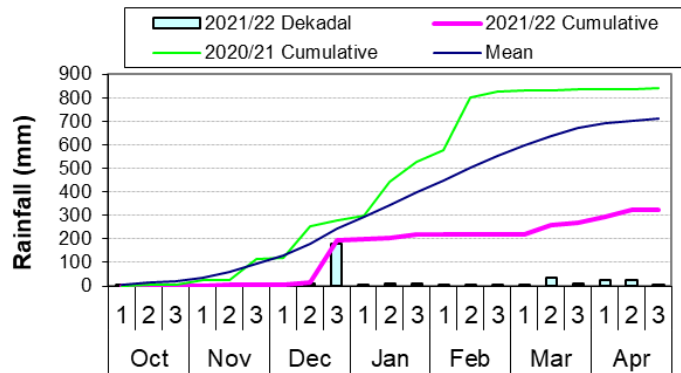
Rainfall Estimates: Mabalane



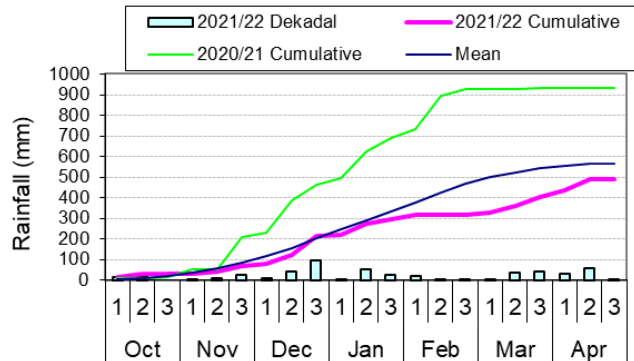
Rainfall Estimates: Massingir



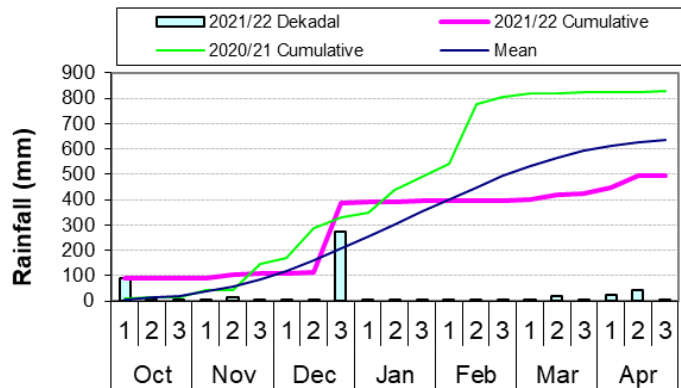
Rainfall Estimates: Govuro



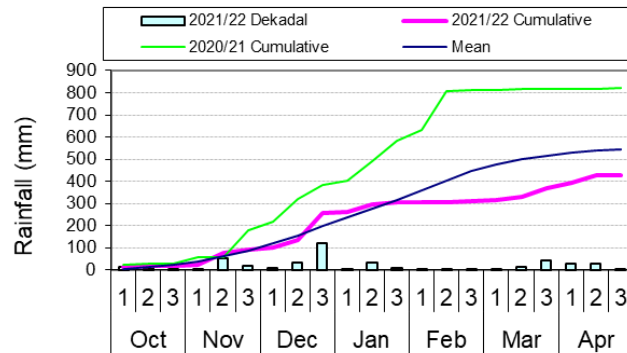
Rainfall Estimates: Mabote



Rainfall Estimates: Vilankulos

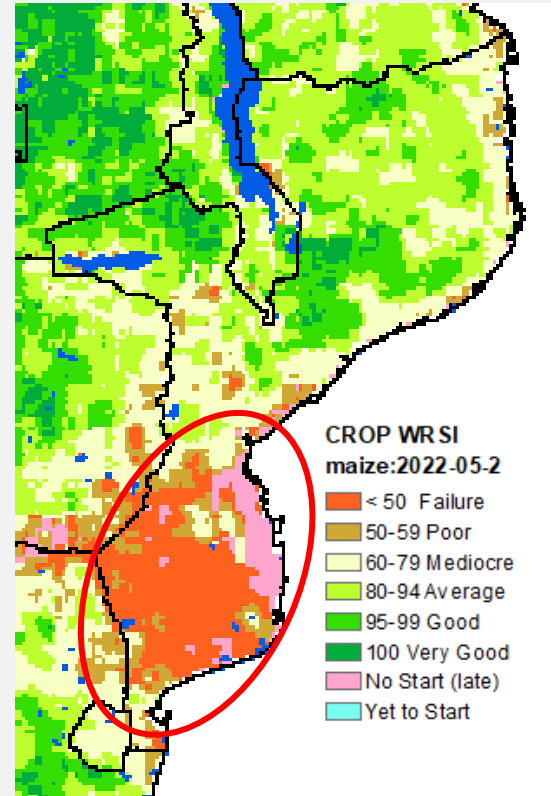


Rainfall Estimates: Funhalouro



WRSI extended to the end of the 2021/2022 season as of May 20, 2022

Poor season for much of the Southern region and parts of central region due to dryness and abnormally high temperatures, particularly in January and February when crops were between vegetative and flowering stages



Staple food price changes - March to April 2022

Maize			
	Month	Year	5-avg
Maputo	5%	-17%	-4%
Xai-Xai			
Chokwe	14%	14%	7%
Maxixe	-4%	-13%	1%
Manica			
Tete			
Quelimane			
Nampula			
Cuamba			
Pemba			
Beira			
Massinga	1%	26%	-3%
Gorongosa			
Mutarara	3%	41%	73%
Angonia			
Mocuba	-7%	-23%	1%
Chimoio			
Milange			
Changara			
Caia			
Ribáuè			
Inhambane			
Montepuez	0%	0%	50%
Lichinga	-5%	-54%	-38%
Balama			
Boane			
Chicualacuala			
Malema			
Moamba			
Báruè			
Matutuine			
AVG	1%	-3%	11%

Rice			
	Month	Year	5-avg
Maputo	0%	2%	10%
Xai-Xai			
Chokwe	0%	0%	0%
Maxixe	0%	0%	18%
Manica			
Tete			
Quelimane			
Nampula			
Cuamba			
Pemba			
Beira			
Massinga	5%	0%	21%
Gorongosa			
Mutarara	-9%	6%	21%
Angonia			
Mocuba	-2%	-2%	16%
Chimoio			
Milange			
Changara			
Caia			
Ribáuè			
Inhambane	-21%		5%
Montepuez	6%	13%	-1%
Lichinga	-9%	20%	14%
Balama			
Boane			
Chicualacuala			
Malema			
Moamba			
Báruè			
Matutuine			
AVG	-3%	5%	12%

Maize meal			
	Month	Year	5-avg
Maputo	0%	0%	3%
Xai-Xai			
Chokwe	-20%	-27%	-26%
Maxixe	0%	-9%	-9%
Manica			
Tete			
Quelimane			
Nampula			
Cuamba			
Pemba			
Beira			
Massinga	-2%	-10%	0%
Gorongosa			
Mutarara			
Angonia			
Mocuba	2%	11%	7%
Chimoio			
Milange			
Changara			
Caia			
Ribáuè			
Inhambane	0%		4%
Montepuez	0%	0%	-4%
Lichinga	4%	8%	25%
Balama			
Boane			
Chicualacuala			
Malema			
Moamba			
Báruè			
Matutuine			
AVG	-2%	-4%	0%

PROJECTED OUTLOOK FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 2022

- Areas directly affected by the conflict are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) are expected in areas where humanitarian partners have access.
- Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely start emerging in the districts of Ilha de Moçambique, Liupo, Mogincual, Monapo, Mossuril, and Meconta due to limited access to food and income-earning opportunities, and the weakening capacity of host communities to support storm and flood-displaced households.
- In the inland areas of Gaza and Inhambane provinces and southern Manica and Sofala provinces, where main season production was severely affected by below-average rainfall and unusually high temperatures, poor households will intensify their typical livelihoods strategies, but the poorest households, who have few or no livestock and little to no capacity to produce charcoal, will reduce spending on non-food items and adopt consumption-based coping strategies such as skipping meals, reducing the size of meals, consuming less preferred food varieties, and increasing the consumption of wild foods to minimize food consumption gaps. In drought-affected areas, household acute food insecurity is likely to begin worsening in July as low food stocks, high market demand, and limited access to income results in the poorest households with limited resources engaging in more severe survival strategies, such as withdrawing children from school- unless meals are provided there- or sending family members to eat elsewhere.
- An increasing number of poor households are expected to require emergency food assistance to avoid the depletion of essential livelihood assets, leading to area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes well before the start of the lean season in October/November.

