



# MOÇAMBIQUE

## FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

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### FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER MEETING MAPUTO

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**DATE** Thursday, 7<sup>th</sup> May 2020  
**TIME** 9.00 – 10.20  
**VENUE** Microsoft Teams

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### AGENDA

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1. Introduction
2. Overview of Remote Monitoring and Assessment; food security and vulnerability analysis, Market and price monitoring recent findings within the context of COVID19 (WFP VAM)
3. Overview of IPC Virtual Analysis processes and tools (IPC Regional team)
4. COVID-19 Emergency Appeal updates (FSC)
5. FSC Cluster Response updates (WFP)
6. AoB (All)-5mins

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### NEW ACTION POINTS

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#### **1. PARTICIPANTS:**

**ATTENDANCE:** WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, DFID, USAID, WVI, SCI, AVSI, ADRA, IPC GSU & SADC, FEWSNET, Istituto Oikos, WeWorld-GVC, CEFA, CISP AND FSC TEAM

#### **2. OVERVIEW OF REMOTE MONITORING AND ASSESSMENTS; FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS, MARKET AND PRICE MONITORING RECENT FINDINGS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF COVID19 (WFP VAM)**

- ✓ WFP VAM made a presentation on Food Security Remote Monitoring and assessment using live calls (mVAM) in the context of COVID-19.
- ✓ The indicators monitored for COVID-19 impacts on weekly basis since April 2020 include HHs access and availability to health care, markets and livelihood coping strategies.
- ✓ While for the Food Security and Nutrition indicators monitored includes Food consumption, incomes, shocks, food coping strategies, livelihood coping strategies, dietary diversity and climatic shocks.
- ✓ In addition, mVAM also monitors market and prices on the weekly basis.
- ✓ The presentation highlighted major findings of the remote monitoring as outlined below and attached in the presentation.

#### **Major findings for March/April is outlined below:**

- ✓ More than 40% of households interviewed reported high inadequacy of food intake, which can increase their vulnerability to disease.
- ✓ This situation may worsen for women of reproductive age (18-49 years), who are already vulnerable due to their low dietary diversity.
- ✓ In Maputo and Matola cities, some 300,000 people are in need of food assistance

- ✓ Although prices of basic foodstuffs have not yet increased significantly due to the effects of COVID-19, there has been a reduction in the level of income and purchasing power. The worst affected are households who depend on informal businesses and seasonal informal employment. These households are already resorting to the use of emergency and food crisis strategies, such as spending savings, borrowing food, borrowing money, reducing non-food expenditures, which makes them even more vulnerable to food insecurity.
- ✓ The reduction in rice imports foreseen by trade restrictions may reduce availability and increase price of imported rice.
- ✓ The population in rural areas affected by deficit and/or irregular rainfall is also food insecure, due to lower production of staple foods such as maize.
- ✓ According to weather data, between December 2019 and March 2020, significant rainfall deficits were observed in most provinces in particular Inhambane and Gaza, part of Maputo, northern Manica, southern and western Tete, coastal and inland areas of Nampula and northern Zambézia. Crop growing conditions were generally worse than last year and average conditions.
- ✓ Households reported barriers that limit market access due to COVID-19 such as long distances to shops and grocery stores, store closures, restriction of people's outlets for fear of contagion, and adults being quarantined at home.
- ✓ Difficulties in accessing health services were also reported due to the distance to health centres, lack of money, travel restrictions and the fact that health services are closed.

#### **Discussions**

- ✓ Some of the comments and point of clarifications were randomness of sample, helpful to disaggregate data between urban and rural, Tete provinces being highlighted by maps as the worst and comparison of prices to previous years.
- ✓ The responses were sampling was done randomly by province,
- ✓ Concentrated in areas that WFP had done interventions before
- ✓ Gaza area was a focus.
- ✓ Comparison could be made with previous years' prices however so far their prices increase of food stuff prices not increased significantly.

### **3. IPC VIRTUAL ANALYSIS PROCESSES AND TOOLS**

- ✓ IPC GSU made a presentation on IPC virtual analysis processes and tools highlighting key principles; main differences with physical IPC process; and actual processes for virtual IPC especially guidance on preparation phase, analysis phases, COVID-19 impact evidences and guidance matrix for analysis team matrix as per attached detailed presentation.

#### **Discussions**

- ✓ There was comment that release of IPC analysis is a challenge in Mozambique context because of the long approval process.
- ✓ The response provided is that there were some few instances where IPC analysis were released to feed into HNO process with a clear caveat of the result being preliminary pending approval. Each country has specific context that needs to be evaluated by the TWG and regional IPC team to explore what work well in this context.

### **4. FSC EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR COVID-19 UPDATES**

- ✓ FSC provided an update on the emergency appeal for COVID19 indicating re-prioritization which led to reduction in the targets and funding requirements as outlined below.

- ✓ Total People in need: 2.5 million
- ✓ Targeted people in need: 400,000
- ✓ Food Assistance: 250,000
- ✓ Livelihood support: 150,000
- ✓ Budget: USD 15 million
- ✓ Food Assistance: USD 12.5 million
- ✓ Livelihood support: USD 2.5 million
- ✓ Geographical priorities: Urban and peri-urban areas for Maputo, Cabo Delgado, Sofala, Tete and Manica provinces respectively.
- ✓ Duration: 9months (May to December 2020).
- ✓ The emergency appeal will be a live document updated frequently and at this stage there is no requirements for partners to submit proposal.

## **5. FSC CLUSTER RESPONSE UPDATES**

WFP presented a progress of lean season response for 2019/2020 especially planned and progress for February, March and April 2020 and plan for food assistance response between May to September 2020 targeting 315,000 people out of 130,000 are residual caseloads for cyclones (Sofala -54,000 beneficiaries; Manica-25,000 beneficiaries and Cabo Delgado-104,000) as per attached presentation

## **6. AOB**

**Next meeting: Thursday, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020 at 9.00-10.20am on Microsoft Teams**