



**Sub-national Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Partners'
Assistance for the Main Season of the Agricultural Campaign
2023-2024**

March 2024

Contents

Context	2
1. Methodology	3
1.1 <i>Limitations</i>	4
2. Trends in the livelihood assistance provided by FSL Cluster partners	5
2.1 Type of interventions and target population	5
2.2 FSL Cluster partners' livelihood assistance at the province level.....	7
2.3 Livelihood assistance and food insecure population across the districts	8
2.4 FSL Cluster partners' livelihood assistance at the district level	9
2.4.1 <i>Ancuabe</i>	9
2.4.2 <i>Balama</i>	9
2.4.3 <i>Chiure</i>	9
2.4.4 <i>Ibo</i>	10
2.4.5 <i>Macomia</i>	10
2.4.6 <i>Mecufi</i>	10
2.4.7 <i>Metuge</i>	10
2.4.8 <i>Mocimboa da Praia</i>	11
2.4.9 <i>Montepuez</i>	11
2.4.10 <i>Mueda</i>	12
2.4.11 <i>Muidumbe</i>	12
2.4.12 <i>Namuno</i>	13
2.4.13 <i>Nangade</i>	13
2.4.14 <i>Palma</i>	13
2.4.15 <i>Pemba</i>	13
2.4.16 <i>Quissanga</i>	14
Conclusions	15
Annex 1 – Stakeholders involved in the planning of the agricultural campaign 2023-2024 in Cabo Delgado	16
Annex 2 – Percentages used by FSC partners to target population groups for the agricultural campaign 2023-2024	17
Annex 3 – Crop production, fisheries, and livestock items provided by FSL Cluster partners during the rainy/main season	18

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 20) released in January 2024, 542 535 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 603 343 returnees were registered in Cabo Delgado¹. Between January and March 2024, over 100,000 individuals were displaced mainly from Chiure and Macomia within the province and to Nampula due to non-state armed groups (NSAGs) attacks or because of fear of attacks².

The results of the Integrated Food Insecurity Classification Phase (IPC) projections for the period October 2023 - March 2024 show that 863,234 individuals are food insecure in Cabo Delgado³, of which more than 85 000 would be in IPC 4 (particularly in Meluco and Moçimboa da Praia).

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

To ensure coordination within the sector, the Sub-national Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster for Northern Mozambique coordination (Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa) conducted an **analysis on FSL cluster partners' activities implemented during the rainy/main season of the agricultural campaign 2023-2024**. The exercise started with the analysis of FSL cluster partner's plan for the rainy/main season which eventually resulted in the publication of the report "[Food Security Cluster Partners' Plan for the Main Season of the Agricultural Campaign 2023-2024](#)" in November 2023.

The FSL Cluster in Mozambique not only coordinates agriculture, fisheries, and food assistance but also aims to collect relevant information regarding livelihood-support activities, such as multi-purpose cash-based transfer and support to small businesses. 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 agriculture⁴ for their subsistence. 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)⁵.

¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [January 2024]. DTM [Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment]. IOM, [Mozambique].

² International Organization for Migration (IOM), [February 2024]. DTM [Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment]. IOM, [Mozambique].

³ For more information on the IPC analysis in Mozambique see [Mozambique: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(ipcinform.org\)](#).

⁴ Instituto Nacional de Estatística (2022), *Indicadores Básicos de Agricultura e Alimentação 2018-2022*. Maputo, Mozambique.

⁵ [Mozambique | FEWS NET](#), (paragraph Seasonal Calendar).

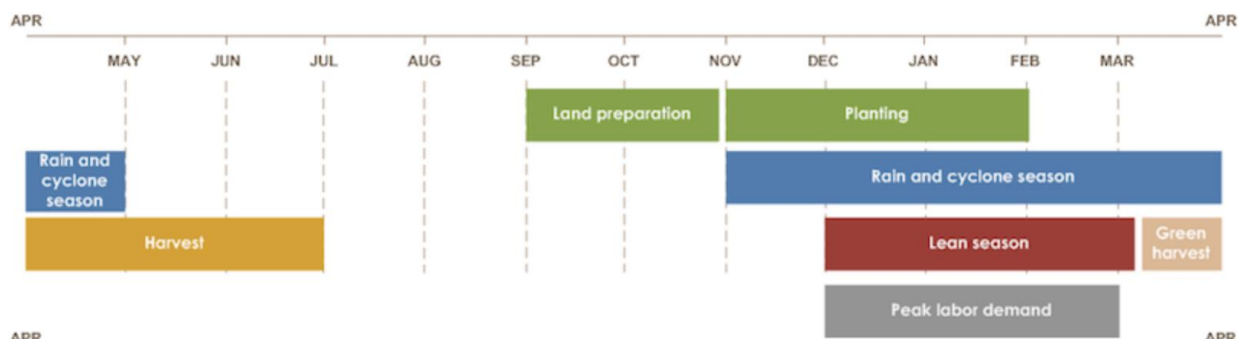


Figure 1 - Seasonal calendar for crops production and harvest (FEWSNET)

This analysis aims to map out different types of livelihood-support activities other than agriculture since households may resort to multiple subsistence strategies to fulfill their basic needs.

This report has three objectives: i) highlight the FSL Cluster partners’ presence in the districts of Cabo Delgado; ii) analyze the trends regarding the main livelihood activities planned in October-November 2023 against the activities implemented during the main/rainy season of the agricultural campaign 2023-2024; and (2) disseminate the FSL Cluster partners’ assistance during rainy/main season amongst local authorities of Cabo Delgado⁶ and the FSL cluster partners.

1. Methodology

On 21 September 2023, the FSL 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 FSL Cluster partners in Cabo Delgado shared their livelihoods assistance plans for the main/rainy season (October 2023 – March 2024) through the 5Ws.

The FSL Cluster coordinators requested partners to share information on planned activities in November 2023, and on completed activities in February 2024, that entail in-kind and cash-based transfers for the following six categories: (1) provision of kits for crop production, (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 and realized for the host/local community, IDPs, and returnees:

- (1) Data and information from FSC partners

⁶ The *Serviço Provincial de Atividades Económicas* (SPA), *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* (SDAEs) and the *Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infraestruturas* (SDPIs) are the key authorities at the district level.

- (2) Data from the IOM's Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment (Round 20)⁷
- (3) UNFPA 2023 population baseline⁸
- (4) Projection for food insecure population in the period October 2023-March 2024 drawn from the Post-shock Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)⁹.

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 following¹⁰:

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

The full dataset of this analysis is publicly available¹¹

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 types of activities implemented during the main/rainy season as mentioned in the paragraph above. Out of the 52 organizations with operational presence in Cabo Delgado (13 local organizations, 33 international organizations, and 6 UN Agencies) registered in the FSL Cluster contact list, 28 submitted their plans ([Annex 1](#)). Other partners either did not implement even one out of the six activities or did not share their plans.

