



## **Food Security Cluster Partners' Plan for the Main Season of the Agricultural Campaign 2023-2024**

**November 2023**

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## Context

The ongoing conflict in Cabo Delgado undermines food security and hinders livelihood opportunities in the province. According to the last IOM DTM assessment of displacement dynamics (Round 19) released in August 2023, 627 846 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 540 958 returnees were registered in Cabo Delgado.

The preliminary results of the Integrated Food Insecurity Classification Phase (IPC) shows that 863,234 individuals will be food insecure in the period October 2023 - March 2024 in Cabo Delgado<sup>1</sup>.

To reduce the dependency on food aid and streamline the targeting of the most vulnerable food-insecure population, the government and the FSC partners are increasingly including livelihood-support activities in their recovery and development programs for the Province of Cabo Delgado.

To ensure coordination within the food security and livelihood sector, the Sub-national Food Security Cluster of Mozambique requested partners to share their activity plans for the agricultural campaign 2023-2024 focusing on the upcoming rainy season<sup>2</sup>.

The Food Security Cluster in Mozambique not only deals with agriculture, fisheries, and food assistance but also aims to collect relevant information regarding livelihood-support activities for coordination purposes. This report considers seasonality in agriculture as the most relevant variable to ensure an effective coordination and response, since more than 80% of the population of Cabo Delgado relies on agriculture<sup>3</sup> for their livelihood. In northern Mozambique, the period of the agricultural campaign is October/November-July/August and is composed of two seasons: the main/rainy season (October/November-March/April) and the fresh/second season (March/April-July/August).

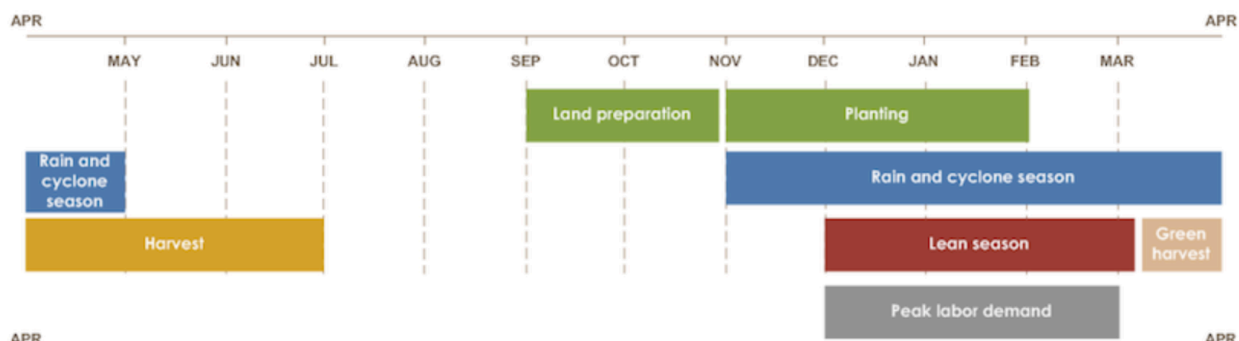


Figure 1 - Seasonal calendar for crops production and harvest

However, this analysis aims to map out also other livelihood-support activities, such as cash-based transfer and support to small businesses since households may resort to multiple subsistence strategies to fulfill their basic needs.

This report has two practical objectives:

- (1) Highlight the FSC partners' presence in the districts of Cabo Delgado and analyze the trends regarding the main livelihood activities planned for the main/rainy season.

<sup>1</sup> The final report has not published yet. However, the *Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (SETSAN)* authorized the FSC to use the data for planning purposes. For more information on the IPC analysis in Mozambique see [Mozambique: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(ipcinfo.org\)](https://ipcinfo.org/).

<sup>2</sup> [Mozambique | FEWS NET](#), (paragraph Seasonal Calendar).

<sup>3</sup> [Instituto Nacional de Estatística \(2022\), Indicadores Básicos de Agricultura e Alimentação 2018-2022. Maputo, Mozambique.](#)

- (2) Support the information-sharing and coordination for the upcoming main/rainy season between the local authorities of Cabo Delgado and the FSC partners that plan interventions in the same communities. The *Serviço Provincial de Atividades Económicas (SPAÉ)*, *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres (INGD)*, and the *Direção Provincial de Agricultura e Pesca (DPAP)* are the key authorities at the provincial level; the *Serviços Distritais de Atividades Económicas (SDAÉs)* and the *Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infraestruturas (SDPIs)* are the key authorities at the district level.

## 1. Methodology

On 21 September 2023, the Food Security Cluster’s Coordinators and the Information Management Officer (IMO) held a training session for partners on how to report planned livelihood activities through the 5Ws. 22 partners’ representatives attended the training session at the OCHA office in Pemba.

In the period between 13 and 31 October 2023, the Food Security Cluster partners of Cabo Delgado shared their livelihood assistance plans for the main/rainy season (October 2023 – March 2024) through the 5Ws. The FSC coordinators requested partners to share information on activities envisaged by the FSC that entails in-kind and cash-based transfers on the following six (6), categories: (1) provision of kits for crop production<sup>4</sup>, (2) provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment (including vaccines), (3) provision of fishery and/or aquaculture equipment, (4) unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfers, (5) provision of grants/equipment to support small businesses, and (6) cash-for-work (CfW) activities.

The following data were used to put in evidence either the gaps or the excess of assistance planned for the host/local community, IDPs, and returnees:

- (1) Data and information from FSC partners
- (2) Data from the IOM’s Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment (Round 19)<sup>5</sup>
- (3) UNFPA 2023 population baseline<sup>6</sup>
- (4) Preliminary results on projection for food insecure population in the period October 2023-March 2024 drawn from the Post-shock Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)<sup>7</sup>.

The planned target population was computed considering the average number of individuals per household in Cabo Delgado (five individuals).

The three categories of beneficiaries considered in this report are the following<sup>8</sup>:

- (1) Local communities or communities hosting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) that left their areas of origin due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado;
- (2) IDPs that left their areas of origin due to the conflict in Cabo Delgado;
- (3) IDPs that returned to their areas of origin in Cabo Delgado (Returnees).

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<sup>4</sup> The kit composition for crop production has been defined by the SPAÉ, DPAP, and Agricultural Working group of Cabo Delgado. It is available at this [link](#).

<sup>5</sup> [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), \[September 2023\]. DTM \[Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment\]. IOM, \[Mozambique\]](#)

<sup>6</sup> [UNFPA, 2023. Technical Note Accompanying the 2023 COD-PS Update in Mozambique.](#)

<sup>7</sup> The final report has not published yet. However, the *Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (SETSAN)* authorized the FSC to use the data for planning purposes. For more information on the IPC analysis in Mozambique see [Mozambique: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(ipcinfo.org\)](#).

<sup>8</sup> For the definition of IPDs and Returnees see [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), \[September 2023\]. DTM \[Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment\]. IOM, \[Mozambique\]](#)

### 1.1 Limitations

This report shows only the presence of INGOs and NGOs operating in the FSL sector in Cabo Delgado that reported the details on six (6) types of activity planned for the upcoming main/rainy season. These do not include for instance, training sessions (including vocational training). Out of the 52 organizations with operational presence in Cabo Delgado (13 local organizations, 33 international organizations, and six UN Agencies) registered in the FSC contact list, 29 submitted their plans ([Annex 1](#)). Other partners either do not plan to implement at least one out of the six activities to be reported for planning purposes, or did not share their plans, or reported uncertainties regarding the fund's availability for the upcoming agricultural season. Regarding the last point, UNOPS and the *Fundo Nacional para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (FNDS) could probably cover a considerable caseload in Cabo Delgado with agricultural inputs. However, the plans are not confirmed yet.

Furthermore, no data and information were made available by the Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSP) regarding the organizations of the private sector implementing projects in the food security and livelihood sector.

Some partners were not able to share the disaggregated number of beneficiaries for some target communities. In this case, the FSC's target households, or individuals, per district were split equally between the target communities.

Almost all the partners were not able to report the exact disaggregated number of population groups to be targeted. However, all of them reported the percentages of IDPs, host communities, and returnees that were eventually applied to the planned target number of beneficiaries at the community level for the final calculation. This methodology was adopted to highlight the partners' presence at the community level and to spot potential duplications and overlaps.

Furthermore, some organizations were not able to report on details regarding the equipment and material in-kind planned for livelihood assistance.

The DTM's methodology of Mobility Tracking limitation must be considered when comparing figures regarding planned assistance and target type of beneficiaries (IDPs, host/local community, and returnees)<sup>9</sup>.

