Pemba, MOÇAMBIQUE
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

16 December 2020
The Cluster Coordinator welcomed all Partners attending the meeting and welcome the following members:

1. Pablo Rodriguez from WFP, who has been designated as the National FSC Coordinator at national level (Maputo).
2. James Terjanian, FAO Pemba, Emergency Coordinator
1. From Pemba: Yesterday, we were informed that the Pemba Administration is planning to finalize the movements of IDPs from Pemba to Nanjua B, today Wednesday with the last 100+ families to be transferred to the site. CCCM Cluster is following up on this movements to continue with support.

2. Between 3 and 5 December, IDPs at 3 de Fevereiro Temporary Site (Metuge District) were relocated to Ntocota Relocation Site. The FSC Coordination Team is in conversations with partners to support the provision of food and livelihoods support.

3. A new area in the north of Metuge (Messanja) has been identified where there is a presence of IDPs; currently being followed up by district authorities and humanitarian partners.
CCCM Cluster Sites Map

- This is CCCM Cluster Relocation Sites Map for Cabo Delgado and Nampula; is a 2-page document which it has already been shared with all partners.
- The sites have been segregated by district, relocation sites and temporary sites.
- To ensure continuous update, CCCM will later move into reflecting the data on dashboard which is currently under development with the support and inputs from the different clusters.
Prioritization of the Relocation Sites

- Based on conversations (meeting 10 November) with CCCM Cluster Coordinator and using the previous Site Map/Tables, eight (8) Relocation Sites were prioritized for the agricultural livelihoods assistance as indicated in the table.
- Ngalane: this site has been assisted but requires follow-up actions.
- There are now 699 HH in Ntocota. This is the 350 HH from 3 de Feverierio and the 344 HH from the Quilite community that were living at Manono. There are still remaining people-communities at Manono Temporary Site.
With the IDPs response covering the Northern Provinces, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, the participation of the Nampula FSWG will be more frequent as well as the collaboration and support from the FSL Cluster Coordination Team.

Presentation follows and also attached separately.
Nampula Province
Situation and interventions

General Overview

16th December 2020
Structure

HCT – Humanitarian country team

* FSWG – Food Security Working Group at Nampula level*

FAO, WFP, UNHCR, PLAN, CEDES, CARITAS NACALA, HELPO

4 meetings – in PT
Corrane IDP Resettlement
• Has capacity for 2,162 habitational plots.
• HH plots of 20 x 30
• Majority of the IDPs come from Quissanga and Mocimba de Praia
Interventions

Food Assistance – provided by WFP 17 Districts - 35,000 people
Caritas Nacala 4 Districts - 340 HHs

Kits for agricultural production – provided by FAO 1500 and PLAN 550
(Meconta and Corrane)

Kits for agricultural production and technical trainings – 3 Districts

FAO electronic voucher system for Corrane – 1500 households

Opportunities for livelihoods activities – to explore
Thank you!

For more information:

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1. ARCO IRIS
   • Distribuição em Ngalane, Aldeia de Namaluco - Dia da distribuição 24 de Novembro de 2020 - Numero de benfeitorios 196 famílias correspondente a 1,372 Pessoas
     o 25 kgs de Arroz
     o 7 kgs de Feijao
     o 4 Litros de oleo
     o 1 kg de Sal
     o 1 Barra de sabao.
   • Planning to assist 306 HH in Ntocota through food kits. But this is to be confirmed.

2. WFP has completed two distribution cycles in a period of three (3) months through which has provided assistance to 344,414 beneficiaries in seven districts. In December, is only assisting in the districts of Palma, Metuge, Meluco, Pemba and Montepuez.
   • Palma: with commodity voucher, Cooperating Partner is AMA
• Metuge: assisting new arrivals requested by government
• Meluco: doing direct distribution
• Pemba and Montepuez: distribution of value voucher

3. Caritas has provided assistance in Ancuabe, Manono, Marrupa and Meluco. ACTION: Check with WFP.
Agriculture WG Update

Seeds and Tools Update: According to the AWG online coordination tool/table, up to 16 December, planned and ongoing assistance through Emergency Livelihoods Response activities to IDPs from Ancuabe, Chiure, Ibo, Meluco, Macomia, Metuge, Montepuez, Namumo, Pemba (Cabo Delgado) and Meconta (Cabo Delgado). The assistance carried out with the support from (9) partners: Arcos Iris, Care, Caritas, Cesal, FAO, ICRC, Instituto Oikos, Save the Children and UNDP. The livelihoods support activities are through seed and tools distribution, fishery and poultry.