There might be a significant number of beneficiaries reached by UNOPS and its partners that were not included in this analysis. UNOPS and its partners assisted during the reference period through the provision of fishery and/or aquaculture equipment and grants/equipment to support small businesses within the scope of the *Plano de Reconstrução de Cabo Delgado das Zonas Afetadas pelo Terrorismo (2021-2024) (PRCD)*¹². Due to constraints internal to the organization, it was not possible to share this information in time for the realization of this report. However, the coordination between the FSL cluster and UNOPS is in place and this information will be provided to the FSL cluster for future analysis and for coordination purposes.

Two organizations that reported plans of assistance in November 2023 did not update the FSL cluster regarding their achievements.

⁷ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [January 2024]. DTM [Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment]. IOM, [Mozambique].

⁸ UNFPA, 2023. Technical Note Accompanying the 2023 COD-PS Update in Mozambique.

⁹ For more information on the IPC analysis in Mozambique see [Mozambique: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(ipcinfo.org\)](#).

¹⁰ For the definition of IDPs and Returnees see [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), \[January 2024\]. DTM \[Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment\]. IOM, \[Mozambique\]](#).

¹¹ File [Annex 4_20240331_Northern FSC_5Ws partners' assistance main season 2023-2024.xlsx](#) available in the [FSC Mozambique Repository](#).

¹² *Plano de Reconstrução de Cabo Delgado das Zonas Afetadas pelo Terrorismo (2021-2024) (PRCD)*.

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.

Most of 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 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 during the planning phase (October-November 2023).

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 the assistance against the target types of beneficiaries (IDPs, host/local community, and returnees)¹³.

Finally, no information was made available regarding the type of seed varieties and animal breeds that FSL Cluster partners used for the FSL assistance, nor of their origin (domestically or internationally sourced).

2. Trends in the livelihood assistance provided by FSL Cluster partners

This section sets out to highlight (1) the distribution of the six livelihoods activities implemented by FSL Cluster partners across the districts of Cabo Delgado and the target beneficiary types reached (host/local community, IDPs, returnees); and (2) the trends of FSL assistance in relation to the food-insecure population as per the most recent IPC analysis.

2.1 Type of interventions and target population

The total number of individuals that benefited from the livelihood-support activities amounts to 464 898 (against the 525 469 planned in October-November 2024)¹⁴, namely only 54% of the population of Cabo Delgado classified as food insecure (IPC 3+).

¹³ [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), \[January 2024\]. DTM \[Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment\]. IOM, \[Mozambique\].](#)

¹⁴ Some Agencies and organizations might have targeted the same beneficiaries for different livelihood activities within their programs/projects.

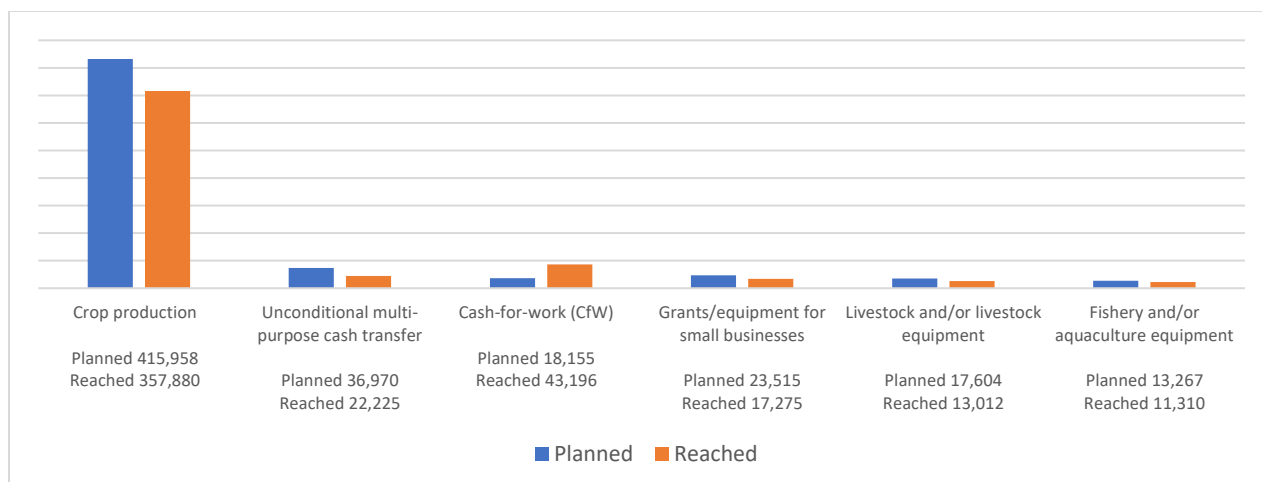


Figure 2 - Target individuals planned and reached during the rainy season per type of activity

This data confirmed the trend of the activities planned in October-November 2023, except for the unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer (7%) and CfW (3%) assistance. The reason behind this variation is relevant for future programming. After consultation with government authorities, CARE International was asked to include a conditionality for cash transfer, namely through CfW, for the assistance in Metuge and Chiure. According to our knowledge, the government authorities of Cabo Delgado are reluctant to implement unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfers because it is believed that this money might eventually be diverted into Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) pockets. Nevertheless, an unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer programme is currently being implemented by only two organizations in Mueda and Montepuez.

Among the six livelihoods activities, crop production is the leading sector for livelihoods assistance within the FSL sector in Cabo Delgado (77%) followed by Cash-for-Work (CfW) (9%), unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer (5%), grants/equipment for small businesses (4%), livestock (3%), and fishery and aquaculture (2%).

When considering the aggregated value for all six activities, there is no significant difference regarding the number of individuals assisted across host/local community members, IDPs, and returnees (33%, 35%, and 32% respectively). However, the proportion of beneficiaries assisted among the three main population groups varies across the livelihood activities except for the provision of crop production kits. The difference in targeting might be influenced by the presence of certain population groups in specific geographic areas (e.g., rural and coastal), land access, and their needs (Annex 2).

Table 1 - Assistance per activity and beneficiary type

Activity type	Host/local community		IDPs		Returnees		Total individuals assisted
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Provision of kits for crop production	113 085	32	119 485	33	125 310	35	357 880
Unconditional multi-purpose cash-based transfer	11 354	51	10 871	49	0	0	22 225
Cash-for-Work (CfW)	14 871	34	17 270	40	11 055	26	43 196
Grants/equipment for small businesses (income generating activities)	2 237	13	10 603	61	4 435	26	17 275
Provision of livestock and/or livestock equipment	8 016	62	4 996	38	0	0	13 012

Provision of fishery or aquaculture equipment	1 479	13	1 256	11	8 575	76	11 310
Total	151 042	33	164 481	35	149 375	32	464 898

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, only Solidarités International (SI) and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) 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).