Finally, no information was made available regarding the type of seed varieties and animal breeds that FSC partners will use for the planned assistance.

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<sup>9</sup> [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), \[September 2023\]. DTM \[Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment\]. IOM, \[Mozambique\]](#)

## 2.Results

### 2.1 FSC partners' livelihood assistance at the Province of Cabo Delgado level

This section sets out to (1) highlight the distribution of the six livelihood activities planned by FSC partners across the districts of Cabo Delgado in relation to food-insecure population; (2) show the percentages adopted by FSC partners for targeting three (3) population groups (host/local community, IDPs, returnees); (4) and give a preliminary view on the partners that plan to work in the same communities.

Out of 52 organizations registered in the mailing list of the Sub-national FSC for the area of Cabo Delgado, 29 submitted their plans. FAO and UNDP, implement programs directly through government authorities and agencies. The former works closely with the *Direção Provincial de Agricultura e Pesca* (DPAP) while the latter with the *Serviço Provincial de Atividades Económicas* (SPA), *Direção Provincial de Agricultura e Pesca* (DPAP), and *Direção Provincial de Género, Criança e Acção Social* (DPGCAS).

When considering the aggregated value for all 6 activities, returnees are the population group expected to benefit the most from the planned assistance (39%), followed by IDPs (34%), and host/local community (27%).

Table 1 - Planned assistance per activity and population group

Activity type	Host/local community		IDPs		Returnees		Total individuals assisted
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Provision of kits for crop production	115 938	28	127 960	31	172 060	41	415 958
Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer	7 691	21	29 279	79	0	0	36 970
Cash-for-Work (CfW)	182	1	1 728	10	16,245	89	18 155
Grants/equipment for small businesses (income generating activities)	3 485	19	9 077	50	5 520	31	18 082
Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	10 262	58	6 967	40	375	2	17 604
Provision of fishery or aquaculture equipment	2 095	16	492	4	10 680	80	13 267

Crop production is the leading sector for planned assistance within the FSL sector in Cabo Delgado (80%) followed by Unconditional multi-purpose cash transfer (7%), Grants/equipment for small businesses, and livestock, Cash-for-Work (CfW), fishery and aquaculture (each sector around 3%) (Figure 1).

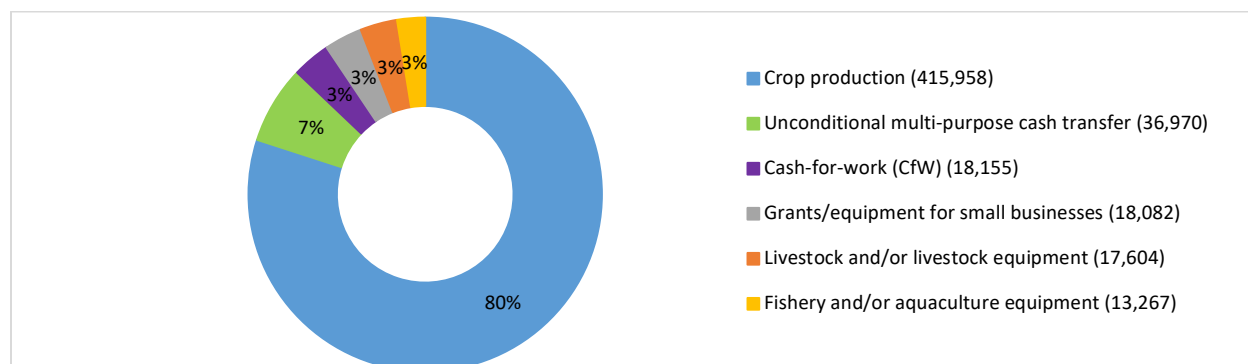


Figure 1 - Target population planned for the rainy season per activity type

The total number of individuals that will benefit from the planned livelihood-support activities amounts to 520 036<sup>10</sup>, namely 60% of the population classified as food insecure in Cabo Delgado. The top 5 districts that will receive in-kind support for crop production are Mocimboa da Praia (94 720 individuals), Chiure (59 640), Montepuez (45 689), Palma (38 700), and Mecufi (30 955) (Figure 2). Only five (5) out of twenty (20) implementing organizations/consortia were not able to report on the crop production kit composition (see [Annex 4 20231114 Northern FSC 5Ws partners' plan first season 2023-2024 final \(eng\)](#)).

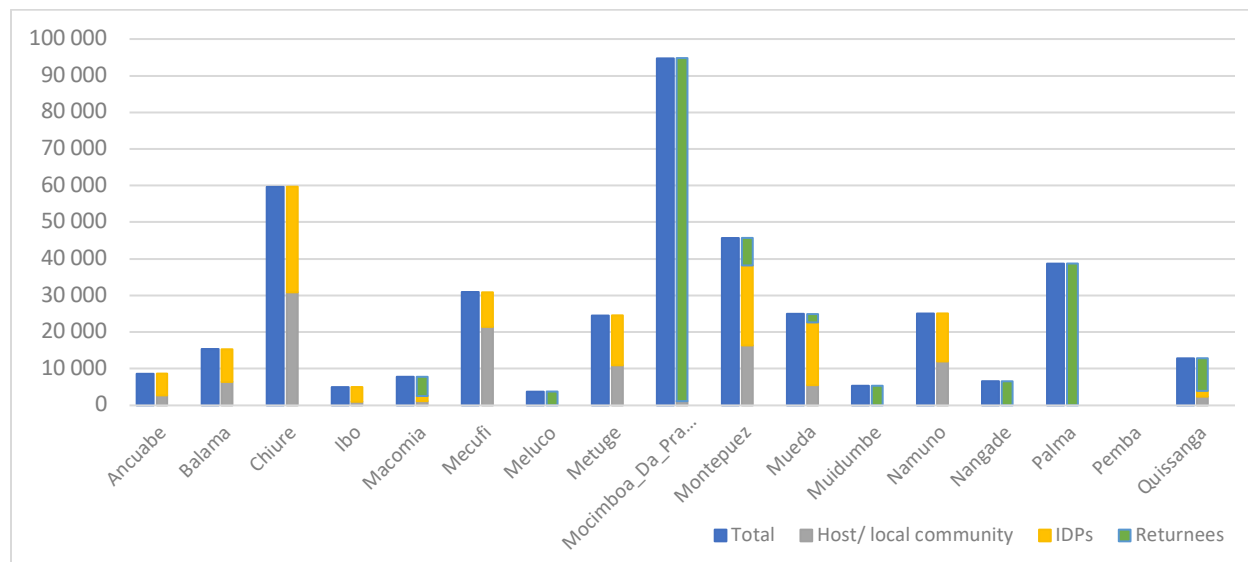


Figure 2 - Planned assistance for crop production

The top 5 organizations for livelihood assistance for all the 6 activities combined are WFP and its implementing partners (130 070 beneficiaries), FAO (123 000), iDE (60 045), ADRA (46 695), and UNDP (40 120) (Figure 3). WFP reported planned activities for crop production (87%), grants/equipment for small businesses (9%), livestock (2%), and fisheries (2%). FAO will assist exclusively with seeds, tools, and training. iDE organizes agricultural inputs fairs along with agro-dealers where smallholder farmers can buy seeds and tools for the rainy season through a 3 000 MZN value voucher provided by the organization. ADRA reported plans for crop production (72%), livestock (25%), and aquaculture (in partnership with SEPPA, 3%). UNDP operates mainly in the northern districts of Cabo Delgado and implements recovery programs to support returnees with crop production kits (44%), cash-for-work (40%), fishery equipment (12% including Pemba), livestock equipment for community vaccinators (1%), and grants/equipment for small businesses (2%).

Other organizations not shown in Figure 3 will contribute to supporting the local communities of Cabo Delgado during the upcoming rainy season through livelihood-support activities implementing both development and recovery programs. These are Ayuda en Acción (635 beneficiaries), AVSI (70), Caritas (581), SNV/Caritas (240), ISCOS/Caritas (60), NCBA Clusa (378), and Instituto Oikos (260).

<sup>10</sup> Some Agencies and organizations might target the same beneficiaries for different livelihood activities within their programs/projects.