Questions

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&

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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



First cycle: MZN
3,552/HH for general
food assistance + MZN
3,190 for seeds.
Second and third cycle:
MZN 3,552/HH

Province	District	Number of HH	Modality
Zambezia	Quelimane	603	Cash
Zambezia	Nicoadala	563	Cash
Zambezia	Namacurra	369	Commodity Voucher
Zambezia	Maganja Da Costa	1,036	Commodity Voucher
Zambezia	Mocuba	21	Commodity Voucher
Tete	Tete	394	Cash
Nampula	Meconta	264	Value vouchers
Nampula	Monapo	2,284	Value vouchers
Nampula	Ilha de Mocambique	227	Value vouchers
Total		5,761	

OXFAM – Livelihood support in Maganja da Costa

Comité Internacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos – **CISP** – in Mongincuale and Liupo

ForAfrika (JAM) currently intervening in Angoche district with food assistance

- **The 2022 HRP** will be launched on Thursday 2 June together with the ERP related to the Tropical Cyclone Gombe, with the participation of the INGD President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the HC.

During the launch, the following documents will be shared :

- i) funding priorities for the next 3 months;
 - ii) HRP at glance;
 - iii) ERP at glance.
- **2023 HPC** will start in the upcoming weeks.

The idea is to start working on People in Need (PIN), People Targeted (PT), and financial requirement on July/August in order to be ready for the GHO in November.



OCHA

MOZAMBIQUE

2022 HRP Funding Priorities for the Next 3 Months

As of 24 May 2022

WHAT IF WE FAIL TO RESPOND?



FSL

940k People targeted **\$ 46.4M** Funding required

For the next three months, \$ 46.4 million is urgently required to provide critical food assistance to 940,000 people facing heightened food insecurity and support livelihood activities through the distribution of agricultural inputs to 420,00 people ahead of the main planting season, which starts in October. Due to limited resources, FSL partners are already distributing half rations equivalent only to 39 percent of a 2,100 kilocalories diet for IDPs and host families for April and May 2022. Due to current funding shortfalls, there is a potential food pipeline break in June. **Without this funding**, 940,000 people will go to bed hungry every day as partners will be unable to procure food supplies to feed the people in need, and displaced households will be unable to start their livelihoods, which is fundamental to restore their dignity and limit their dependence on humanitarian assistance. Any interruption of food assistance will also have an impact on the safety of the IDPs and result in increased malnutrition.

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National, MOÇAMBIQUE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

26th May 2022

S01: Food Assistance Response in the North of Mozambique

As of April 30th, 2022

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

#BENEFICIARIES BY LEAD

WFP, ADRA, FH Association, Iris Global and Solidarités International are the lead organizations with **100 %** of coverage (12 districts in Cabo Delgado, and 17 districts in Nampula)

RESPONSE BY MODALITY

82.9% **16.4%** **0.7%**

In-Kind



Voucher



IRR



RESPONSE BY EVENT

■ Conflict
Affected



PIN (HRP 2022)

1.1M



PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

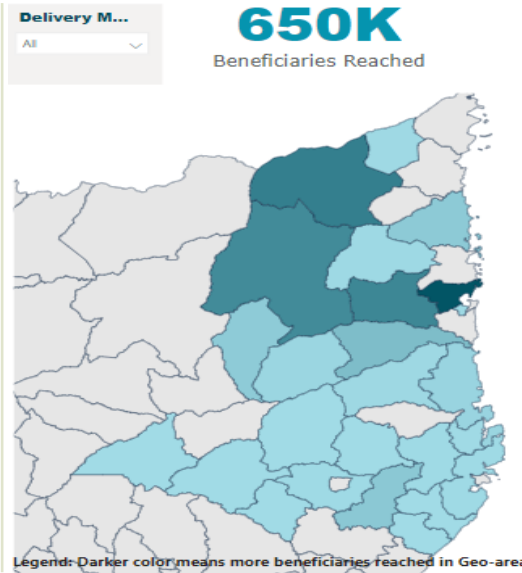
942K



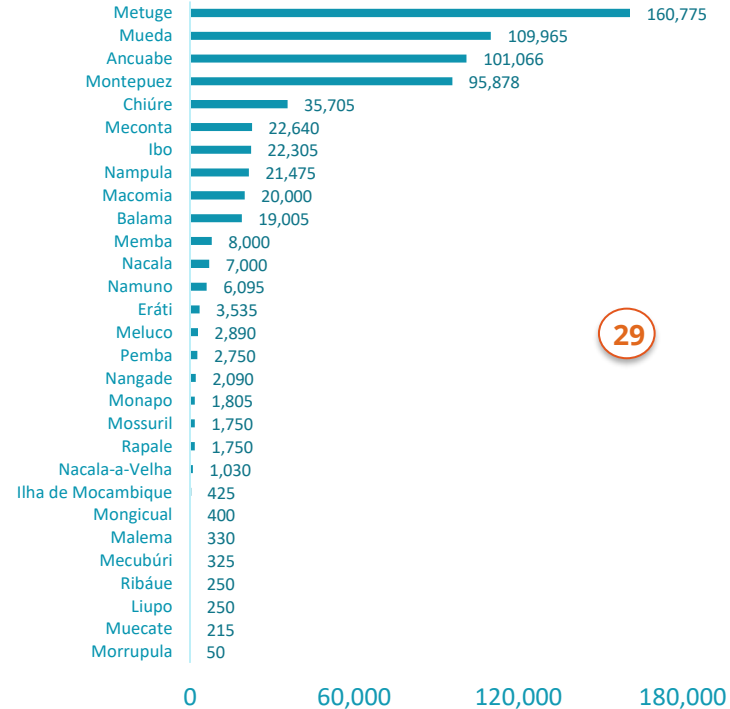
PEOPLE REACHED (APRIL)

650 K

MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



NUMBER OF REACHED BENEFICIARIES BY DISTRICT



LEAD ORGANIZATION

5

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



IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

11

ACF, ADRA, AMA, AVSI, CCM, FH Association, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, WFP, WFPDD/MSF and WFPDD/Solidarite

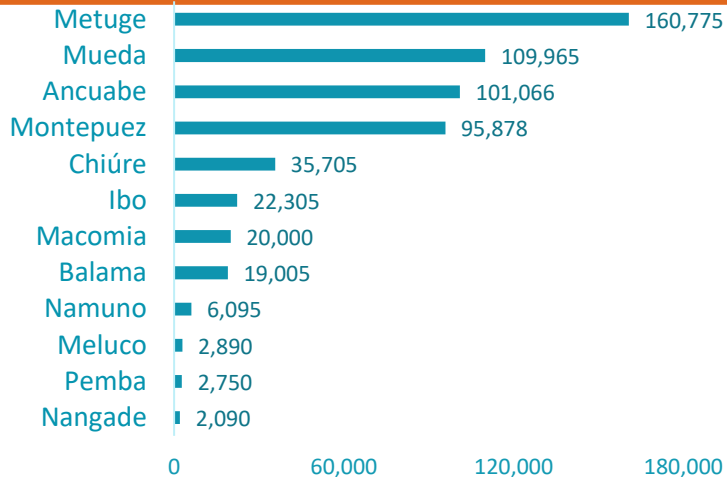


PEOPLE TARGETED
878K



PEOPLE REACHED
579 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



12



LEAD ORGANIZATION

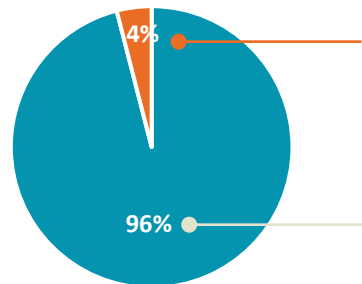
5 ADRA, FH Association, Iris Global, Solidarités International (SI) and WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

10 ACF, ADRA, AMA, AVSI, FH Association, Ministerio Arco-Iris, SEPPA, WFP, WFPDD/MSF and WFPDD/Solidarite

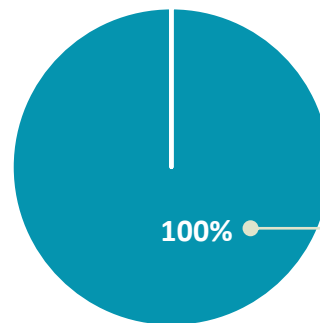
TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



Number of targeted people receiving regular food assistance per modality (minimum 10 months covered).