2.2 FSL Cluster partners’ livelihood assistance at the province level

The top five organizations for livelihoods assistance, which represents 74% of the total assisted beneficiaries, are WFP and its implementing partners (113 295 individuals reached, corresponding to 87% planned), FAO (86 020 individuals reached, corresponding to 70% planned), iDE (68 945 individuals reached, corresponding to 115% planned), ADRA (43 430 individuals reached, corresponding to 93% planned), and CARE international (30 306 individuals reached, corresponding 99% planned) (Figure 3). WFP reported planned activities for crop production (88%), grants/equipment for small businesses (9%), and fisheries (3%). FAO assisted exclusively with seeds, tools, and training sessions for crop production. iDE set up agricultural inputs fairs along with agro-dealers where smallholder farmers could buy seeds and tools for the rainy season through a 3,000 MZN value voucher. ADRA implemented activities for crop production (71.5%), livestock (28%), and aquaculture (in partnership with SEPPA, 0.5%). CARE International provided assistance entirely through CfW.

The organizations that are not shown in Figure 3 implemented livelihood-support activities through both development and recovery programs. These are Ayuda en Acción (370 individuals), Instituto Oikos (495 individuals), IOM (230 individuals), Peace Winds Japan (187 individuals), IOM/Ayuda en Acción (135 individuals), and UNHCR/AVSI (30 individuals).

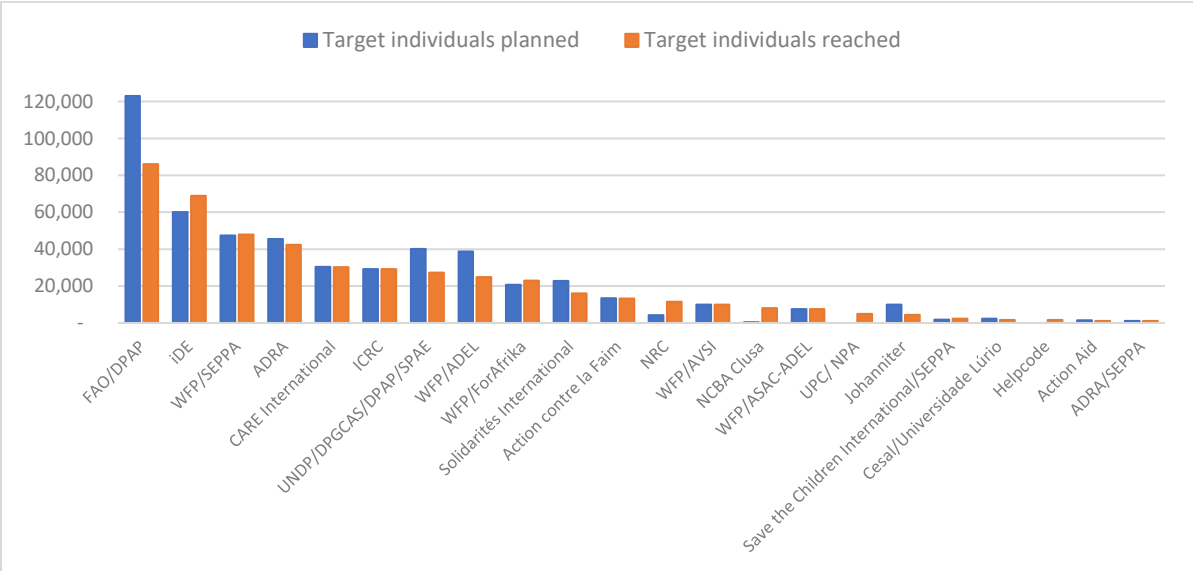


Figure 3 – FSL Cluster partners' overall assistance

2.3 Livelihood assistance and food insecure population across the districts

Figure 4 shows two main trends: (1) the funds for livelihood activities are not sufficient to assist the overall food insecure population at the province level (54%); (2) funds distribution for livelihood activities are not proportionally distributed to the rates of food insecure population across districts.

During the reference period, livelihood-support activities benefitted 54% of the food-insecure population of Cabo Delgado (863 234).

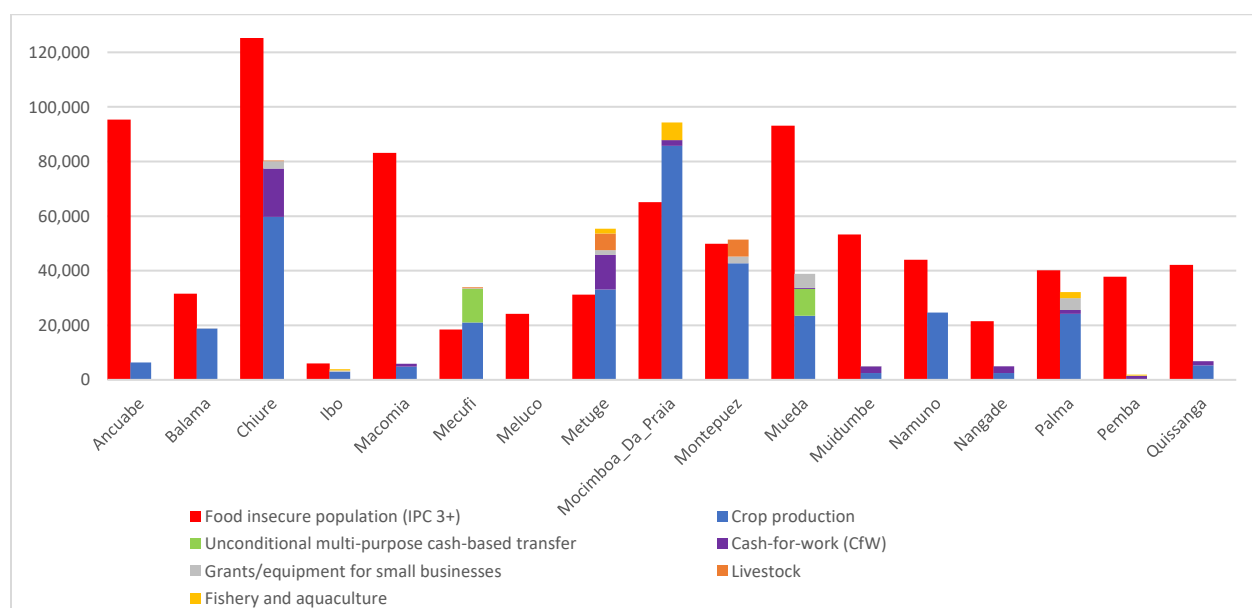


Figure 4 - Food insecure population (IPC 3+) and livelihood assistance

In Mocimboa da Praia and Mecufi districts, the individuals reached through livelihood activities (94 335 and 21 155) were higher than those classified as food insecure (65 087 and 18 413). The top five districts that received in-kind support for crop production are Mocimboa da Praia (85 720 individuals reached, corresponding to 90 % planned), Chiure (59 670 individuals reached, corresponding to 100% planned), Montepuez (42 750 individuals reached, corresponding to 94% planned), Metuge (33 135 individuals reached, corresponding to 108% planned), and Namuno (24 650 individuals reached, corresponding to 98% planned)¹⁵.