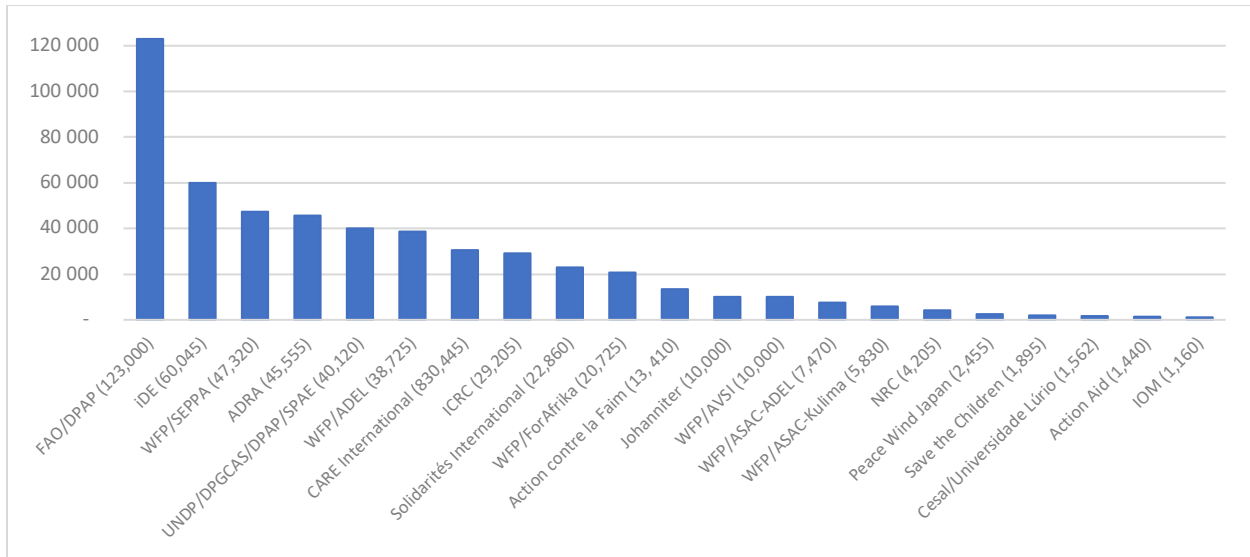


Figure 3 - FSC partners' overall assistance

Figure 4 shows that the funds for the FSL sector do not keep up with the rate of food insecure population of Cabo Delgado. In the case of Mocimboa da Praia and Mecufi, the individuals reached through agriculture and fisheries (100 140 and 31 155) are higher than the estimated ones classified as food insecure (IPC phase 3 and 4) (65 087 and 18 413). The overall population of Cabo Delgado classified as food insecure amounts to 863 234 according to the preliminary IPC results.

The most recent IOM DTM Round 19 released in August 2023 reported that 176 174 individuals returned to Mocimboa da Praia and this analysis shows that an estimated 105 291 individuals will be targeted through the 6 activities reported by partners.

Pemba is the district that will receive the least assistance in terms of livelihood activities with only 1 190 individuals targeted for the fishery sector. Along with Ancuabe, Macomia, Mueda, Muidumbe, and Quissanga these are the districts having the higher gap between planned assistance and food insecure population.

Regarding the population groups, the FSC partners plan to adopt different percentages to target host/local community, IDPs, and returnees depending on the type of programs, geographical areas of intervention, and coordination arrangements with the district authorities ([Annex 2](#)). Differences can be explained by a fast-changing context where the population is often on the move due to conflict, the re-establishment of security, and the search for economic opportunities. In projects/programs benefiting host/local communities and IDPs, the percentage can vary from 20% to 80% for both IDPs and host/local communities. Among the organizations targeting returnees, Solidarités International (SI) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) reported to support both returnees and host/local community in the return areas (SI 95% returnees and 5% host/local communities in Mocimboa da Praia; ACF 50% IDPs and 50% returnees/host community in Macomia and Quissanga).



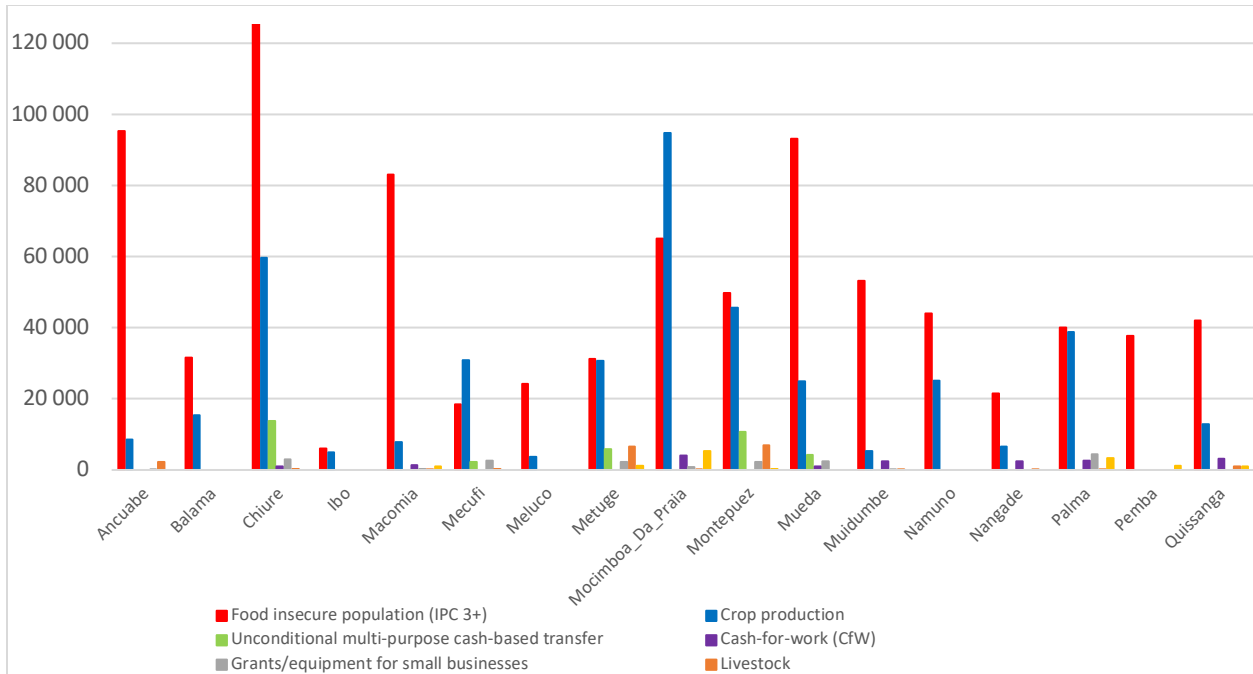


Figure 4 - Food insecure population (IPC 3+) and planned livelihood assistance

Four (4) districts registered the highest number of communities with more than 1 FSC partner that plan to implement at least 1 of the 6 livelihood activities during the upcoming rainy season. These districts are Mocimboa da Praia (14 communities), Montepuez (11 communities), Chiure (9 communities), and Mecufi (7 communities) (Figure 5). Details for every District of Cabo Delgado are presented in [Annex 3](#).

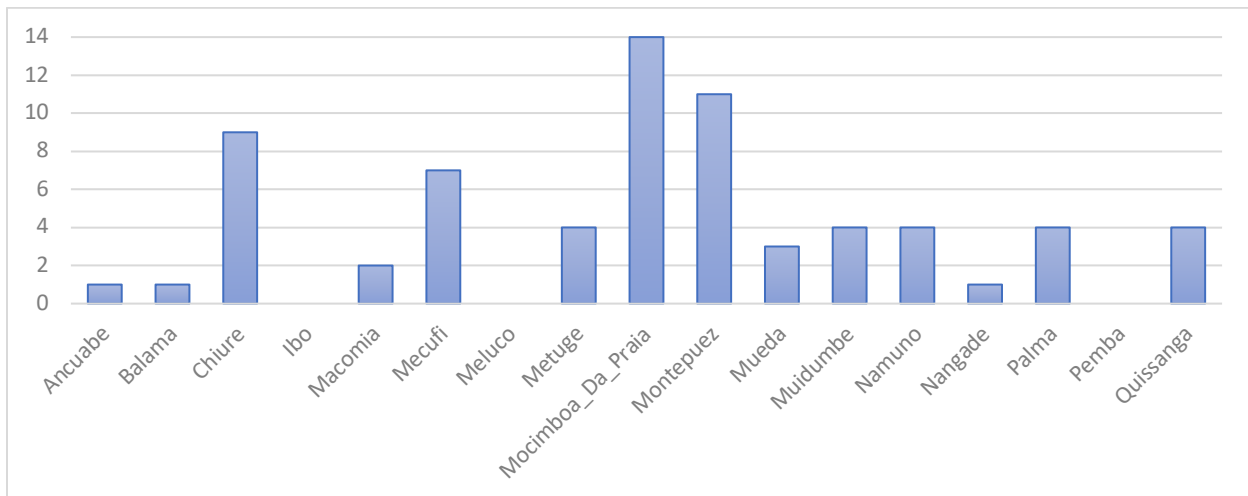


Figure 5 - Communities with potential duplications

## 2.2 FSC partners' livelihood assistance at the district level

This section shows the relevant figures regarding the beneficiaries of the livelihood activities planned by the FSC partners and puts in evidence the partners' presence at the community level. The number of households and individuals in need of livelihood support at the community level may be higher than the planned target beneficiaries by each organization. The key objective of this report is to highlight the communities covered by more than one organization and ensure coordination between partners and the

SPAE, DPAP (provincial level), the SDAEs, and the SDPIs (district level) to avoid double-targeting during the main season of the agricultural campaign 2023-2024.