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

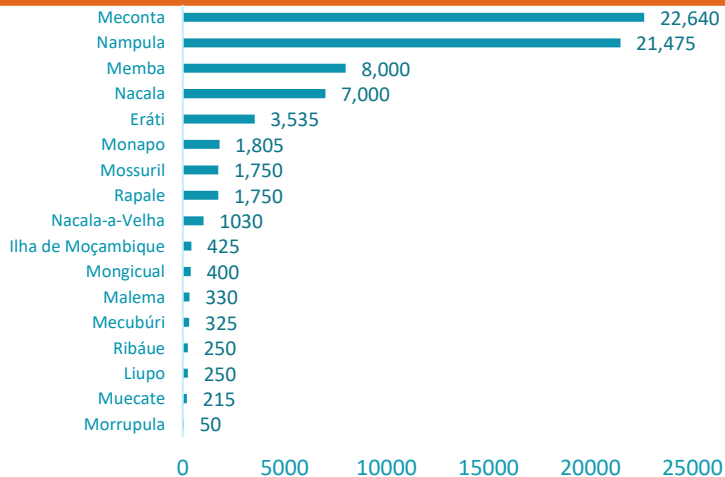
63K



PEOPLE REACHED

71 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



17



LEAD ORGANIZATION

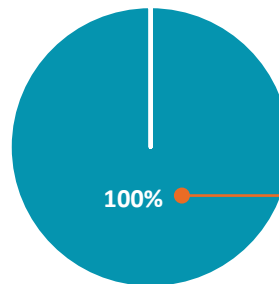
1 World Food Programme



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

1 CCM

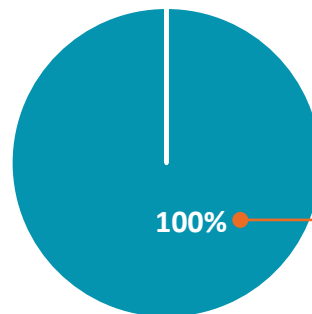
TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY INDICATOR



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

SO2: Agriculture & Livelihood Response

As of April 30th, 2022



PEOPLE TARGETED (HRP 2022)

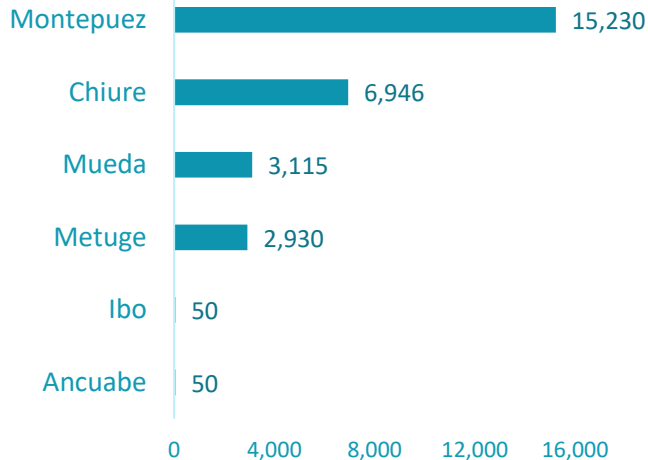
970 K



PEOPLE REACHED

28 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT



6



LEAD ORGANIZATION

8 FH Association, HILFSWERK, Light for the World, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Peace Winds Japan, Save The Children International and WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

7 ADEL_CD, ADRA, Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique, Kulima, Norwegian Refugee Council, SEPPA, União Provincial de Camponeses

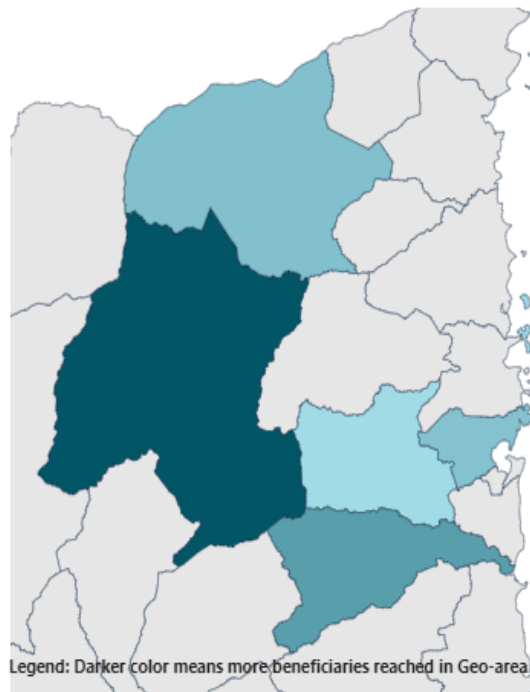
MAP: TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT

Delivery M...

All

28K

Beneficiaries Reached



Populations Group



By Province



By Events

Response / Timing	Number of reached beneficiaries*
Conflict	25K
Other	3K

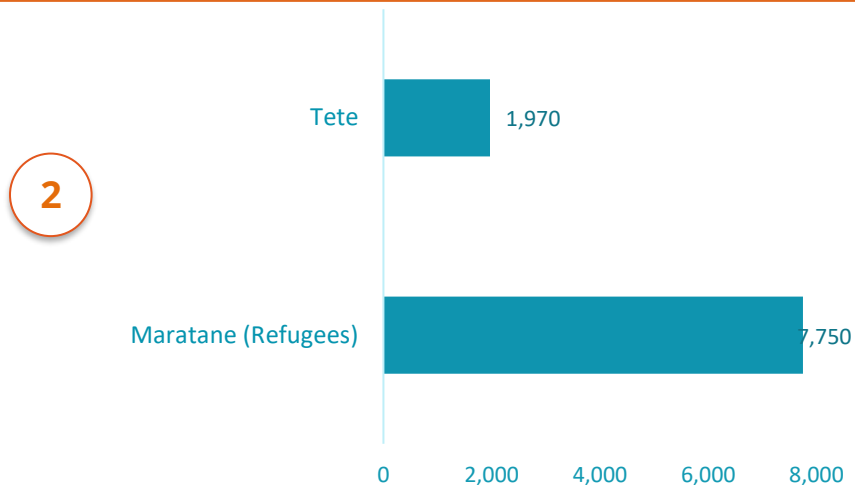
Non HRP – Food Assistance



PEOPLE REACHED

9 720

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Nampula and Tete)



2



LEAD ORGANIZATION

1 WFP



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

2 UNHCR/INAR and WFP

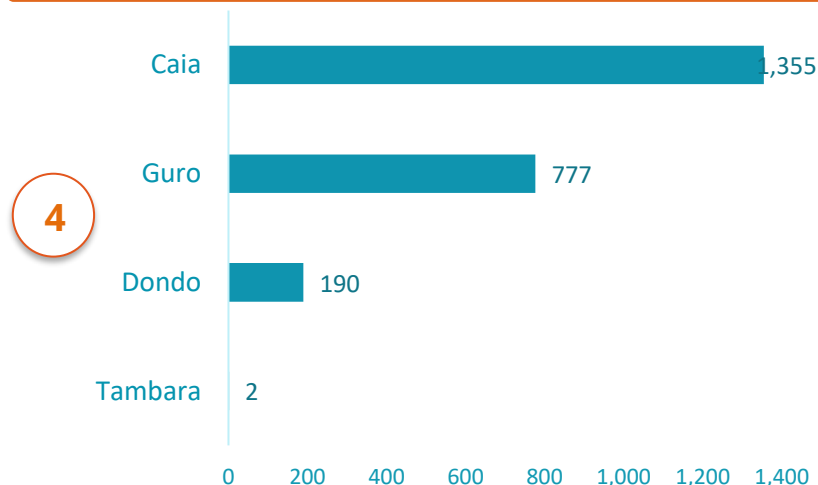
Non HRP - Livelihood



PEOPLE REACHED

2 324

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY DISTRICT (Manica and Sofala)



4



LEAD ORGANIZATION

2 Food for the Hungry/FH Association and We World - GVC Onlus



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

2 Food for the Hungry/FH Association and DPAP - Manica, INGDelegação Provincial Manica e DPS - Manica



PEOPLE PLANED

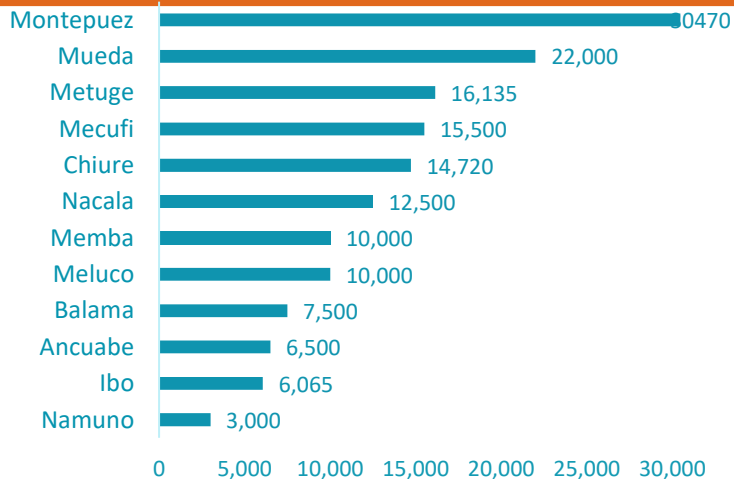
152 K



PEOPLE REACHED

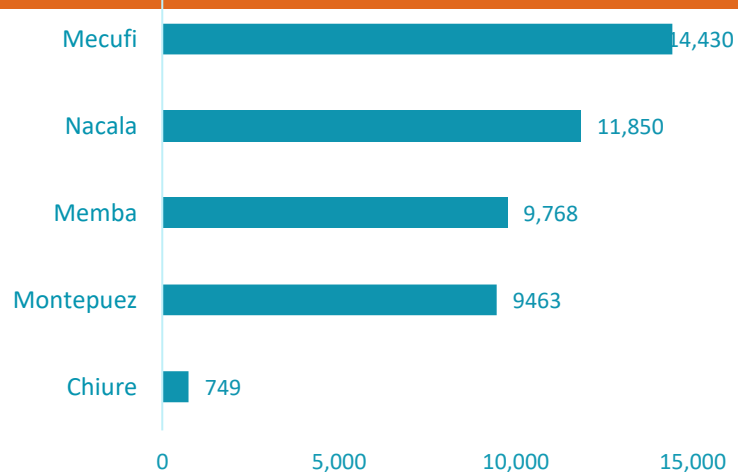
46 K

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES PLANNED



12

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED



5



LEAD ORGANIZATION

7

WFP, SNV EKN OYE, Save the Children – Mozambique, NRC, iDE Mozambique, Food for the Hungry, CARE



