



**MOZAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY
CLUSTER**

Mozambique

Situation Report

29th February 2024

EXTERNAL



**HNRP 2024
FSC Total**



PiN
1,524,176



PEOPLE TARGETED
1,033,478



PEOPLE TARGETED – SO1
991,365



PEOPLE TARGETED – SO2
1,042,689



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT
172,599,237\$

Key figures

3.3 million: Crisis level or worse (IPC Phase 3+) in Mozambique

219,000: in Emergency Level (IPC 4) in Mozambique



+1,2 million: In need of food security assistance (IPC 3+) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces



68,156 Cumulative number of IDPs (08 - 27 February 2024) DMT Movement alert 102

Overview

- **Situation Update:** Recent escalations of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in February have triggered a surge in displacements across Macomia, Chiure, and Mecufi districts in Cabo Delgado, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Displaced individuals, particularly in Chiure, have sought refuge in neighboring areas, including Erati District, Nampula Province (all these districts are categorized as IPC3). The violence has severely disrupted livelihoods and access to basic services, prompting urgent humanitarian response.
- **Programmes:** *ad-hoc* and timely humanitarian response targeted individuals displaced by attacks, and fear of attacks, with a focus on Macomia, Chiure, Ibo, Metuge, and Mecufi districts (Cabo Delgado). Efforts have been made to provide immediate assistance to displaced families, including food, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene kits, and basic household supplies. However, challenges persist in reaching all affected populations due to access constraints and safety concerns, with some partners suspending operations.
- **Challenges:** access constraints to deliver humanitarian aid include movement restrictions, and the sporadic nature of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups. Logistical challenges compounded by rain and floodings have further hampered aid delivery. Limited resources and infrastructure deficiencies, such as inadequate shelter and sanitation facilities, exacerbate the difficulties in providing comprehensive assistance. The outbreak of cholera in both Chiure and Erati districts adds another layer of complexity to the response efforts. Furthermore, hundreds of households that had recently received agricultural inputs for the rainy season had to leave their farmlands unattended.

CONTACT

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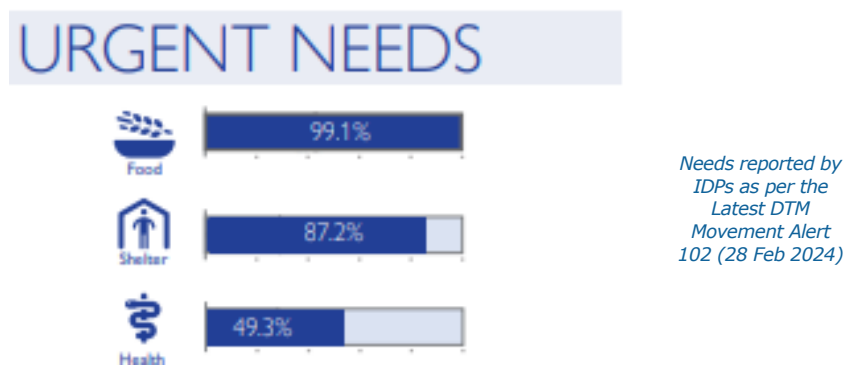
- **Main needs and gaps** to be filled include the urgent requirement for additional resources to sustain life-saving food assistance and time-sensitive emergency agricultural interventions for newly displaced people, returnees, and host communities.

Operational update

- As of 29.02, in Erati, Nampula province, WFP distributed food assistance to 3,357 HHs (16,785 people) of the estimated 5,379 HHs in 4 reception centres (Alua, Praça 21 de Abril, Nacuxa e Muanona). Each family received 4 litres of oil, 12.5 kilograms of rice, and 12.5 kilograms of pulses to sustain their food needs for seven days. WFP plans to keep the same rate of distribution until the entire caseload is covered.
- Between 23-26 February, in Chiure (Cabo Delgado province) JRP partners (WFP, IOM, UNICEF), Helvetas, Save the Children, ADRA assisted 5,485 IDPs (1,097 HHs) with food, hygiene, and shelter kits. Partners are waiting for revised figures from district authorities to resume assistance.