**2.2.1 Ancuabe**

FAO and WFP/SEPPA are the lead organizations targeting 5 000 and 5 830 (61% crop production, 39% livestock) individuals respectively. Cesal and NCBA Clusa implement development projects and plan to reach 32 (grant/equipment for small businesses) and 50 individuals (crop production) respectively. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in **Nanjua A** where more than one partner is planning livelihood-support activities.

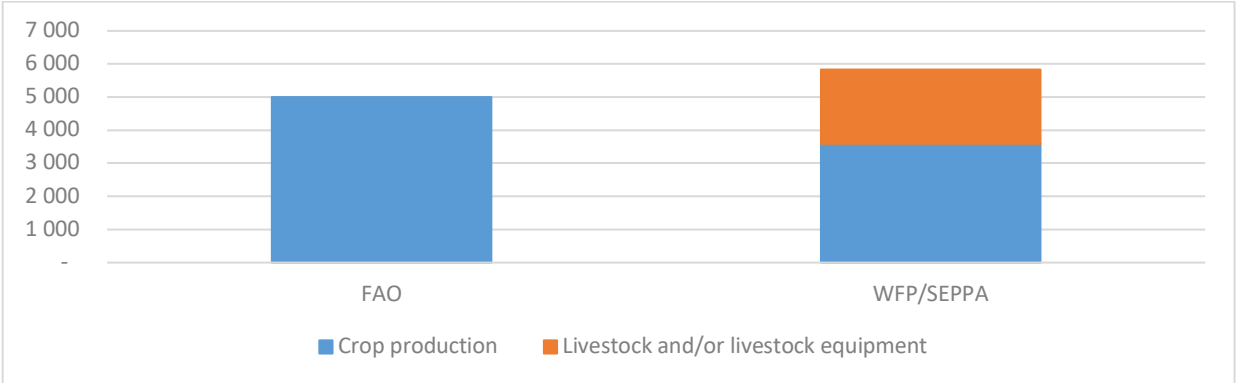


Figure 6 - Planned livelihood assistance in Ancuabe

**2.2.2 Balama**

FAO is the lead agency with a target of 3 000 households followed by NCBA Clusa (204 individuals), SNV/Caritas (170 individuals), and Ayuda en Acción (20 individuals) for the crop production sector. Cesal also planned vocational training sessions that include the provision of self-employment kits. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in **Impire sede** since more partners are planning livelihood-support activities.

**2.2.3 Chiure**

iDE Mozambique is the lead organization in Chiure planning to target 25 225 individuals, followed by FAO (15 000), and WFP/SEPPA (15 715; 84% crop production, 16% grants/equipment for small business). Action Aid and IOM are planning to assist 360 and 140 individuals from the local/host community and IDP population groups through grants/equipment for small businesses. Peace Winds Japan will target 1 120 individuals (50% crop production, 40% cash-for-work, and 10% livestock). Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Maningane, Katapua, Marrupa, Meculane, Nacivare, Ocuca, Samila B, Titimar, and Chiote** since more partners are planning livelihood-support activities.

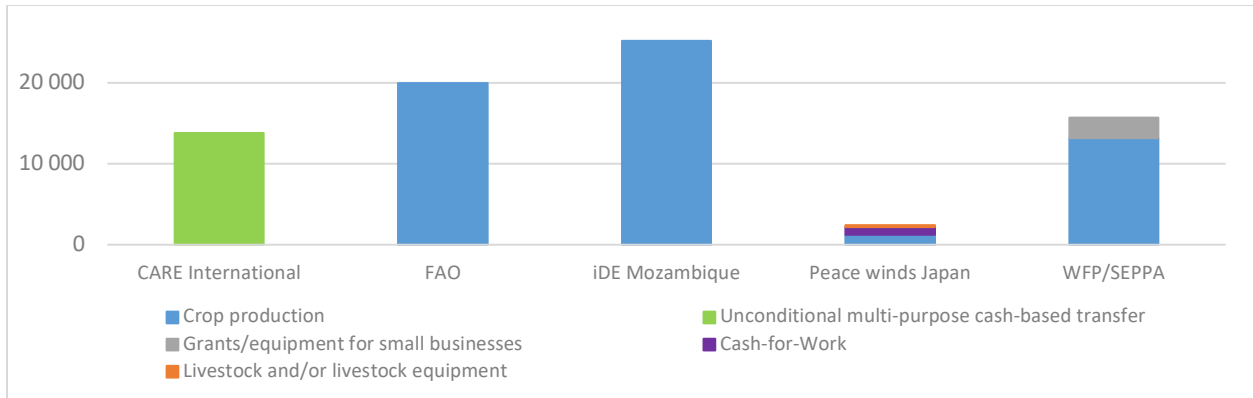


Figure 7 - Planned livelihood assistance in Chiure

#### 2.2.4 Ibo

WFP/ADEL is the only partner that shared the plans for the district of Ibo and foresee to benefit 1 000 households through kits distribution for crop production. Other organizations that have not shared information with the FSC may have planned livelihood-support activities for the upcoming rainy season.

#### 2.2.5 Macomia

UNDP is the lead organization in the district planning to target 5 170 individuals (54% crop production, 25% cash-for-work, 1% livestock, 19% fisheries) followed by ACF (2 500), and FAO (2 500). IOM reported plans to support the returnees and host/local communities of Macomia with grants/equipment for small businesses and vocational training (300 individuals). Further coordination between partners and local authorities might be necessary in **Namigure and Xinavane** since more partners are planning livelihood-support activities. UNDP has not defined yet the target communities for the provision of fishery kits.



Figure 8 - Planned livelihood assistance in Macomia

#### 2.2.6 Mecufi

iDE is the organization that plans to cover the higher caseload (24 755 individuals) followed by FAO (5 000), WFP/ADEL 5 000 (50% crop production, 50% grants/equipment for small business), and Cesal 1 385 (74% crop production, 14% beekeeping, 12% grants/equipment for small business). Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **3 de Fevereiro, Muaria, Napuilimuite, Moge, Quitvahulo, Natuco, and Muinde** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

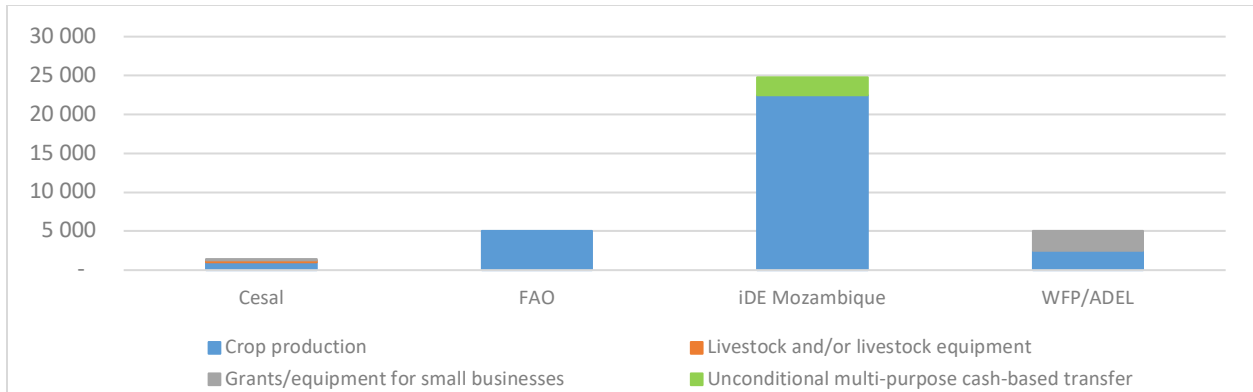


Figure 9 - Planned livelihood assistance in Mecufi

### 2.2.7 Meluco

FAO is the only partner that reported livelihood-support activities in Meluco. 750 households will be targeted with kits for crop production.