FSL Cluster partners did not report assistance for Meluco for any of the six livelihood activities, despite the projected IPC 4 levels of the district. According to the data collected, Pemba is the district that received the least assistance in terms of livelihood activities, with only 1 895 individuals targeted for the fishery sector. In Ancuabe, Macomia, Muidumbe, Nangade, Pemba, and Quissanga, the FSL Cluster partners supported 25% or less of the total food-insecure population. These are the districts with the highest gap between assistance carried out during the rainy season 2023-2024 and food-insecure population.

¹⁵ The planned number of individuals for livelihood assistance is derived from the analysis “Food Security Cluster Partners’ Plan for the Main Season of the Agricultural Campaign 2023-2024”

The assistance in Mocimboa da Praia might be explained by the large number of returnees (181 781)¹⁶ in the province and the government's push to implement the PRCD strategy in the Northern districts of Cabo Delgado, mainly funded by the World Bank. The assistance reported does not consider the assistance provided by the FDNS.

During the planning phase (October-November 2023), the FSL cluster coordinators advocated for partners to coordinate with local authorities to avoid overlaps and duplications of assistance¹⁷ and to try to redistribute assistance according to IPC results.

2.4 FSL Cluster partners' livelihood assistance at the district level

This section shows relevant figures regarding the beneficiaries of the livelihood activities assisted by the FSL Cluster partners. As said in paragraph 2.1, support for crop production is the lead activity within the livelihood assistance. However, it is worth noting that only approximately 60% of the target villages received seeds from FSL cluster organizations for the rainy planting season before December 2023. The delayed sowing of seeds, coupled with the late start of the rain, may severely compromise the crops that eventually will be more prone to growth faltering due to pest diseases.

Annex 3 shows the quantity of the main items of agricultural and fisheries inputs distributed by each organization at the district level.

2.4.1 Ancuabe

FAO and NCBA Clusa are the lead organizations in this district, reaching 5 000 and 1 365 individuals respectively with crop production kits.

2.4.2 Balama

FAO is the lead agency in this district with 3 000 households assisted, followed by NCBA Clusa (3 565 individuals), and Ayuda en Acción (220 individuals) for the crop production sector. Cesal reached 12 households through vocational training sessions that included the provision of grants/equipment for small businesses.

2.4.3 Chiure

iDE Mozambique is the lead organization in Chiure, reaching 25 675 individuals, followed by FAO (20 000), and WFP/SEPPA (13 695; 85% crop production, 15% grants/equipment for small business). Action Aid, IOM, and Peace Winds Japan assisted respectively 300 (with agricultural tools), 230 (through grants/equipment for small businesses), and 170 (with livestock) individuals. Due to security incidents that occurred in February 2024 in Chiure¹⁸, at least 2 425 households from the *Posto Administrativo* of Ocuca that received agricultural inputs from October 2023 to January 2024 from FSL Cluster partners left their farmlands unattended when they displaced in the aftermath of the NSAGs' attacks to the civilian population.

¹⁶ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [January 2024]. DTM [Northern Mozambique Crisis Mobility Tracking Assessment]. IOM, [Mozambique].

¹⁷ "Food Security Cluster Partners' Plan for the Main Season of the Agricultural Campaign 2023-2024", paragraph 2.1 and Annex 3.

¹⁸ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [February, 2024]. DTM [DTM Movement Alert]. IOM, [Mozambique].

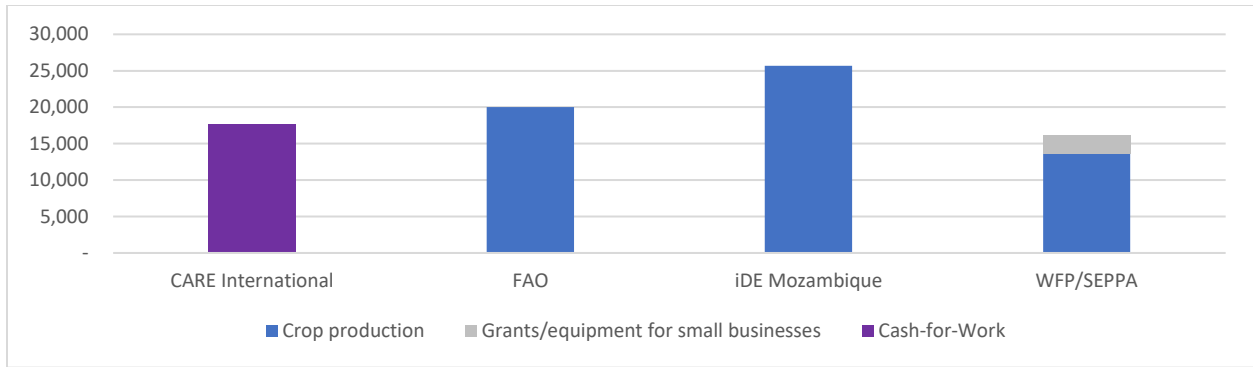


Figure 5 - Livelihood assistance in Chiure

2.4.4 Ibo

WFP/ADEL is the only partner that implemented livelihood activities in the Ibo district, benefiting 3 945 individuals through the provision of crop production kits (74%), fisheries equipment, such as boats, engines, and nets (13%), and provision of equipment for small businesses (13%).

2.4.5 Macomia

UNDP is the lead organization in this district, with a total of 3 370 beneficiaries reached (68% crop production, 32% CfW) followed by ACF (2 500 individuals for crop production). Due to security incidents that occurred in February 2024 in Macomia¹⁹, at least 53 households from the village Nova Zambezia, that received agricultural inputs in January 2024 from FSL Cluster partners, left their farmlands unattended.

2.4.6 Mecufi

iDE is the organization that covered the higher caseload in this district (24 865 individuals) followed by FAO (5 000), WFP/ADEL 5 000 (50% crop production, 50% grants/equipment for small business), and Cesal 1 450 (70% crop production, 30% beekeeping).