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

11

ADRA, AVSI, CARE, CARITAS, iDE Mozambique, NRC, OIKOS, SEPPA, SEPPA/OLIPA, SNV EKN OYE and TBC

Useful link

[FSC HRP Interactive Dashboard 2022 – Updated up to April](#)

[FSC No HRP Interactive Dashboard 2022 – Updated up to April](#)

[Agricultural Working Group Activities for 2022](#)

[FSC Cluster Mozambique Webpage](#)

[Agriculture Planting season Dashboard -2021](#)

[FSC HRP 2021 Year Response Dashboard](#)



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Obrigado



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

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MUTIANA INPUT DISTRIBUTION

Presentation to the National Food Security Working
Group

26 May 2022

Introduction to ELIM

- **ELIM Serviços Lda:**

- Established in 2007 as multi-sector development consultancy
- 15 years working in Mozambique's Agriculture sector, and specialised in Market Systems Development

- **Mutiana Investimentos:**

- Established in **2016** as an **implementation vehicle** of the ELIM committed to the delivery of measurable and tangible impact in the agriculture sector through direct farmer support in the most recondite rural communities.
- Mutiana Agroshop
- A Horta



Mutiana Agreshops

- Business model based on the **Value Chain approach** offering assorted agro-inputs and provide technical assistance for the underprivileged rural communities in their farming activities guaranteeing them good **agricultural practices** and **market exposure**.
- **Serve smallholder farmers** in remote rural areas where the inputs, information and technical assistance are limited
- **Collect primary data** on local agricultural production in real-time to inform decisions about products and services for smallholders
- **Facilitate the economic participation of women and youth** in the agricultural value chain
- **Foster employment and entrepreneurship** amidst youth that is qualified and revitalize the investment of Mozambican capital in agricultural activity



Mutiana Agroshop Coverage

- Zambézia province
 - Shop in Morrumbala District
 - Morrumbala, Chire, Megaza, Morrumbala–Sede and surrounding villages; Derre, Morrumbala Corridor surrounding villages; Mutarrara, Inhangoma (Tete Province)
- Nampula province
 - A shop in Namapa-Erati District
 - Erati, Alua, Namiroa, Namapa and surrounding villages; Chiuri (Cabo Delgado), Montepuez, Moeda and surrounding villages
- Reached over 15,000 farmers
 - 5000 farmers in Erati, 6,000 farmers in Morrumbala
 - Smallholders and medium-sized commercial farmers
 - Prior to Mutiana's initiative, the nearest formal agrodealer to Erati was 150 km away, and 110km from Morrumbala



Key successes

- Recruiting from local technical schools to create local jobs for trained youth, women
- Partnership with local SDAEs through training and complementary extension services in the districts
- Partnerships with input suppliers for the provision of in-field farmer training, market days, and market intelligence
- Working with associations and women's savings groups in Nampula province proved very successful
- Testing of innovative financial products such as agriculture insurance with Hollard and K2



Challenges

- Distribution of subsidised inputs by Government and NGO programmes
 - Farmers were dissuaded smallholder farmers from paying for inputs and services
 - Some Medium-sized and commercially oriented farmers still sought out certified seed
- Cost of operations in high
 - Most suppliers are based in Maputo (some in Manica), and last-mile supply was inconsistent
 - Road infrastructure, cost of transport
- Cyclones
 - Emergency situation drove up the distribution of subsidised inputs
 - Infrastructure further damaged
- Both shops closed by 2021.
 - Competing with a fully for-profit, non-subsidised model proved no longer successful



utiana
Investimentos

Part of the  **ELIM**
Group

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- **Security updates**

- In recent weeks, non-state armed groups have carried out several attacks on small towns in the districts of Nangade, Macomia and Palma, triggering a military reaction, mainly from Rwandan forces.
- The most recent attack occurred in the coastal town of Quiterajo in Macomia district has been claimed by the so-called Islamic State in Mozambique Province, as opposed to the usual ISCAP claims, suggesting an internal split or power struggle within the organization.
- Overall, the security situation has improved in the last two months, mainly thanks to the Rwandan military intervention in the districts of Nangade, Macomia, Palma and Mueda, which is likely to continue in the coming months.
- The Mozambican administration is making significant efforts to demonstrate that the return to normality is gradually reaching the districts affected by the armed conflict (e.g. deployment of civil servants, construction and repair of Government buildings, return of the population to their original settlements, etc.)

- **Security updates**

- The pacification of northern Mozambique will allow oil & gas companies to resume their activities in Cabo Delgado, something that is not yet clear to happen in 2022, although the need for alternative fuel sources due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict could change this situation.
- All 3700 people displaced from villages by armed attacks in Mecula, Niassa, in December and January and who had been sheltering in the district town have returned home according to Government officials.

Outlook: Ongoing military operations in Nangade, Macomia, Palma, Mocimboa da Praia (MdP) and Mueda districts will likely force NSAGs to move to isolated areas to regroup and regain strength in the short term. The possible return of the displaced population to MdP and Palma districts may result in requests for food assistance in the short to medium term. Transport operators' strike due to rising fuel prices is increasingly likely.



Total number of sites as of April 2022: 85

- 81 in Cabo Delgado (49% in Metuge and Montepuez)
- 2 in Niassa
- 2 in Nampula

3 typology of sites opened:

- 51 Relocation Sites
- 14 Temporary Sites
- 20 Host Community Extensions

Population Overview:

- Total number of individuals: 215,854
- Total number of HHs: 52,960
- Adult females: 32%
- Adult males: 16%
- Children: 52%

The cluster has 4 humanitarian partners: AVSI, IOM, UNHCR and Solidarites International. A total of 45 sites (53%) are currently covered by CCCM response, either static or mobile, reaching 156,592 IDPs in Metuge, Montepuez, Ancuabe, Chiure and Mueda and Meconta.



MOZAMBIQUE

Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Humanitarian Snapshot

March 2022

OVERVIEW



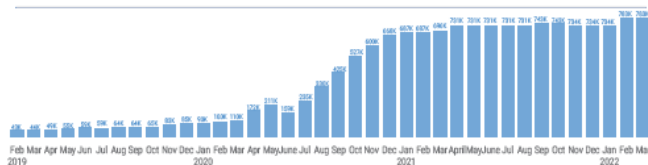
In March, insecurity continued to be reported across Cabo Delgado, particularly in the districts of Macomia, Ibo and Nangade, due to ongoing activities by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). According to IOM, fears of attacks and violence resulted in the displacement of 13,704 people, of whom 49 per cent were children, and 29 per cent were women. On 16 March, the Permanent Secretary of Mocimboa da Praia issued a call to all civil servants to return to their district headquarters. In March, a total of 316 people returned to their areas of origin in the districts of Mecula (41 people) in Niassa Province, while the remaining 375 people returned to the districts of Palma, Muidumbe, Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia, in Cabo Delgado Province.

In March, the overall humanitarian situation in northern Mozambique was further impacted by the effects of Tropical Cyclone Gombé, which made landfall in Nampula Province as Category 3 Cyclone a few weeks after the passage of Tropical Storms Ana and Tropical Depression Dumako. With torrential rains of up to 200mm/24h and violent winds of up to 185km/h, Cyclone Gombé toppled trees and ripped off roofs of buildings, destroyed houses, schools, and health centers, and washed away roads and crops. According to multisectoral assessments conducted by Mozambican authorities, more than 736,000 people were affected by the Cyclone, and 91,000 hectares of crops were lost.

The WFP seasonal monitor for Mozambique reported that the first part of the 2021/2022 season was marked by drought conditions in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, which led to delays in the start of the season of up to one month. However, excessive rainfall in January led to a degree of recovery, starting planting, and early crop development. In March, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) reported that a near-average harvest is expected in the higher production areas of Mozambique, including in much of Niassa and the interior of Nampula and Cabo Delgado.