Joint Assessment - Metuge –Naminawe: On 14 December 2020, a joint site assessment in Metuge Naminawe was carried out. The objective of the assessment was to gain a better understanding of:

- Physical layout and suitability of the proposed new Naminawe relocation site in Metuge;
- The location of the site and access constraints;
- Location of IDPs who may be requested to relocate to centre.

Findings:
- When the assessment was carried out, the site was not occupied.
- Approx. 51 IDPs were already living in host community in Naminawe village.
• Is expected that approximately 300 IDPs families to be hosted.
• Amount of farming land (machambas) to be given to IDPs for agricultural purpose) is 17ha. The plot size is 1 ha/IDP
• The distance from the community to the farming area is about 2Km.
• Some 10HHs which are living in the host families, have already received farming land; however, the 51 IDPs have not yet been allocated areas for agriculture.
• About availability of water for agricultural practices, there are rivers nearby 200m from resettlement site.
• In relation with soil quality, the soil texture is loamy – sanded and there is no risk of flooding
• Crops: Maize, sesame, cowpea and vegetables are main Crops to be grown. The vegetable crops can be grown nearby the downstream periodic river at the distance of 1 km approximately. The other area to grow vegetables is the irrigation scheme located to Sunho.

**ACTION / FOLLOW UP**

IDPs to start preparing the land (debushing/bush clearing, removal of stones and rocks, ripping, and levelling of the soil)

Meeting between FSC members and partners in order to coordinate for a rapid response (provision of seeds and tools) as the rainy season is about to start.
3. FSC Updates
   - FSC in numbers, Joao Muianga, FSC Information Manager
     - PPT attached separately
A multi-sectoral site assessment is expected to take place this week in Metuge District in new areas (five) identified for potential relocation sites by the Administrator.
The Rapid Response Modality Strategy defines a mobile framework for Cabo Delgado, creating adaptable teams and response kits that can be deployed depending on the context and security environment.

- The objective of the RRM is to assess and respond in a timely, coordinated manner to the most critical humanitarian needs of newly displaced families who are still on the move, in accessible, partially accessible and hard-to-reach areas, for an initial period at the onset of an emergency until full-fledged emergency response is put in place.

- Rapid Response modalities that are adaptable to the security, access, logistics, protection concerns and takes into account feedback from communities. The key modalities include:

**Rapid Response Teams (RRTs):** they consist of adaptable multi-sectoral team(s), that can assess and deliver life-saving services to people in need. Teams consist of operational partners from different UN agencies and NGOs that deliver services while on ground. The teams’ composition is adaptable to the specific assessment and/or response that will need to be undertaken in a certain area, in an effort to provide immediate assistance or help to restart basic services. The RRTs can be deployed within 48 hours and for at least a day to assess and respond to
humanitarian needs, accessing the identified area via air (though an aircraft or helicopter) or road.

**Multi-Sectoral Rapid Response Kits:** they consist of a collection of essential, multi-sectoral life-saving items that improve people’s ability to survive, where they are cut off from access to basic items, or in the case populations are impacted by multiple displacements. These populations are often on the run and or are in hiding trying to move to safer locations. A multi-sectoral kit may include any combination of critical loose items from various sectors, primarily food security and livelihoods, health, shelter and non-food items, nutrition, and WASH. The key characteristic of the kit is that it is light enough (9 kg or less) that it can easily be transported by air for an emergency response and for beneficiaries to be able to carry if they are on the move.
Obrigada