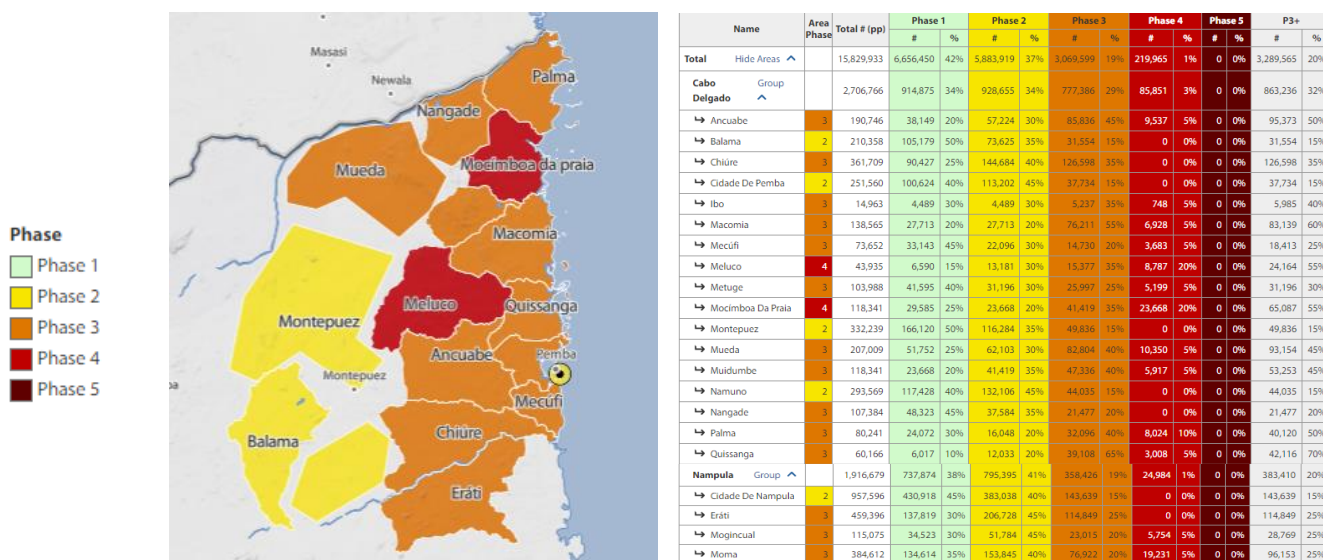
FSL Cluster Priorities

- **Immediate food assistance** is imperative to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including children and women, who comprise a significant portion of the displaced population. Access to food remains a critical priority. Moreover, sustained food aid is essential to alleviate hunger and prevent malnutrition among the affected populations. Coordination efforts must prioritize the distribution of food assistance to ensure equitable access and mitigate the risk of food insecurity amidst the crisis.

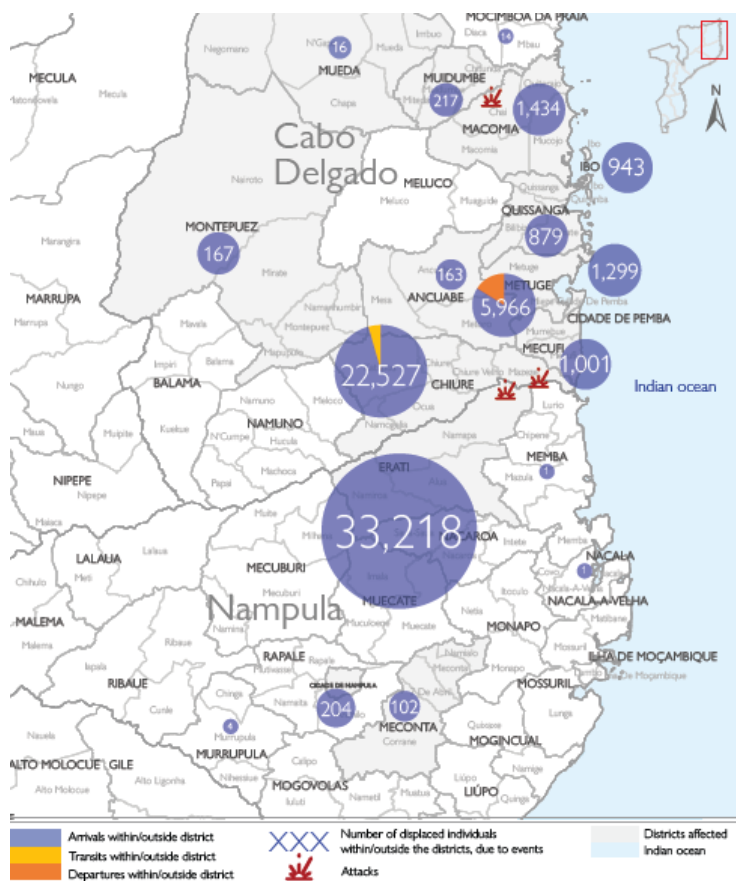


- **The need to continue funding the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)** for food security and livelihood cluster partners is paramount. Adequate funding ensures the continuity of vital food and livelihood assistance programs and strengthens the capacity to address emerging challenges, such as agricultural training and income-generating activities. **Time-sensitive emergency agricultural interventions** are crucial even in severely restricted areas through the provision of horticulture seeds, livestock feed/water/health interventions, fishing equipment and micro-gardening tools that allow farmers to produce food for enough for 6 to 9 months for their own family and community. Livelihood-support interventions, including income-generating activities, protect against future shocks and contribute to overcoming ration cuts due to budget shortfalls for food aid. By investing in livelihood programs, vulnerable populations can rebuild their lives and achieve sustainable food security beyond immediate relief efforts.

IPC Map of acute food insecurity (October 2023 – March, 2024): It is noteworthy that high levels of food insecurity are projected in Cabo Delgado, as per the IPC, with approximately 1.2 million people in need of food security assistance (IPC 3+) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, including 120,000 people in IPC 4, highlighting the urgency and scale of the crisis.



DTM Emergency Tracking Tool | Movement Alert 102 - 28 February, 2024



Links / Sources:

- [Mozambique – Displacement in northern Cabo Delgado, Flash Update No. 2 \(As of 02 February 2024\) \[EN/PT\]](#)
- [IPC - Mozambique: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for May 2023 - September 2023 and Projection for October 2023 - March 2024](#)
- [UNICEF Mozambique Flash Update No. 01](#)
- [IOM CCCM New arrival Flash update - Metuge | Cabo Delgado | Mozambique \(27 February 2024\)](#)
- [IOM DTM Movement Alert 102](#)