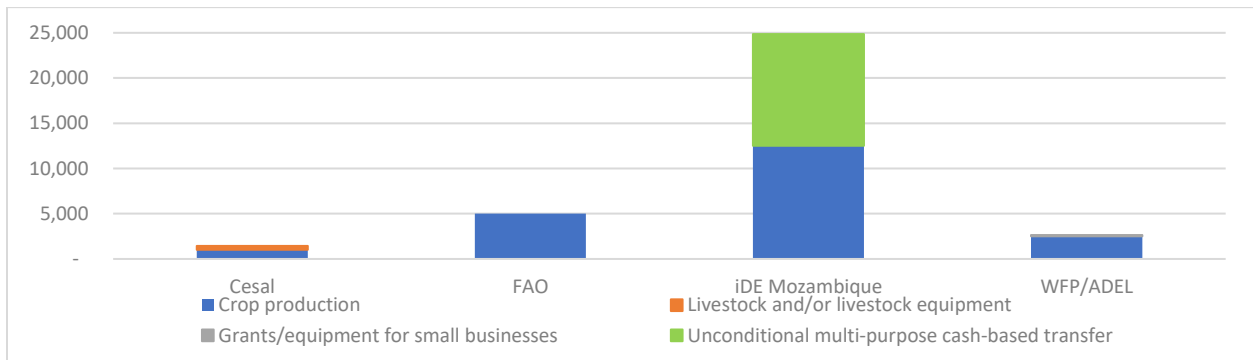


Figure 6 - Livelihood assistance in Mecufi

2.4.7 Metuge

ADRA is the lead organization in this district, with an estimated 20 180 t beneficiaries reached (70% crop production, 30% livestock), followed by WFP/SEPPA (11 705 individuals; 84% crop production, 12% grants/equipment for small businesses, 4% fishery equipment), CARE International (12 594 individuals),

¹⁹ International Organization for Migration (IOM), [February, 2024]. DTM [DTM Movement Alert]. IOM, [Mozambique].

UPC/NPA (5 000 individuals), and Johanniter (2 075 individuals). The consortium ADRA/SEPPA supported 1 140 individuals with aquaculture equipment. Action Aid and Istituto Oikos reached 300 (through agricultural tools) and 130 (fishery equipment) individuals respectively.

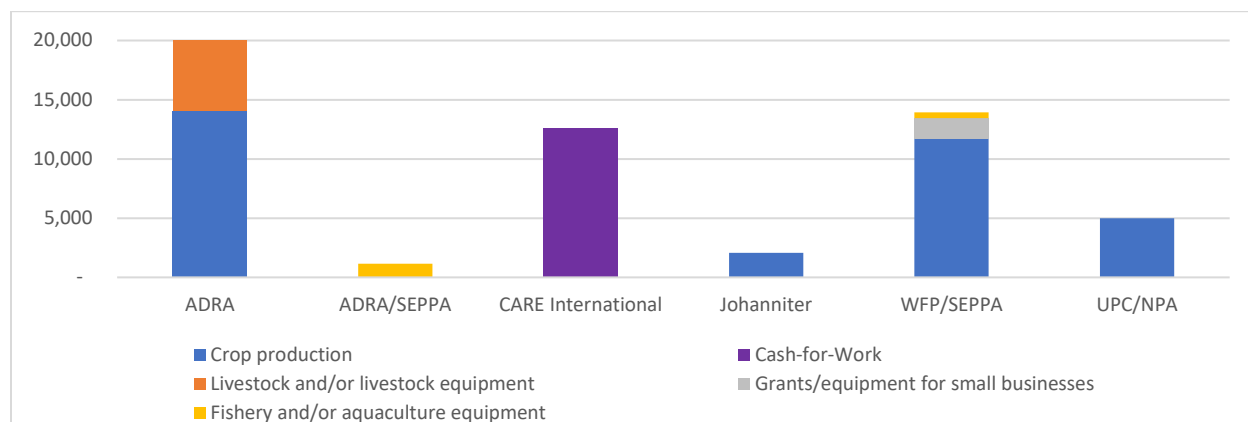


Figure 7 - Livelihood assistance in Metuge

2.4.8 Mocimboa da Praia

FAO, ICRC, and WFP/ADEL are the top three organizations for livelihood-support activities in Mocimboa da Praia, reaching 36 020 (100% crop production), 19 400 (78% crop production, 22% fishery), and 18 225 (99% crop production, 1% fishery) individuals respectively. Solidarité International provided crop production kits (14 000 individuals) and fishery kits (2 000 individuals). UNDP benefited 4 650 individuals (54% crop production, 46% CfW), while IOM/Ayuda en Acción assisted 40 individuals with grants/equipment for small businesses.

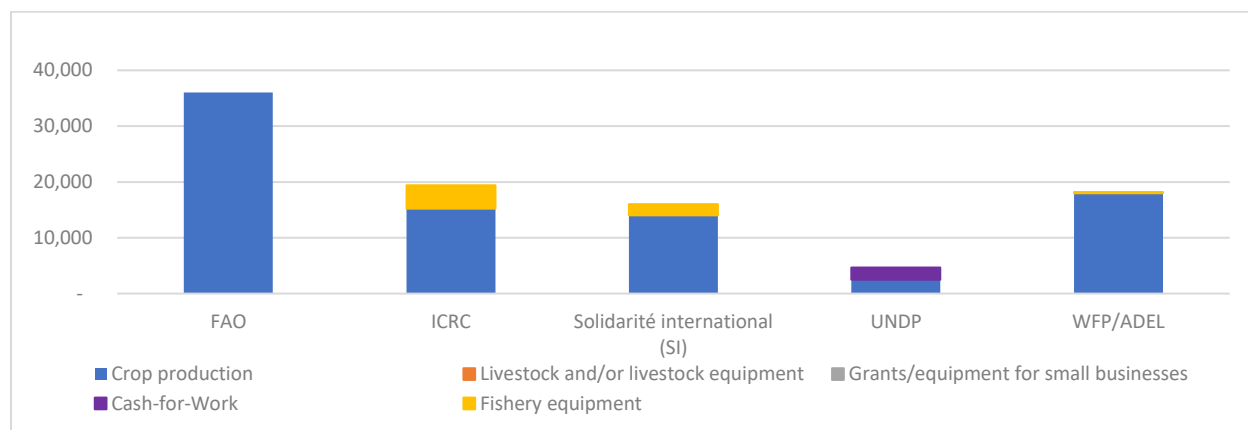


Figure 8 - Livelihood assistance in Mocimboa da Praia

2.4.9 Montepuez

ADRA is the lead organization in the district with 22 110 reached individuals (74% crop production, 26% livestock), followed by WFP/SEPPA (17 750 individuals; 100% crop production), ICRC (3 700 individuals; 100% crop production), NCBA Clusa (3 135 individuals; 100% crop production), Save the Children/SEPPA (2 270; 100% grants/equipment for small businesses), and Johanniter (2 025; 74% crop production, 26% livestock). A lower number of beneficiaries not represented in the graph below were targeted by Action

Aid (300 individuals; 100% crop production kits) and Cesal (150 individuals; 100% grants/equipment for small businesses).