### 2.2.8 Metuge

ADRA is the lead organization with an estimated 26 095 planned beneficiaries (40% crop production, 60% livestock), followed by WFP/SEPPA (13 445 individuals; 87% crop production, 13% grants/equipment for small businesses), CARE International (5 935), and Johanniter (3 000 individuals; 83% crop production, 17% livestock). The consortium ADRA/SEPPA is also planning to support 1 140 individuals with aquaculture equipment along with SEPPA. Action Aid, AVSI, and Istituto Oikos reported plans to reach 360 (grants/equipment for small businesses), 70 (grants/equipment for small businesses), and 70 (fishery equipment) individuals respectively.

Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Nacuta and Bandar** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

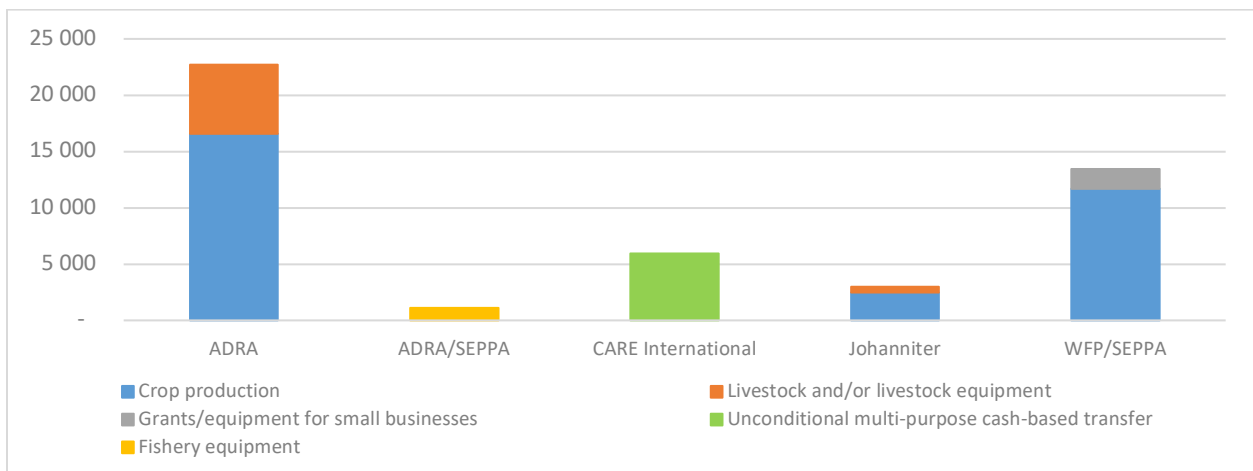


Figure 10 - Planned livelihood assistance in Metuge

### 2.2.9 Mocimboa da Praia

FAO, WFP/ADEL, and SI are the 3 organizations for livelihood-support activities in Mocimboa da Praia planning to target 40 500 (100% crop production), 18 500 (99% crop production, 1% fishery), and 22 860

(100% crop production) individuals respectively. SI is also planning to distribute fishery kits, though the number of beneficiaries was not temporarily available. The other organizations that shared their plans are ICRC (14 205 individuals; 70% crop production, 30% fishery), UNDP (9 010 individuals; 37% crop production, 45% cash-for-work, 11% fishery, 6% grants/equipment for small businesses, 1% livestock equipment), and IOM (340 individuals through grants/equipment for small businesses).

Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **1 de Maio, Aeroporto, 30 de Junho, Cimento, Diaca sede, Felipe Nyusi, Josina Machel, Milamba, Mocimboa sede, Naduadua, Ncopeke, Ntende, Ntotwe, and Pamunda** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities. The following organizations have not defined yet the target communities with local authorities: FAO, WFP/ADEL, and UNDP (only for fishery and grants/equipment for small businesses).

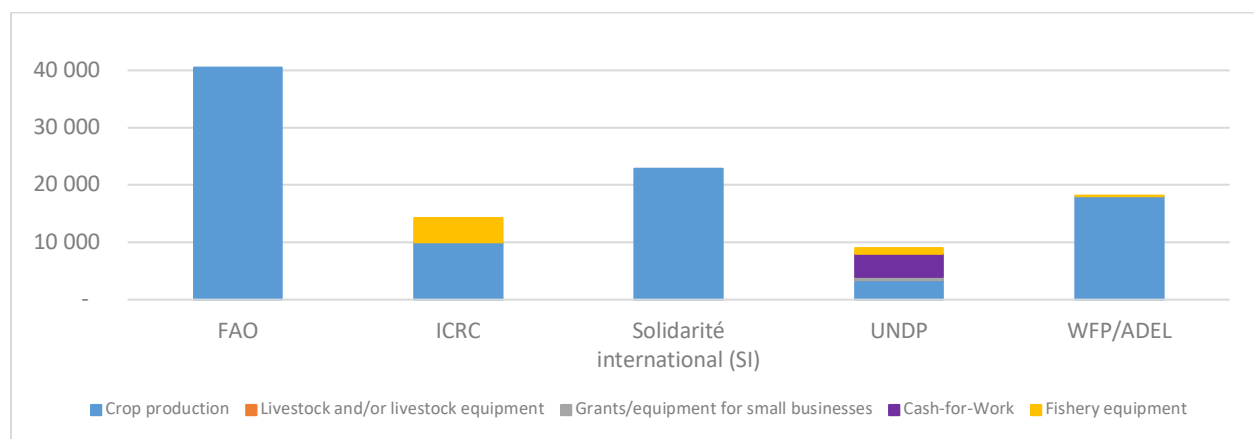


Figure 11 - Planned livelihood assistance in Mocimboa da Praia

### 2.2.10 Montepuez

ADRA is the lead organization in the district regarding the assistance to livelihoods with an estimated target of 22 870 individuals (75% crop production, 25% livestock), followed by WFP/SEPPA with 18 160 individuals through crop production kits, and CARE International with 10 720 individuals through multi-purpose cash-based transfer. ICRC, Johanniter, and Save the Children will assist 7 500 (crop production), 3 500 (71% crop production, 29% livestock), and 1 895 (grants/equipment for small businesses) respectively. A lower number of beneficiaries not represented in the graph below will be targeted by Action Aid (360 individuals with grants/equipment for small businesses), ISCOS Italia/Caritas (60 individuals; 50% crop production, 50% aquaculture), SNV/Caritas (581 individuals; 41% crop production, 32% livestock, 27% aquaculture), Cesal (60 for grants/equipment for small businesses), and NCBA CLUSA (124 individuals for crop production). Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Mapupulo sede/piloto, Marcune, Massasse, Merupe, Mputo, Muanona, Upajo, Nropa, Massingir, Nicuapa, and Milapane** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

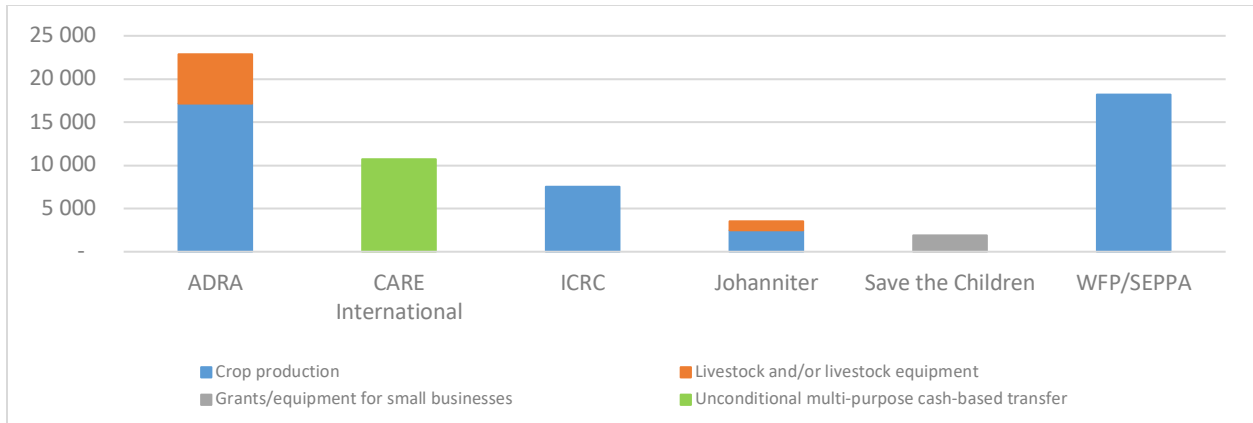


Figure 12 - Planned livelihood assistance in Montepuez

### 2.2.11 Mueda

WFP and forAfrika are expected to reach the highest number of beneficiaries (12 000) through crop production kits (83%) and grants/equipment for small businesses (17%). However, the target communities have not been defined yet. The other key organizations that plan to assist in Mueda through livelihood-support activities are ACF (8 140 individuals; 89% crop production, 11% CfW), ICRC (7 500 individuals with crop production kits), NRC (4 205 individuals with multi-purpose cash-based transfer), and Action Aid (360 individuals with grants/equipment for small business). Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Eduardo Mondlane, Lyanda, and Natchitenje** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