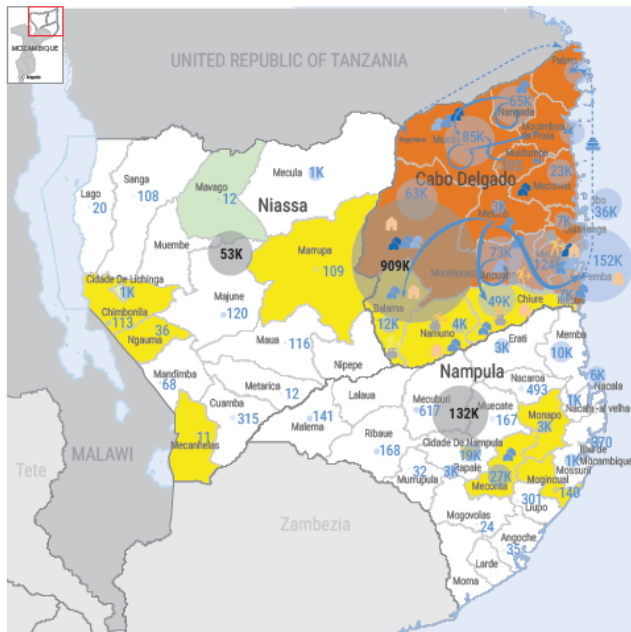
On 17 March, 2022, the Government increased fuel prices by up to 15 per cent due to rising crude oil prices on the international market. Gasoline, cooking oil, and diesel prices increased by 15 per cent, while paraffin prices increased by 5 per cent. The rise in fuel prices is likely to increase transportation costs and the cost of goods transactions and staple foods, thus reducing household purchasing power.

DISPLACEMENT TREND (Feb 2019 - March 2022)



The administrative boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Prepared on: 26 April 2022 | Sources: 1- IPC, 2- International Organization for Migration, February 2022, Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM Round 15 Report, 3- UNICEF - This includes children age under 5 facing MAM (moderate acute malnutrition 331,077 children) and SAM (severe acute malnutrition 139,373 children), 4- UNAIDS, 5- WHO & DPS Feedback: dsd@mozambique.gov.mz www.reliefweb.int

FOOD INSECURITY/ DISPLACEMENT



IPC Food Insecurity Phase

- 1: Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Crisis
- 4: Emergency

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

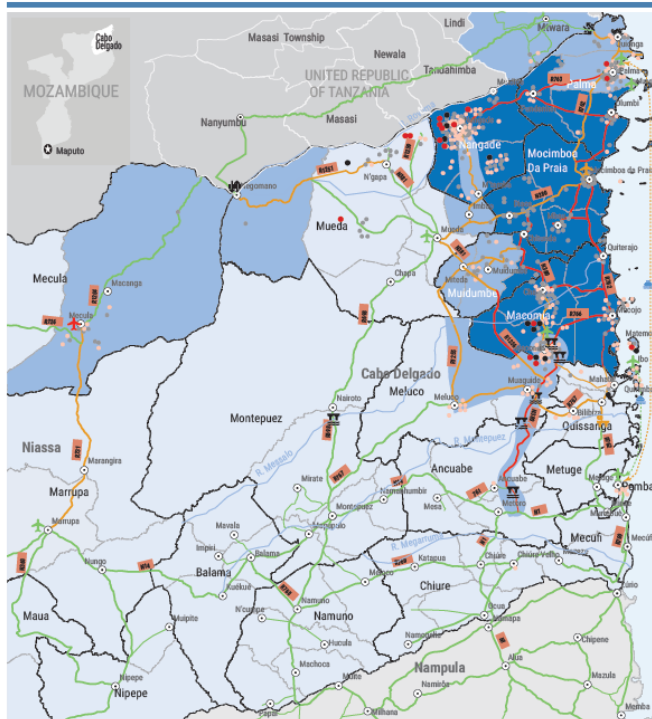
- xx: Severely food-insecure people
- : Internally displaced people
- 🏠: Temporary displacement sites
- 🏠: Relocation Sites
- 🏠: Host Community Extension

Main displacement Routes (March 2022)



MOZAMBIQUE
Cabo Delgado Province: Access Map

March 2022



OCHA products:

- Humanitarian Snapshot
- Access Map

<https://www.unocha.org/mozambique>

Access

- Accessible areas
- Partially accessible areas: physical/geological/administrative constraints may impact operations. Security environment difficult to predict; humanitarian operations will require security planning and negotiations
- Hard-to-reach areas: security situation highly volatile; humanitarian operations will require detailed security planning and intensive negotiations

Routes

- Accessible: No known security incident, exceptional closure only
- Partially accessible: sporadic security incidents and/or road closure
- Not accessible: road seldom used by civilian traffic due to major security incidents/concerns

Violence type

Jan 2021 - February 2022

- Clashes
- Remote violence & violence against civilians

March 2022

- Clashes
- Remote violence & violence against civilians

Legend:

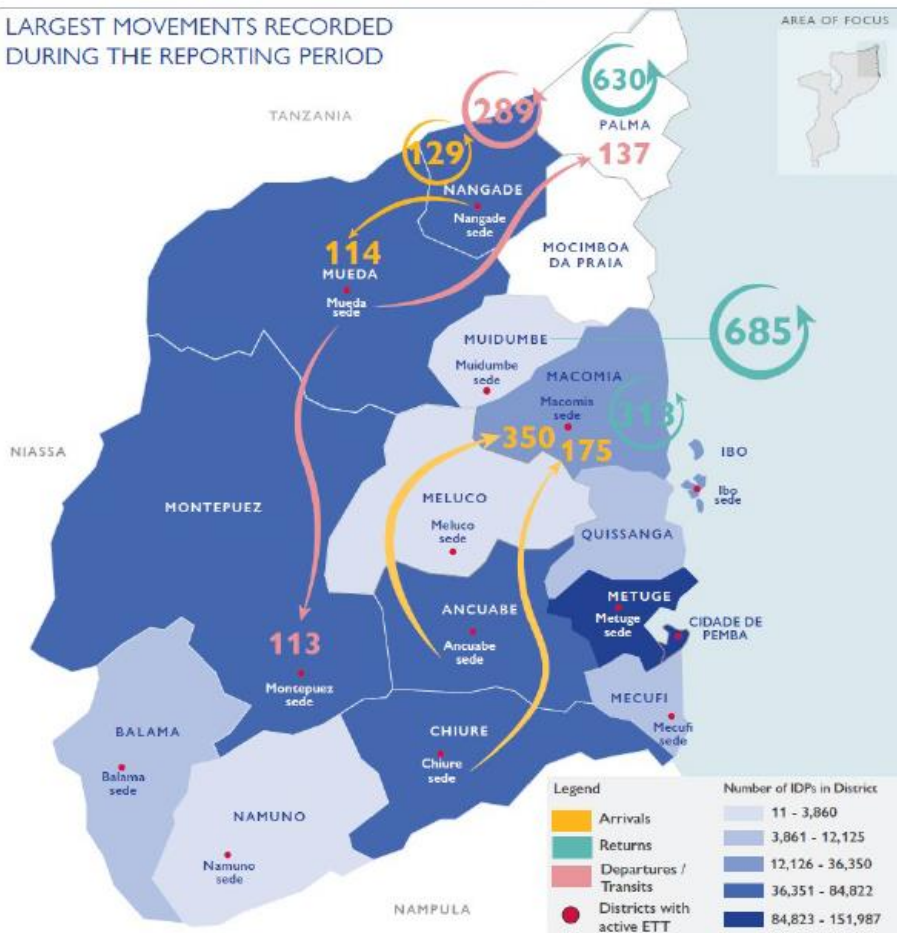
- Main towns
- Accessible airstrip
- Main Rivers
- Sea/River Transport
- Partially accessible airstrip
- Border Crossing
- Open Bridge
- Affected

EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

IMPORTANT NOTE- Findings are indicative and represent movement trends observed within the reporting period. Movements remain dynamic within and across districts. Additional information can be shared upon request.