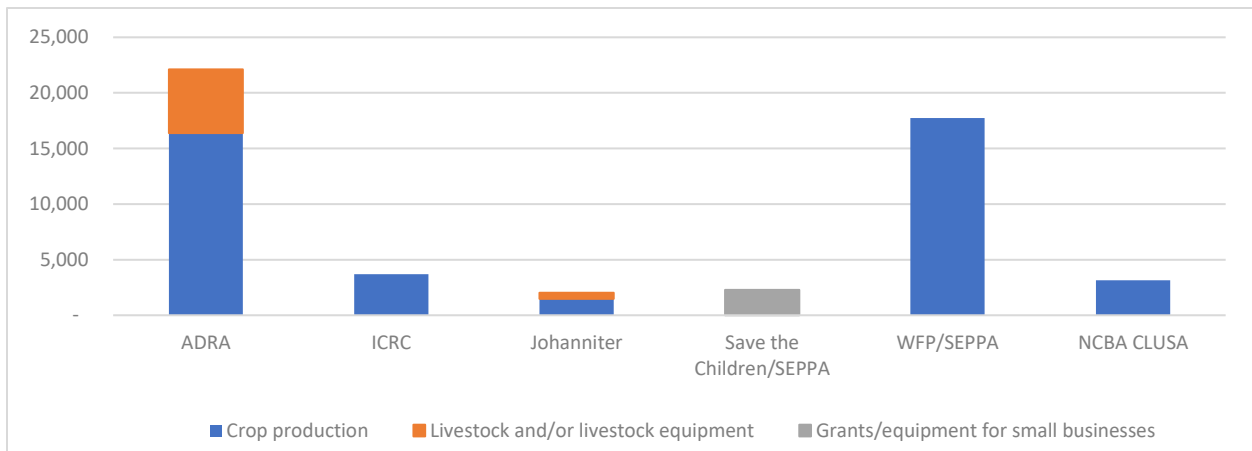


Figure 9 - Livelihood assistance in Montepuez

2.4.10 Mueda

WFP/forAfrika assisted the highest number of beneficiaries in this district (12 000) with crop production kits (83%) and grants/equipment for small businesses (17%). The other key organizations that assisted in Mueda through livelihoods-support activities are NRC (11 470 individuals; 86% multi-purpose cash-based transfer, 14% individuals with grants/equipment for small business), ACF (8 200 individuals; 86% crop production, 10% grants/equipment for small business, 4% CfW), and ICRC (6 100 individuals with crop production kits). Smaller caseloads were reached by Helpcode (800 individuals through grants/equipment for small businesses) and Action Aid (300 individuals with agricultural tools).

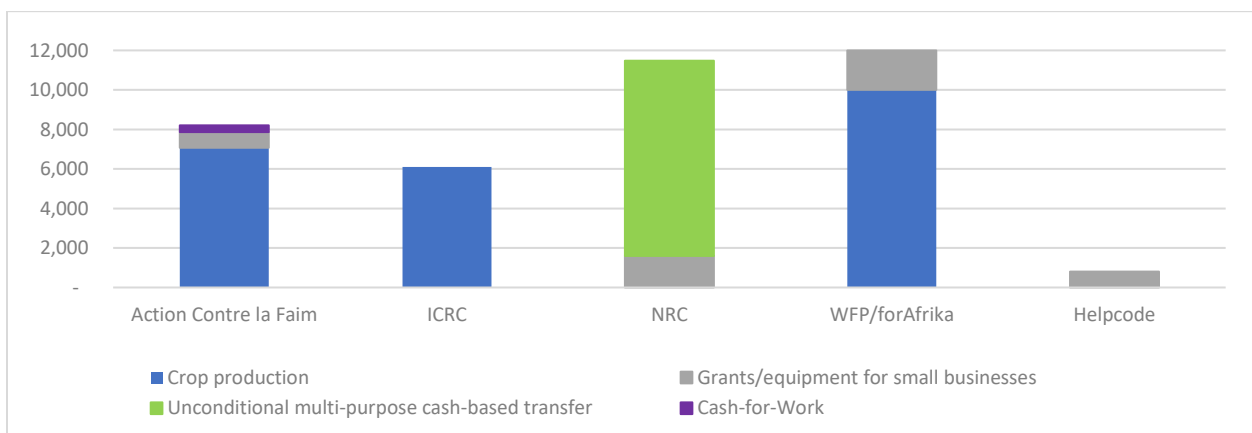


Figure 10 - Livelihood assistance in Mueda

2.4.11 Muidumbe

The only organizations that assisted the population in Muidumbe are UNPD and IOM/Ayuda en Acción. The former reached 5 000 individuals (50% crop production, 50% CfW), the latter 65 individuals through vocational training and grants/equipment for small businesses.

2.4.12 Namuno

Partners operating in Namuno reported assistance only for crop production. WFP/AVSI, iDE, FAO, and Ayuda en Acción reached 10 115, 9 385, 5 000, and 150 individuals respectively.

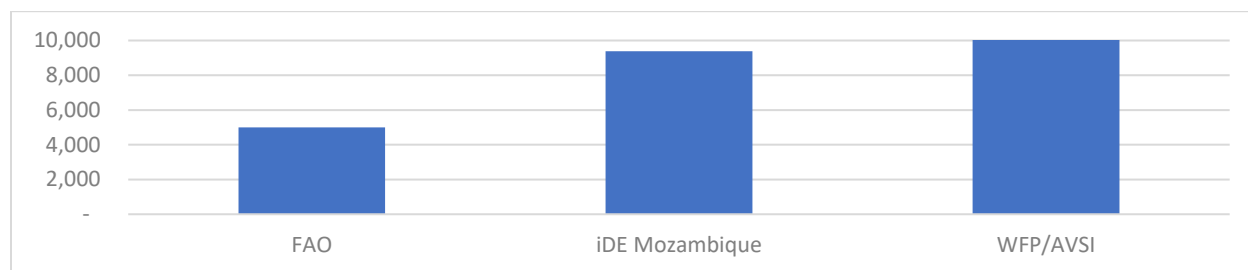


Figure 11 – Livelihood assistance in Namuno

2.4.13 Nangade

Only UNDP assisted in Nangade according to the data collected through this analysis. The organization reached 5 000 individuals (50% with crop production kits, 50% with CfW).