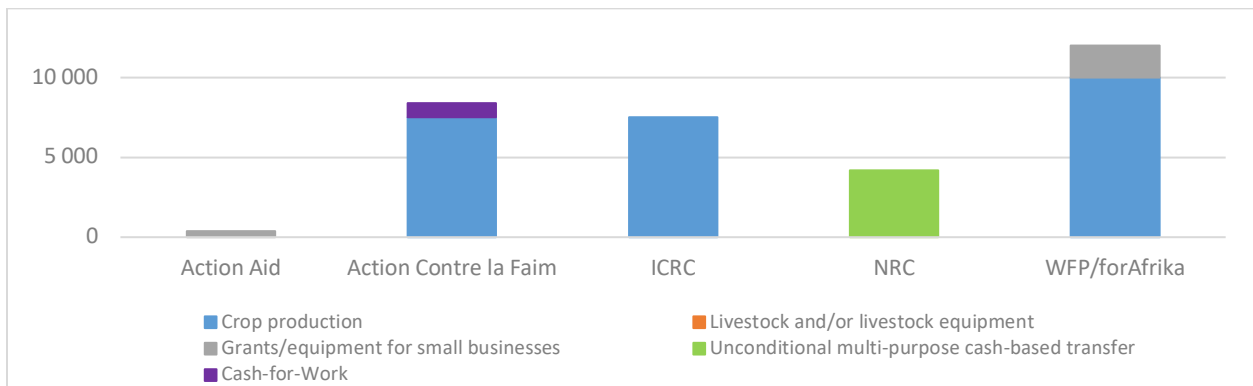


Figure 13 - Planned livelihood assistance in Mueda

### 2.2.12 Muidumbe

FAO and UNPD are planning to assist 2 500 (crop production kits) and 5 425 individuals (53% crop production, 1% livestock equipment, 46% CfW) respectively. IOM is also planning to provide support to 50 individuals through vocational training and grants/equipment for small businesses. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Ntchinga, Muatide, Lutete, and Namacande** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

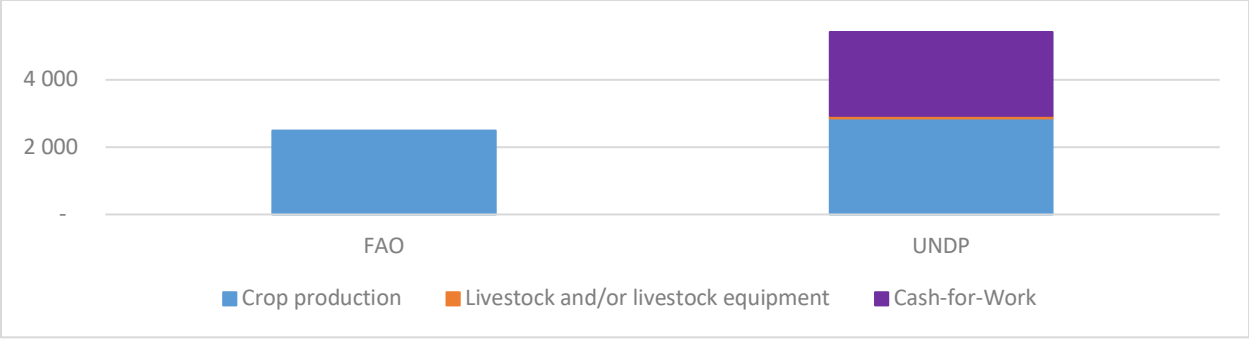


Figure 14 - Planned livelihood assistance in Muidumbe

2.2.13 Namuno

Information shared by partners reveals that only assistance in crop production is foreseen in Namuno. iDE, WFP/AVSI, FAO, and Ayuda en Acción are expected to reach 10 065; 10 000; 5 000; and 15 individuals respectively. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities **Nkirikele, Papai sede, Milipone, and Nacuaia** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

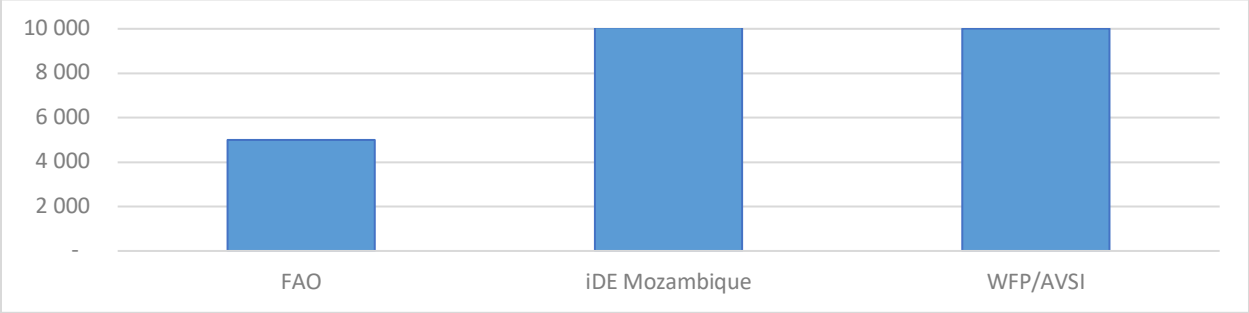


Figure 15 - Planned assistance in Namuno

2.2.14 Nangade

Only FAO and UNDP shared information on planned activities for the upcoming rainy season in Nangade. FAO plans to assist 3 750 individuals with crop production kits, while UNDP foresees reaching 5 425 individuals (53% crop production, 1% livestock equipment, 46% CfW). Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the community of **Nangade sede** since both partners planned livelihood-support activities.

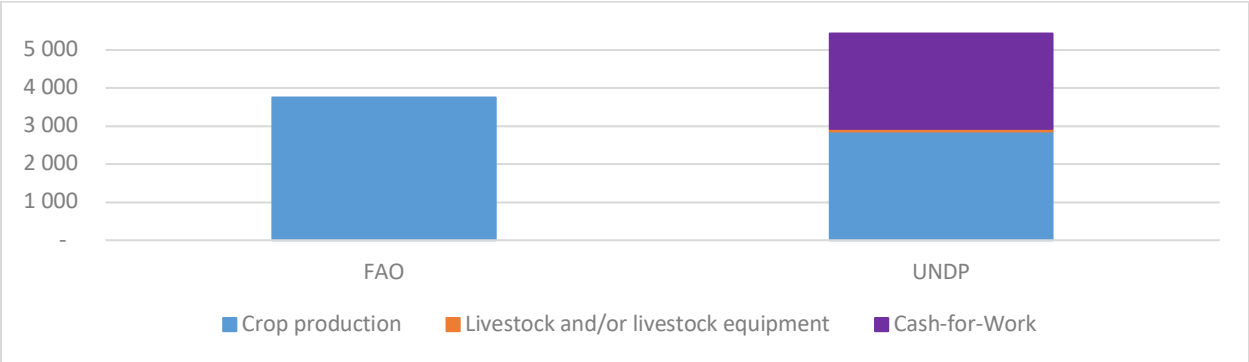


Figure 16 - Planned assistance in Nangade

### 2.2.15 Palma

WFP, along with its implementing partners, is the lead organization for livelihood assistance followed by FAO with an estimated target of 15 000 individuals. WFP is planning to assist 10 575 individuals with ADEL (99% crop production, 1% fishery), and 8 725 individuals with forAfrika (60% crop production, 40% grants/equipment for small businesses). The 2 abovementioned consortia led by the WFP have not defined yet the communities of intervention. Another consortium led by WFP, and including ADEL and ASAC plans to reach 7 470 beneficiaries (70% crop production, 30% fishery). UNDP's cross-sectoral program will support 6930 individuals (crop production 40%, livestock equipment 1%, grants/equipment for small businesses, CfW 38%, fishery 14%). Finally, IOM will provide vocational training and grants/equipment for small businesses for 330 individuals. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the community of **Mute, Quionga, Barabane, and Quilaia** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.