- Between **11-17 May** a total of **3,873 individual movements** were recorded by ETT teams (Cabo Delgado, 15 districts)
- Children constitute the largest part of the IDP population on the move (46%), followed by adult women (31%) and adult men (23%)
- **253/3,873 individuals** traveling with **specific needs/vulnerabilities** (Elderly, Pregnant women, PwDs)
- An estimated **15% (592 ind.)** of all observed movements are **reported in sites** (Centro de Lyanda, Eduardo Mondlane, Micone, Mpeme)
- An estimated **97% (3,607 ind.)** have been displaced for the **1st time**

LARGEST MOVEMENTS RECORDED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

Main districts of arrival: 11-17 March

1. Macomia – 641 individuals / 135 Households

Points of departure: Ancuabe (HC Metoro, Nacule) & Chiure (HC Meculane, Vila de Chiure)

Trigger: Intended return (have yet to return to areas of origin)

Location of arrival: Host Communities of Changane & Sede

2. Pemba – 137 individuals / 28 Households

Points of departure: Ibo (Matemo & Meluco Sede)

Trigger: Fear of attacks

Location of arrival: Chuiba & Mahate

3. Nangade – 129 individuals / 19 Households

Points of departure: Nangade Sede

Trigger: Conflict/attacks

Location of arrival: Host community of Chitunda, Holota, Ntanga

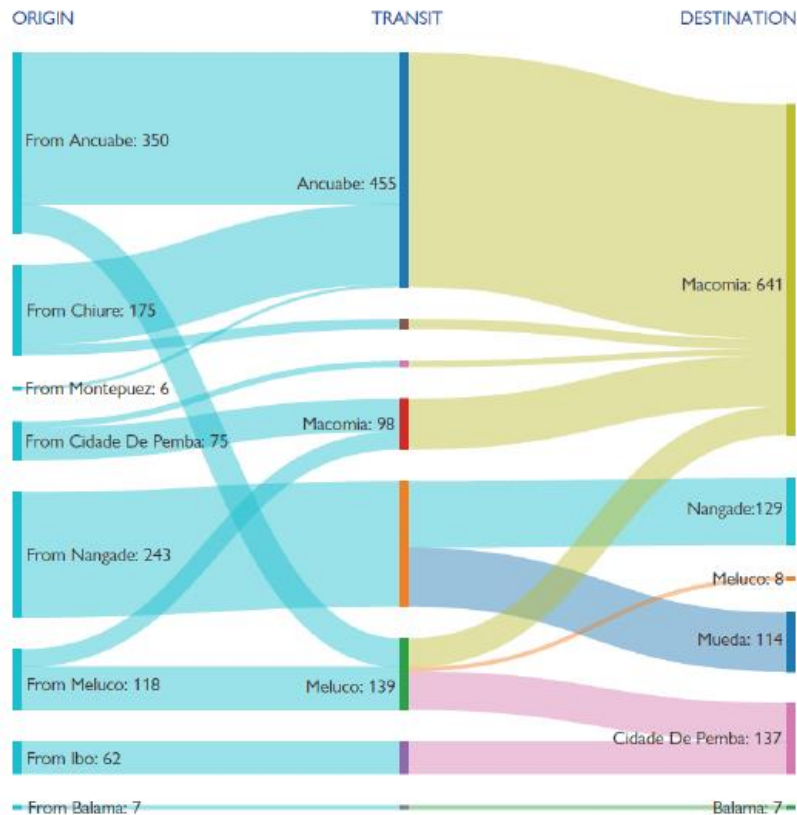
3. Mueda – 114 individuals / 39 Households

Points of departure: Nangade Sede

Trigger: Fear of attacks

Location of arrival: Centro de Mpeme, Mondlane, Lyanda

DISPLACEMENT FLOWS BY DISTRICT (ARRIVALS)



EMERGENCY TRACKING TOOL

Main districts of intended return: 11-17 May

Monitoring teams at observation points record an **extensive list of movement triggers amongst mobile populations**. An estimated **2,097 intended return movement** were observed during this reporting period

1. Muidumbe– 685 individuals / 156 Households

Points of departure: Sede, Nampanha, Mapate

Trigger (Return): Crop cultivation, family reunification,

Locations of intended return: Namacande, Nampanha, Miteda

2. Palma – 630 individuals / 94 Households

Points of departure: Palma Sede & Quitunda

Trigger (Return): Area of origin now safe

Locations of intended return: Quilaua, Incularino, Bagala, Mute, Muaha

3. Macomia–377 individuals / 93 Households

Points of departure: Ancuabe (Metoro), Metuge (Mieze), Montepuez, Meconta (Namialo)

Trigger: Crop cultivation, family reunification, better living conditions

Locations of intended return: Chai, Naunde, Napulubo, Nanga B

At least **88%** of all people on the move report their intention to stay at intended destination



UPDATES - FOOD ASSISTANCE & LIVELIHOODS

- WFP distributions in May only occurring in the city of Pemba; Prepararation of next cycle of distributions of June;
- WFP: half rations will continue for the June-July cycle with an imminent pipeline break in August; 2022 should additional funds not be secured as soon as possible.
- Partners (ADRA; FH and Iris Global) continued their food assistance;
- Important notes:
 - FH is going to interrupt food assistance this month and change to seeds distributions and agricultural technical assistance in the supported sites;
 - Iris Global to reinforce support (food assistance) in Nacala;
- CARE: meeting to discuss possible cash support component in coming projects;
- FAO: fisheries report on the impact of the insurgency crisis.

Obrigado



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

- **FEWSNET – Food Security Outlook Update April (Dino Buene – FEWSNET) – 15 mins**
- **Cabo Delgado - Humanitarian updates (Tiago Coucelo - FSC) – 10 mins**
- **National Cluster updates (Pablo Rodriguez- FSC) - 10 mins**
 - Gombe Updates / Response
- **FSC in Numbers (Augusto Massolonga - FSC) - 10 mins**
 - April assistance
- **Presentation of Elim servicios (TBC) - 15 mins**
- **CCPM (Country Cluster Performance Monitoring) discussion – 30 mins**
- **AOB – 5 min**



**National, MOÇAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**

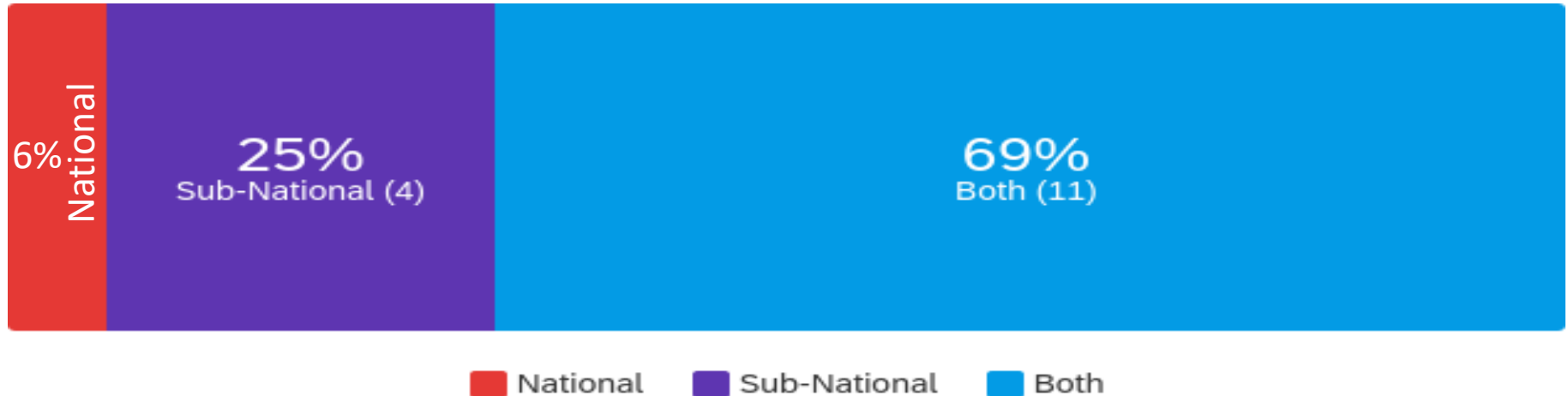
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

**Country Cluster Performance
Monitoring - CCPM 2021**

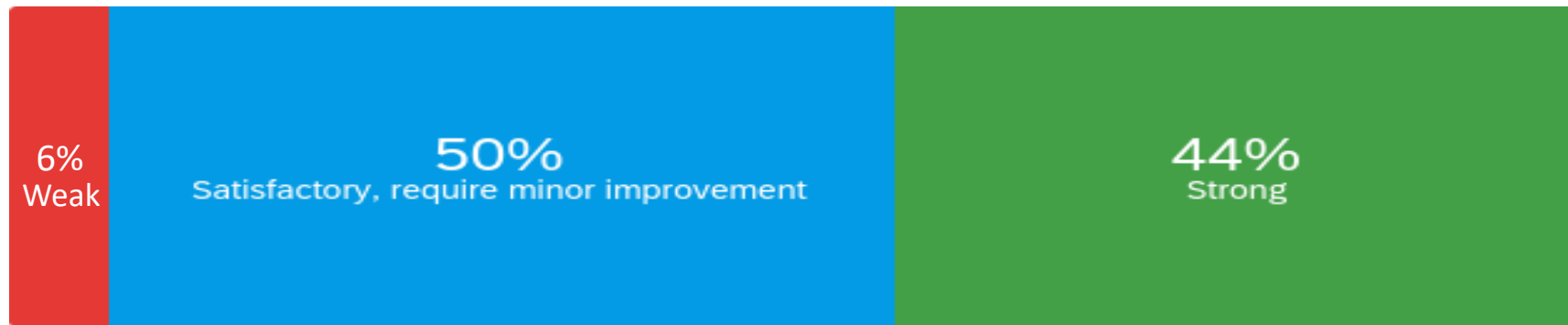
21th April 2022

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%)