2.4.14 Palma

WFP, along with its implementing partners, is the lead organization for livelihood assistance in this district. WFP assisted 7 475 individuals in partnership with ADEL and ASAC (70% crop production, 30% fishery), and 11 000 individuals in partnership with forAfrika (68% crop production, 32% grants/equipment for small businesses). iDE is the second organization in terms of assistance, with 9 020 beneficiaries reached through agricultural inputs fairs. UNDP’s cross-sectoral program supported 3 880 individuals (64% crop production, 36% CfW). Helpcode and IOM provided vocational training and grants/equipment for small businesses to 800 and 30 individuals respectively.

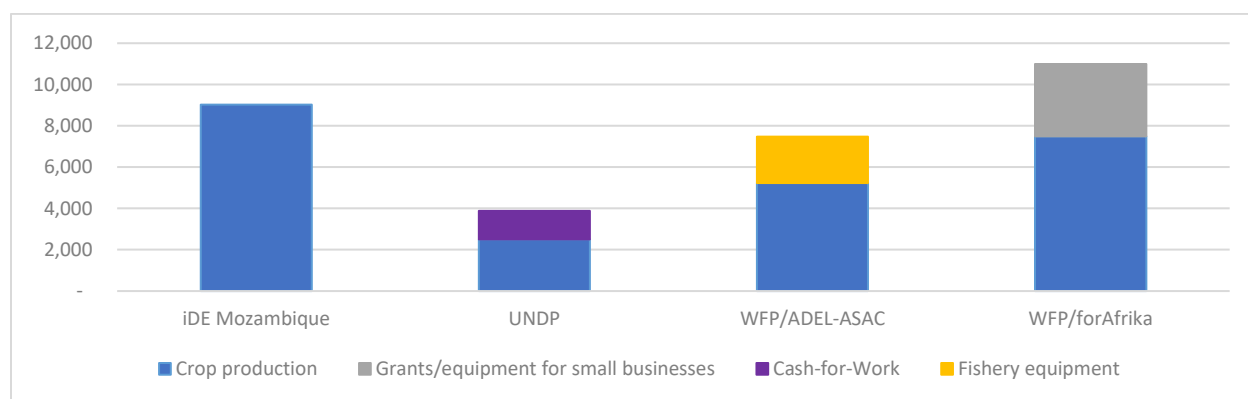


Figure 12 – Livelihood assistance in Palma

2.4.15 Pemba

The three organizations that reported livelihood-support activities implemented in Pemba are UNDP (1500 individuals) through a CfW intervention aimed at improving waste management, Instituto Oikos (365 individuals) with the provision of fishery equipment, and UNHCR/AVSI (30 individuals) through the provision of vocational training and grants/equipment for small businesses.

2.4.16 Quissanga

UNDP is the lead organization in this district, with a caseload of 3 950 individuals (63% crop production, 34% CfW) followed by ACF (2 500; 100% crop production) and Johanniter (340 individuals; 100% crop production).

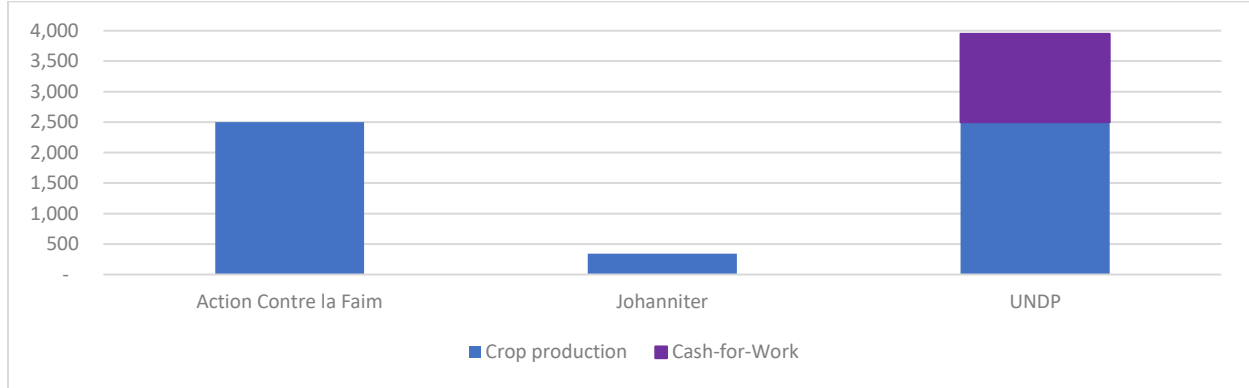


Figure 18 - livelihood assistance in Quissanga

Conclusions

The limited livelihoods assistance given by FSL Cluster partners covered approximately 54% of the food insecure population in IPC 3+ in Cabo Delgado. This suggests that the level of food insecurity might continue to be high throughout 2024 unless a significant investment is made for livelihood-support activities.

Moreover, according to the data collected funds distribution for livelihood activities are not proportionally distributed to reflect the rates of food insecure population across districts.

Key private and no-profit partners, which play a key role in the implementation of development livelihood programs, were not included in this analysis. Despite the efforts by the FSL Cluster's coordinators that tried to reach out bilaterally to key organizations, information was not made available.

Although "durable solutions" and "humanitarian-development-peace nexus" are often promoted as promising paths to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development interventions, there seems to exist a significant gap as to the leadership that might lead to the convergence of different approaches in the provision of assistance to the affected population. The FSL is available to support in filling the gap and facilitate the coordination of activities amongst humanitarian and development partners with regard to the food and livelihood assistance being provided by non-humanitarian actors.