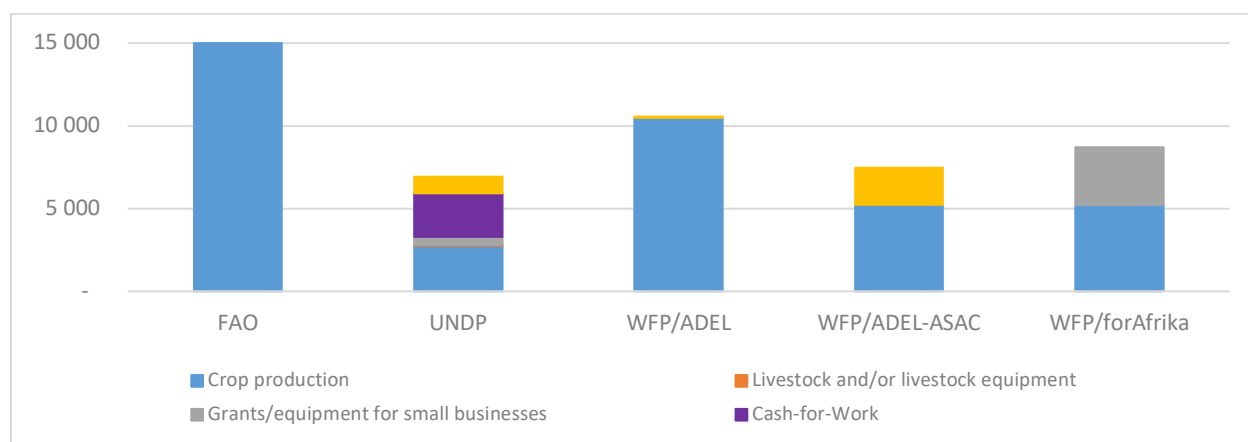


Figure 17 - Planned assistance in Palma

### 2.2.16 Pemba

Only UNPD and Istituo Oikos reported plans for livelihood-support activities in Pemba both for the fishery sector. UNDP and Oikos are planning to reach 1 000 and 190 individuals respectively.

### 2.2.17 Quissanga

The four organizations planning activities in Quissanga are ACF, FAO, Johanniter, and UNPD. UNDP is the lead organization with an estimated caseload of 7 160 individuals (40% crop production, 1% livestock equipment, 45% CfW, 14% fishery). The target communities for the provision of fishery equipment have not been defined yet by UNDP. FAO, Johanniter, and ACF plan to assist 5 000 (crop production), 3 500 (71% crop production, 29% livestock), and 2 500 (crop production) individuals respectively. Further coordination might be necessary between partners and local authorities in the communities of **Ntessa, Napuda, Quissanga sede/Praia, Tandanhague** since more partners planned livelihood-support activities.



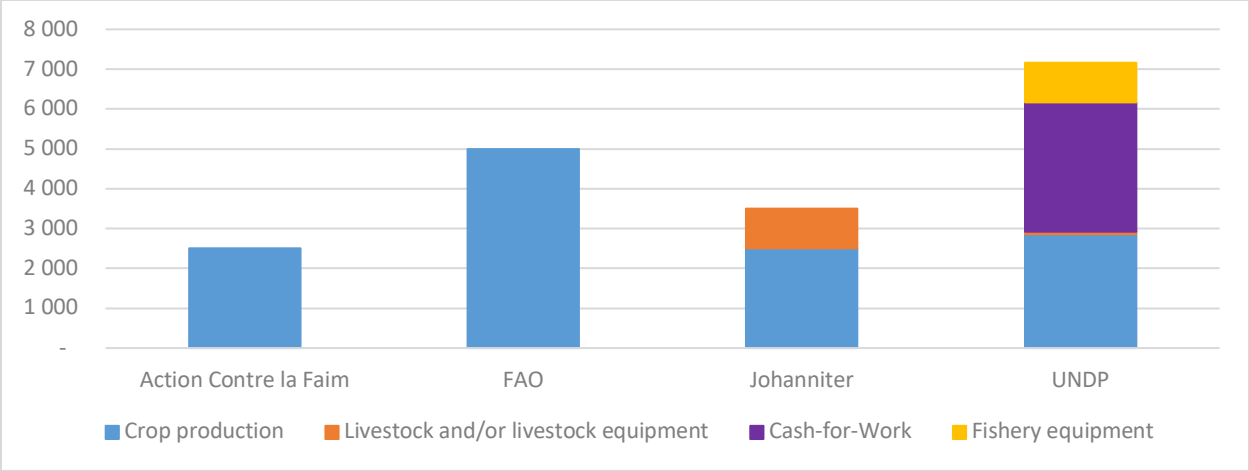


Figure 18 - Planned assistance in Quissanga

## Conclusions and recommendations

Considering the partners' plan for the upcoming agricultural campaign 2023-2024 and in coordination with its government counterparts, SPAE and the *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Disastres (INGD)*, the FSC share the following recommendations:

- The limited livelihood support for the upcoming rainy season based on the FSC partners' plan in Cabo Delgado (covering approximately 60% of the food insecure population in IPC 3+), suggests that the level of food insecurity will continue to be high throughout 2024 unless a significant investment is done in the area of livelihoods.
- Partners' plans need to be shared firstly with local authorities at the provincial level, namely SPAE and DPAP depending on the type of programs. **This exercise does not substitute whatsoever the direct information-sharing and coordination with the abovementioned authorities that each partner is requested to undertake.**
- Wherever more than one FSC partner planning to implement livelihood-support activities exist in the same target District or community, FSC partners are requested to approach the SDAEs and coordinate the response for the upcoming rainy season so that to streamline the resources available. Under the request of the SPAE, the FSC will appoint district focal points (represented by the organizations) to report on the development of coordination arrangements with the SDAE.
- In line with their respective projects/programs, the FSC suggests that partners working in the same communities may share beneficiaries list to avoid potential duplications for different livelihood-support activities.
- Food distribution must always be coordinated along seeds distribution for the main/rainy season to avoid that beneficiaries may eat seeds intended to crops production. Whenever possible, food distribution must be carried out before seed distributions. Therefore, FSC partners planning to distribute seeds for the rainy season must seek coordination with WFP and any other partner planning to implement food assistance programs.
- Monthly reporting to FSC through the 5Ws from partners will have to adjust potential changes in the planned number of activities for each district and activity type and include the reporting on other livelihood-support activities among the 10 envisaged by the FSC (dropdown list in column S of the 5Ws). Even in this case, the reporting to the FSC does not **substitute whatsoever the direct information-sharing and coordination with the abovementioned authorities that each partner is requested to undertake.**
- Some support aimed at strengthening households livelihoods may target population at the edge of the IPC phase 2 (Stressed) but with high risk of falling into Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse if a shock occurs. Anticipatory actions are increasingly promoted to reduce the needs of emergency response.

## Annex 1 – Stakeholders involved in the planning of the agricultural campaign 2023-2024 in Cabo Delgado

<b>Donors (9)</b>	Crisis and Support Centre of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (CDCS), ENI, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Italian Agency for Development and cooperation (AICS), Japan Platform, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), USAID, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), World Bank.
<b>Government authorities and agencies</b>	Direção Provincial de Agricultura e Pesca (DPAP), Direção Provincial de Género, Criança e Acção Social (DPGCAS), Fundo Nacional De Desenvolvimento Nacional Sustentável (FNDS), Instituto Industrial e Comercial de Pemba (IICP), Serviço Distrital de Atividades Económicas (SDAE), Serviços Provincial de Atividades Económicas (SPAE)
<b>Local NGOs and entities (6)</b>	ADEL, ASAC, Kulima, SEPPA, Caritas Diocesana de Pemba, Universidade Lúrio
<b>International NGOs (19)</b>	Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Action Aid, ADRA, AVSI, Ayuda en Acción, CARE international, Cesal, ForAfrika, iDE, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Istituto Sindacale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (ISCOS), Istituto Oikos, Johanniter, NCBA Clusa, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Peace Wind Japan, Save the Children, SNV, Solidarités International (SI).
<b>UN Agencies (4)</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP)