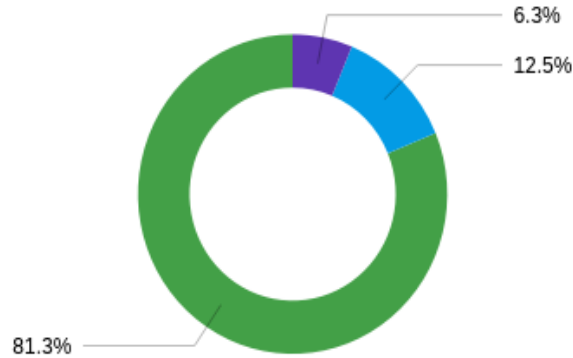
Satisfactory, require minor improvement (50%) Strong (44%)

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.*

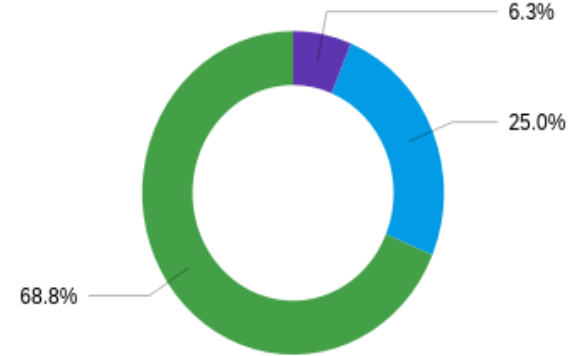
There is a need to reactivate the FSC meetings in central Mozambique.

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

Frequency



Accessibility (In-person/remote)



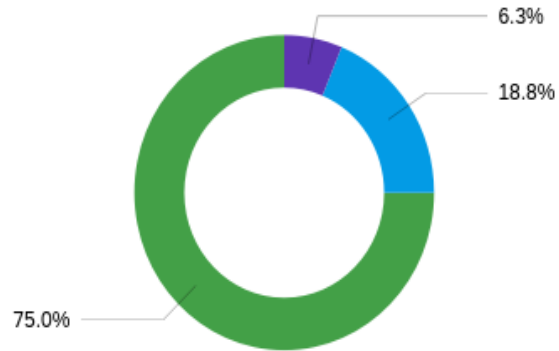
■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

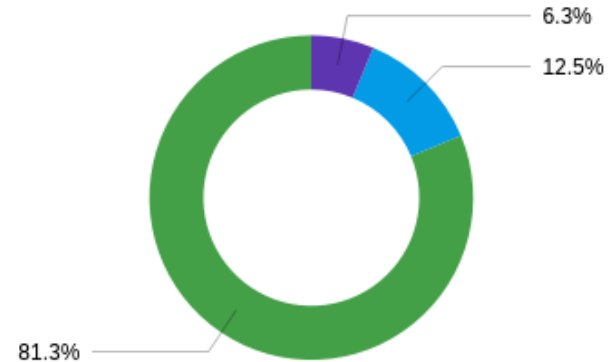
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable
 ■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

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

Language Spoken



Utility of Information shared



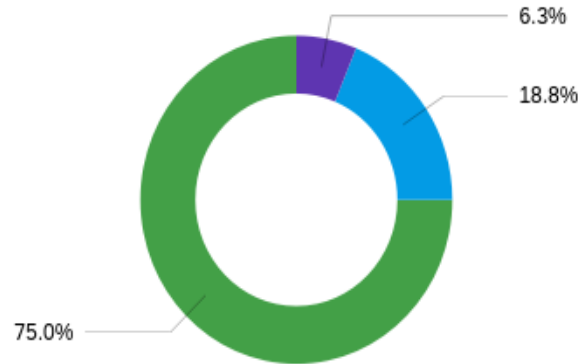
■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

■ Weak/limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

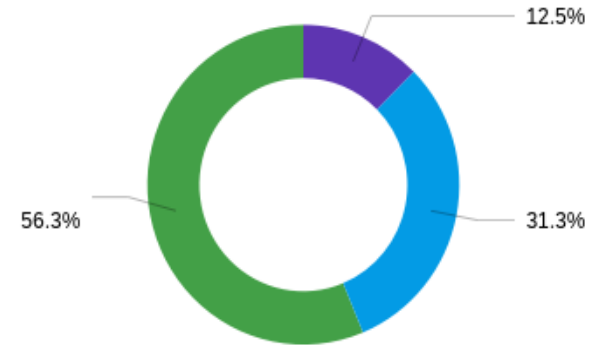
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable
 ■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know
 ■ Not applicable

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

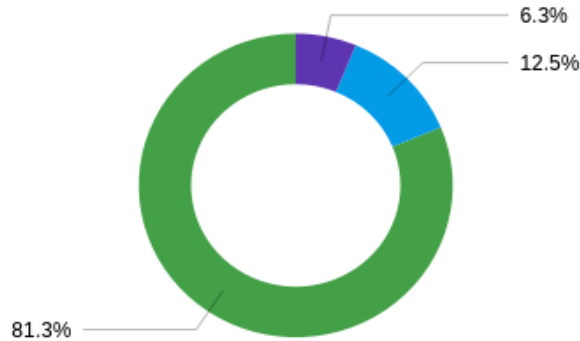
Weak/limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

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:

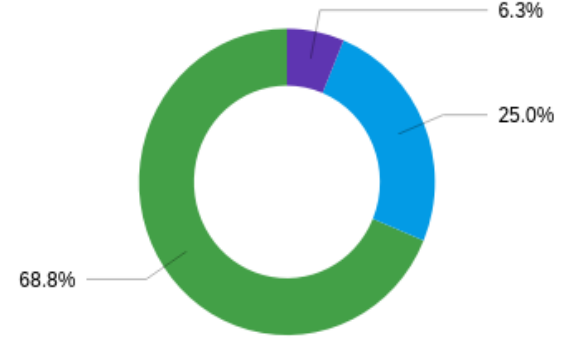
Sharing meeting minutes and action points



Weak/limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

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

Overall satisfaction with the meetings

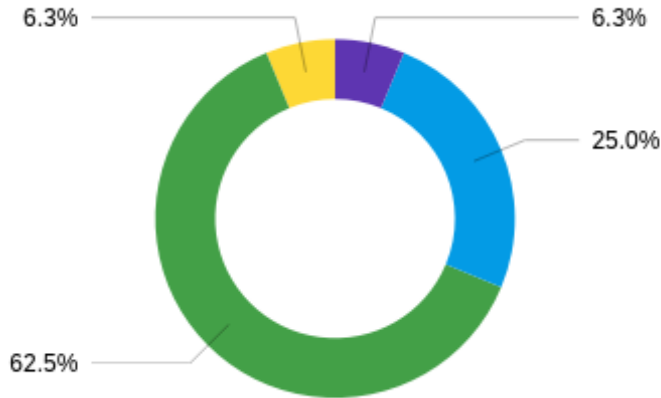


Weak/limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

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

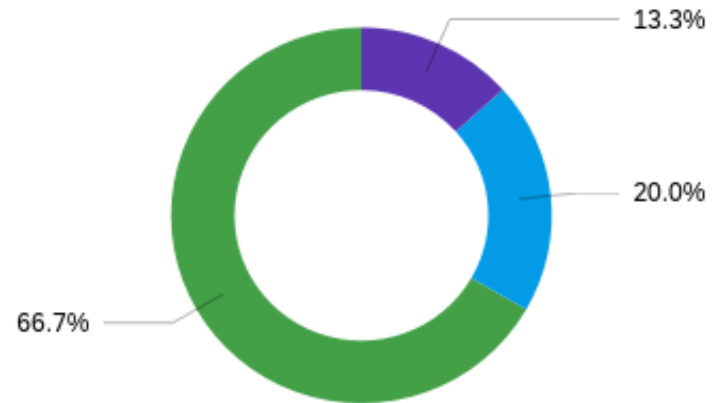
How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