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

Donors (10)	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, Government of Japan, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), USAID, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), World Bank.
Government authorities and agencies	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)
Local NGOs and entities (6)	ADEL, ASAC, Kulima, SEPPA, Universidade Lúrio, União Provincial de Camponeses de Cabo Delgado
International NGOs (18)	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 Oikos, Helpcode, Johanniter, NCBA Clusa, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Peace Wind Japan, Save the Children, Solidarités International (SI).
UN Agencies (4)	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, ForAfrika	Mocimboa da Praia, Palma	100% Returnees

Annex 3 – Crop production, fisheries, and livestock items provided by FSL Cluster partners during the rainy/main season

Table 2 - Seeds and tools distributed by FSL cluster partners across the districts of Cabo Delgado

Organization *	District	HHs reached	Maize (kg)	Rice (kg)	Sorghum (kg)	Pigeon pea (kg)	Common bean (kg)	Cowpea (kg)	Groundnut (kg)	Sesame (kg)	Cassava (cuttings 30 cm)	Sweet potato veins (kg)	Pumpkin (kg)	Hoe	Machete	Sharpening file	Axe
ACF	Macomia	500	6,250					2,500	3,500		29,700.0	3,050.0		1,000	500	500	
	Mueda	1,413	17,662.5					6,680	9,352		140,400.0	1,030.0		2,826	1,413	1,413	
	Quissanga	500	6,250					2,500	3,500					1,000	500	500	
Action Aid	Chiure	500												300	100		
	Metuge	300												300	100		
	Montepuez	300												300	100		
	Mueda	300												300	100		
ADRA	Metuge	2,823	13,940					5,576						2,753			
	Montepuez	3,275	16,375					8,187.5						3,275			
Ayuda en Acción	Balama	20	20										30	22	22		
	Namuno	20	20										30	15	15		
Cesal	Mecufi	204	50				30	25	12								
FAO	Ancuabe	1,000	12,500											2,000			
	Balama	3,000	37,500											6,000			
	Chiure	4,000	50,000											8,000			
	Mecufi	1,000	12,500											2,000			
	MdP	7,204	90,050											14,408			
	Namuno	1,000	12,500											2,000			
ICRC	MdP	3,040	38,000					30,400		9,120				6,080			
	Montepuez	740	9,250					7,400		2,220				1,480			
	Mueda	1,220	15,250					12,200		3,660				2,440			
Johanniter	Metuge	415	5,187.5					4,150	4,150		68,890						
	Montepuez	298	3,725					2,980	2,980		49,468						
	Quissanga	68	850					680	680		11,288						
NCBA Clusa	Ancuabe	273	273			273		273		273							
	Balama	713	713			713		713		713							
	Montepuez	627	627			627		627		627							

Solidarités International	MdP	2,800	35,000					42,000						5,600	2,800		2,800
União Provincial de camponeses (UPC)/NPA	Metuge	1,000	12,500					10,000	5,000	5,000				1,000	1,000		1,000
UNDP	Macomia	459	5,737.5					6,885		459				459			
	MdP	500	6,250					7,500		500				500			
	Muidumbe	500	6,250					7,500		500				500			
	Nangade	500	6,250					7,500		500				500			
	Palma	500	6,250					7,500		500				500			
	Quissanga	500	6,250					7,500		500				500			
WFP/ADEL	Ibo	246	2,460	1,230				738	738					246			
	Mecufi	500	5,000					2,500	2,50	1,500				500			
	MdP	3,600	29,140	3,430				18,000			50	36,000.0		3,600			
WFP/ASAC/ADEL	Palma	1,045	10,450				5,225			52,250	10,450.0		1,045				
WFP/AVSI	Namuno	2,023	20,230			6,069		6,069	10,115				4,046	2,023			
WFP/forÁfrika	Mueda	2,000	25,000					10,000	10,000					2,000			2,000
	Palma	1,500	18,750					7,500	7,500					1,500			1,500
WFP/SEPPA	Chiure	2,739	34,237.5		4,108.5			13,695	13,695			54.8		2,739			
	Montepuez	3,550	44,375		5,325			17,750	17,750			71		3,550			
	Metuge	2,341	29,262.5		3,511.5			11,705	11,705			46.8		2,341			

*iDE Mozambique was not able to report the quantities of agricultural inputs purchased through vouchers during fairs

Table 3 – Total seeds and tools per district

District	Maize (kg)	Rice (kg)	Sorghum (kg)	Pigeon pea (kg)	Common bean (kg)	Cowpea (kg)	Groundnut (kg)	Sesame (kg)	Cassava (cuttings 30 cm)	Sweet potato veins (kg)	Pumpkin (kg)	Hoe	Machete	Sharpening file	Axe
Ancuabe	12,773	-	-	273		273	-	273	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Balama	38,233	-	-	713		713	-	713	-	-	30	6,022	22	-	-
Chiure	84,237.5	-	4,108.5	-		13,695	13,695	-	-	-	54.8	11,039	100	-	-
Ibo	2,460	1,230	-	-		738	738	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-
Macomia	11,987.5	-	-	-		9,385	3,500	459	29,700	3,050	-	1,459	500	500	-
Mecufi	17,550	-	-	-	30.0	2,525	2,512	1,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Meluco	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metuge	60,890	-	3,511.5	-		31,431	20,855	5,000	68,890	-	46.8	6,394	1,100	-	1,000
MdP	198,440	3,430	-	-		97,900	-	9,620	50	36,000	-	30,188	2,800	-	2,800
Montepuez	74,352	-	5,325	627		36,944.5	20,730	2,847	49,468	-	71	8,605	100	-	-
Mueda	57,912.5	-	-	-		28,880	19,352	3,660	140,400	1,030	-	7,566	1,513	1,413	2,000
Muidumbe	6,250	-	-	-		7,500	-	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Namuno	32,750	-	-	6,069		6,069	10,115	-	-	-	30	6,061	2,038	-	-
Nangade	6,250	-	-	-		7,500	-	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Palma	35,450	-	-	-		20,225	7,500	500	52,250	10,450	-	3,045	-	-	1,500
Pemba	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quissanga	13,350	-	-	-		10,680	4,180	500	11,288	-	-	1,500	500	500	-
Cabo Delgado	652,885.5	4,660	12,945	7,682	30	274,458.5	103,177	26,072	352,046	50,530	232.6	87,625	8,673	2,413	7,300

Table 4 - Fisheries equipment and animals provided by FSL Cluster partners across the district of Cabo Delgado

Organization	District	Fisheries					Livestock					
		HHS reached	Fishing kit*	Boat	Engine	Aquaculture tank	HHS reached	Goat	Chicken	Duck	Sheep	Beekeeping
ADRA**	Metuge	228	18			2	1,125		350			
ADRA	Montepuez	NA					1,147		350			
Cesal	Mecufi	NA					56					N/A
ICRC	MdP	840	840				N/A					
Istituto Oikos	Metuge	26	26				N/A					
	Pemba	73	73				N/A					
Johanniter	Montepuez	NA					107	255	248	96	45	
Solidarités International	MdP	400	400				N/A					
WFP/ADEL	Ibo	100	100				N/A					
	MdP	45	3	3	3		N/A					
WFP/ASAC/ADEL	Palma	450	17	17	17		N/A					
WFP/SEPPA	Metuge	100	5	5	5		N/A					
Peace Wind Japan	Chiure						48			9		
Total		2,262	1,482	25	25	2	2,483	255	948	105	45	-

*kits for conservation, gillnet, handlines, processing, etc

** fisheries: floating cages in the Taratara river