## Annex 2 – Percentages used by FSC partners to target population groups for the agricultural campaign 2023-2024

Organization/ consortium	District	Target % for host/local community, IDPs, and returnees
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Macomia, Quissanga	50% IDPs and 50% returnees/host community
	Mueda	80% IDPs and 20% host community
Action Aid	Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez, Mueda	60% IDPs and 40% host/local community
ADRA	Metuge, Montepuez	40% IDPs and 60% host/local community
AVSI	Metuge	100% IDPs
Ayuda en Acción	Balama, Namuno	70% IDPs and 30% host/local community
CARE international	Chiure, Metuge, Montepuez	90% IDPs and 10% host/local community
SNV/Caritas, ISCOS/Caritas	Montepuez, Balama	20% IDPs and 80% host/local community
Cesal/Universidade Lúrio, Cesal	Balama, Mecufi, Metuge, Montepuez	100% host/local community
FAO	Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Mecufi, Namuno	60% IDPs and 40% host/local community
	Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, Palma, Quissanga	100% Returnees
ICRC	Mocimboa da Praia, Montepuez	100% Returnees
	Mueda	100% returnees (Natchitenje), 90% IDPs and 10% host/local community (Chilindi)
iDE	Chiure	80% host/local community and 20% IDPs
	Mecufi	
	Namuno	
IOM	Chiure	10-33% IDPs and 90-67% host/local community
	Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Palma	Mostly returnees (% to be defined)
Instituto Oikos	Metuge, Pemba	100% host/local community
Johanniter	Montepuez (Upajo), Quissanga (Tandhangue)	50-70% IDPs and 50-30% host/local community
	Quissanga (Montepuez, Mipanda)	100% returnees
	Montepuez, Metuge	100% host/local community
NCBA Clusa	Ancuabe, Balama, Montepuez	100% host/local community
NRC	Mueda	80% IDPs and 20% local/host community
Peace Wind Japan	Chiure	100% IDPs
Save the Children	Montepuez	60% IDPs and 40% host/local community
Solidarités International	Mocimboa da Praia	95% Returnees and 5% host/local community
UNDP	Macomia, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, Nangade, Palma, Quissanga	100% Returnees
	Pemba	100% host/local community
WFP/ADEL, ASAC, AVSI, Kulima, Seppa	Ancuabe, Chiure, Ibo, Metuge, Montepuez, Mecufi,	80% IDPs and 20% host/local community
WFP/ADEL, ASAC, ForÁfrika	Mocimboa da Praia, Palma	100% Returnees

### Annex 3 – FSC partners’ plans for livelihood-support activities in the same communities

District	Community	Organizations	Activity type	Target population groups
Ancuabe	Nanjua A	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		NCBA Clusa	Provision of kits for crop production	Host/local community

Balama	Impiri sede	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		Ayuda en acción	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (70%) and host/local community (30%)
		Caritas	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community (80%)

Chiure	Maningane	CARE	Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local community (10%)
		SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Katapua	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		Peace winds Japan	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs
			Cash-for-Work	IDPs
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs 10% and 90% host/local community
	Marrupa	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Meculane	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)

		CARE	Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local community (10%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs 10% and 90% host/local community
	Nacivare	WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		Peace winds Japan	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs
			Cash-for-Work	IDPs
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Ocua	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		Peace winds Japan	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs
			Cash-for-Work	IDPs
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Samila B	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Action Aid	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
	Titimar	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Chiote	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
Grants/equipment for small businesses			IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)	
<b>Macomia</b>	Namigure	ACF	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (50%) and returnees (50%)

		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
	Xinavane	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		ACF	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (50%) and returnees (50%)
		UNDP	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
	IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs 10% and 90% host/local community	
	To be defined	UNDP	Provision of Fishery kits	Returnees

<b>Mecufi</b>	3 de Fevereiro	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		WFP/ADEL	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Muaria	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
	Napuilimuite	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
	Moge	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
	Quitivahulo	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
	Natuco	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
	Muinde	iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
		Cesal	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community

Metuge	Nacuta	CARE	Multi-purpose cash transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local/local community (10%)
		Action Aid	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
	Bandar	CARE	Multi-purpose cash transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local community (10%)
		Istituto oikos	Provision of fishery equipment	host/local community

Mocimboa	1 de Maio	ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
	Aeroporto	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		ICRC	Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
	30 de Junho	UNDP	Cash-for-work	Returnees
		ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Cimento	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Diac sede	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Cash-for-work	Returnees
		Solidarités International	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees (95%) and host/local community (5%)
	Felipe Jacinto Nyusi	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Josina Machel	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Milamba	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock	Returnees
		ICRC	Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Mocimboa sede	UNDP	Cash-for-work	Returnees
		IOM/Ayuda en Acción	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Nanduadua	ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees



		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock	Returnees
	Ncopeke	ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		UNPD	Provision of livestock	Returnees
			UNPD	Provision of kits for crop production
		Provision of livestock		Returnees
	Ntende	ICRC	Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			UNDP	Provision of livestock
		Solidarités International		Provision of kits for crop production
	Ntotwe	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock	Returnees
	Pamunda	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	To be defined yet	UNDP	Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
Grants/equipment for small businesses			Returnees	
FAO		Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees	
WFP/ADEL		Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees	
		Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees	

Montepuez	Mapupulo piloto/sede	Action Aid	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Marcune	Caritas	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community (80%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Massasse	Caritas	Provision of aquaculture equipment	IDPs (20%) and host/local community (80%)
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Merupe	Caritas	Provision of aquaculture equipment	IDPs (20%) and host/local community (80%)
		ADRA	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)
			Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)
	Mputo	ADRA	Provision of livestock	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)

			Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)
		NCBA Clusa	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
	Muanona	ADRA	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)
			Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (40%) and host/local community (60%)
		CARE	Multi-purpose cash transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local community (10%)
	Upajo	CARE	Multi-purpose cash transfer to vulnerable HHs without access to land	IDPs (90%) and host/local community (10%)
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs (70%) and host/local community (30%)
			Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (50%) and host/local community (50%)
		Caritas	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community (80%)
	Nropa	Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Host/local community
			Provision of kits for crop production	Host/local community
		WFP/SEPPA	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Massingir	NCBA Clusa	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Host/local community
	Nicuapa	NCBA Clusa	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Host/local community
	Milapane	NCBA Clusa	Provision of kits for crop production	host/local community
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Host/local community

Mueda	Eduardo Mondlane	Action Aid	Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		NRC	Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Lyanda	NRC	Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
		ACF	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community (40%)
		ACF	Cash-for-work	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
	Natchitenge	ACF	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (60%) and host/local community/returnees (40%)
		ICRC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
	To be defined yet	WFP/For Afrika	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	IDPs (80%) and host/local community (20%)

Muidumbe	Ntchinga	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Muatide	UNDP	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
	Lutete	IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
		UNDP	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
	Namacande	UNDP	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Cash-for-work	Returnees
		IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)

Namuno	Nkiriqeale	AVSI	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host community (20%)
		Ayuda en Acción	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (70%) and host community (30%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Papai sede	AVSI	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host community (20%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Milipone	AVSI	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host community (20%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community
	Nacuaia	AVSI	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (80%) and host community (20%)
		iDE	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (20%) and host/local community

Nangade	Nangade sede	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees

Palma	Mute	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Grants/material for small businesses	Returnees
			Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
	Quionga	WFP/ADEL/ASAC	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
		UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees
			Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
	Barabarane	UNPD	Cash-for-Work	Returnees
			Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
			Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees
			Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
	Barabarane	IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
		Quilaua	UNPD	Provision of kits for crop production
	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment			Returnees
	Grants/equipment for small businesses			Returnees
	Provision of fishery equipment			Returnees
	Cash-for-Work			Returnees
	Quilaua	IOM	Grants/equipment for small businesses	Returnees (% to be defined)
		To be defined	WFP/ForAfrika	Provision of kits for crop production
	Grants/equipment for small businesses			Returnees
	WFP/ADEL		Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees

			Provision of fishery equipment	Returnees
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Quissanga	Ntessa	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		ACF	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (50%) and returnees (50%)
	Napuda	FAO	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		Johanniter	Provision of kits for crop production	Host/local community
	Quissanga sede/praiá	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
			cash-for-Work	Returnees
			Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Returnees
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	Host/local community
	Tandanhan gue	UNDP	Provision of kits for crop production	Returnees
		Johanniter	Provision of kits for crop production	IDPs (70%) and host/local community (30%)
		Johanniter	Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	IDPs (50%) and host/local community (50%)
	To be defined	UNDP	Provision of fishery kits	Returnees