Monthly Dashboards



■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

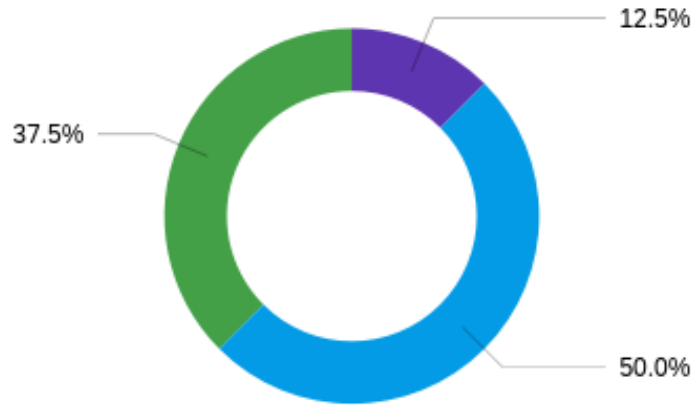
Partners Presence Map



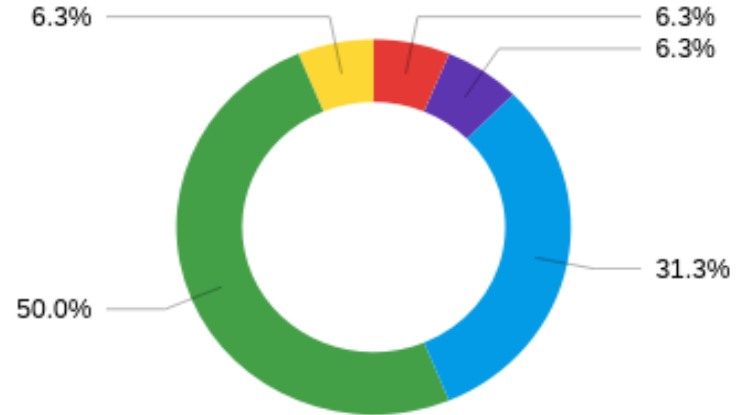
■ Weak/Limited
 ■ Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement
 ■ Good
 ■ Don't know

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

Gap Analysis



Bulletin/Newsletter/etc



Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

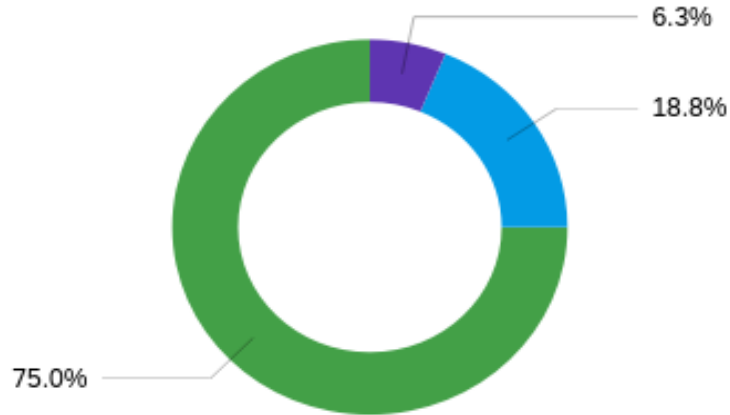
Weak/Limited Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement

Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know

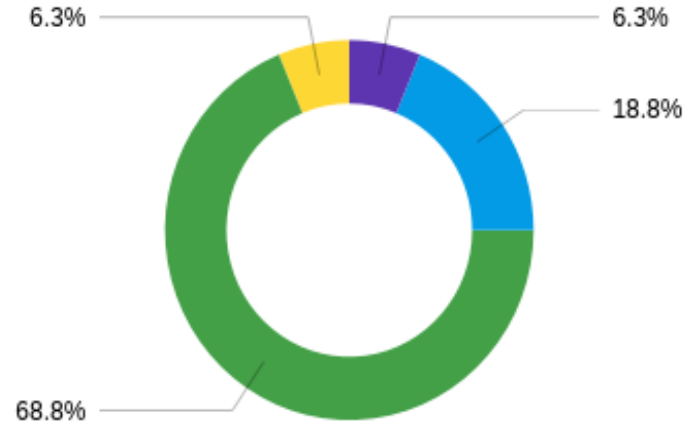
Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement Good Don't know

How would you rate these Food Security Cluster products?

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

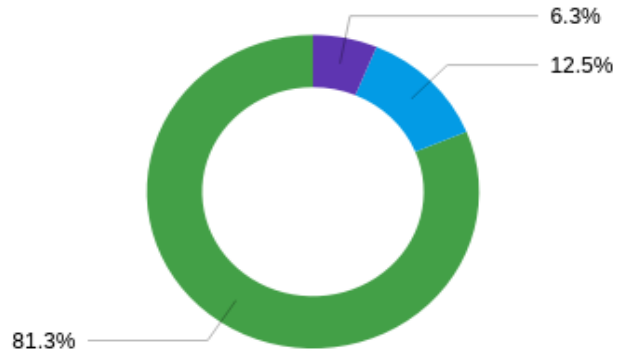
■ Satisfactory, but needs minor improvement

■ Good

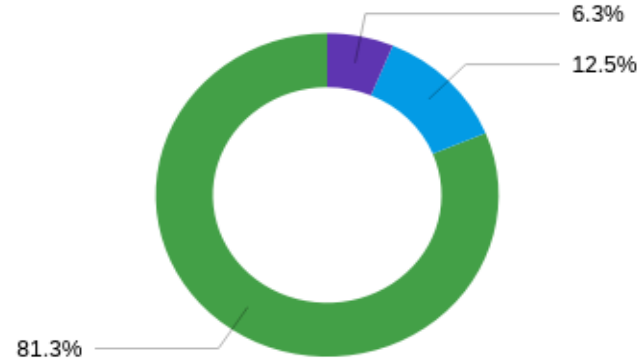
■ Don't know

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

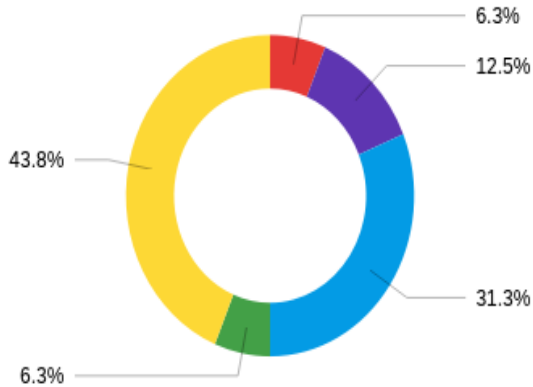
Comments: *3/4/5W dataset needs improvement, it has been sent with a slight delay.*

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

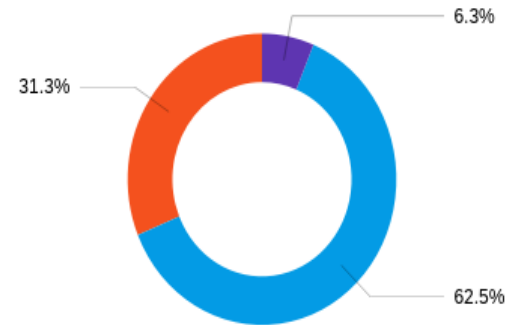
Include partners all important discuss for strategic.

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?



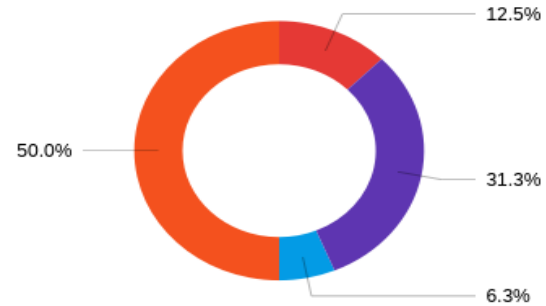
- No, not at all
- Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
- Yes, fully
- Don't know
- Weak/Limited
- Unsatisfactory, needs major improvement
- Satisfactory, needs minor improvement
- Yes, to some extent and require minor improvement
- Don't Know
- Not applicable
- Excellent

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 extent 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)?

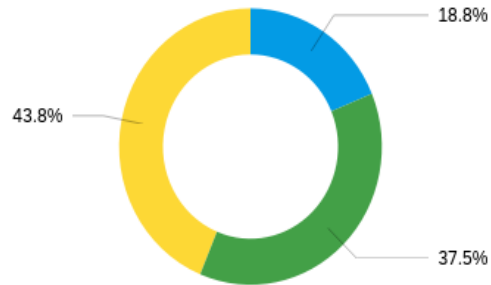


■ No, not at all
 ■ Yes, to some extent and require minor improvement
 ■ Don't know
■ Not applicable
 ■ Yes, but very limited and require major improvement
 ■ Yes, fully

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

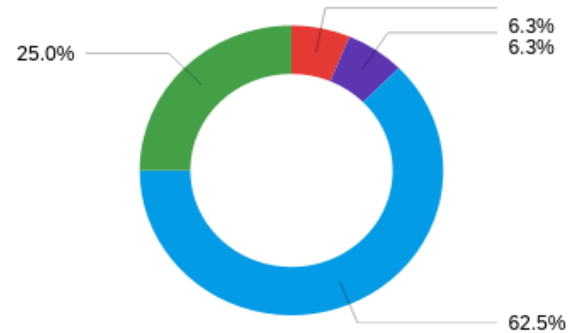
The Cluster should share the information regularly and also dedicate time to take members through some of guidelines to inform wide understand and use of the same guidelines.

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

- **Next meetings**
 - Cabo Delgado – Wednesday 1st June
 - National – TBC possibly 23rd June
- **Back to “Meet your Partner” section** - Volunteers
- **Tiago’s Leave** until mid June – **Pablo OiC**